

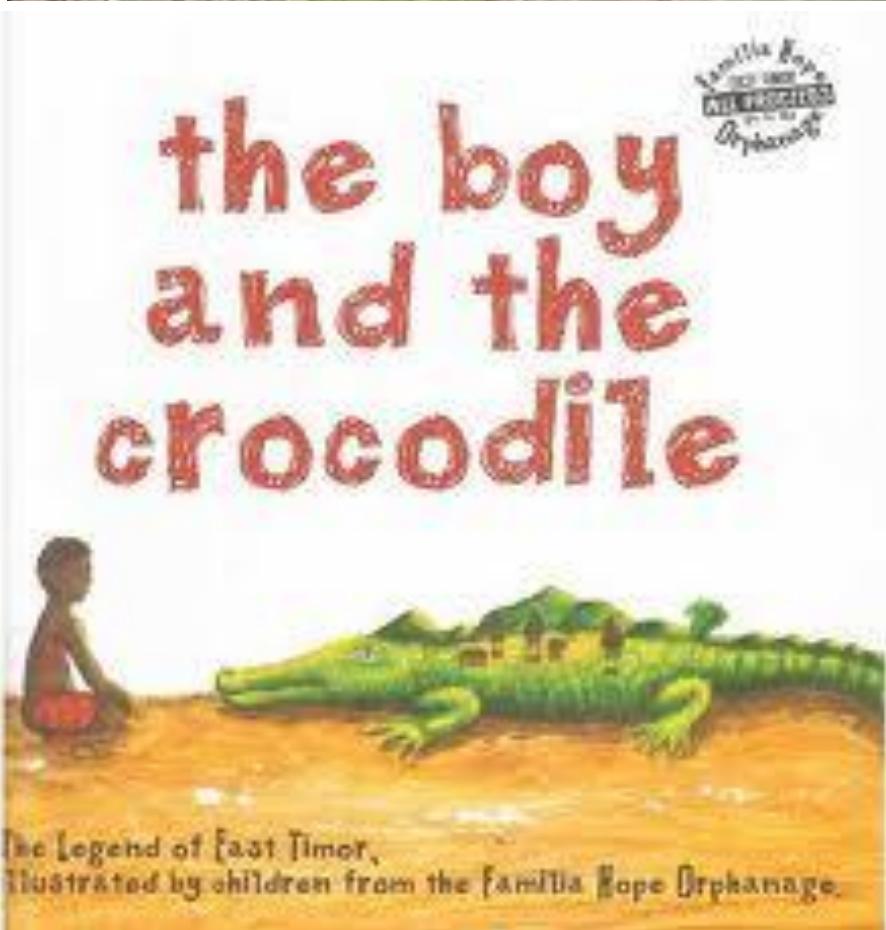
CAPÍTULO 8: 1991 PT 2

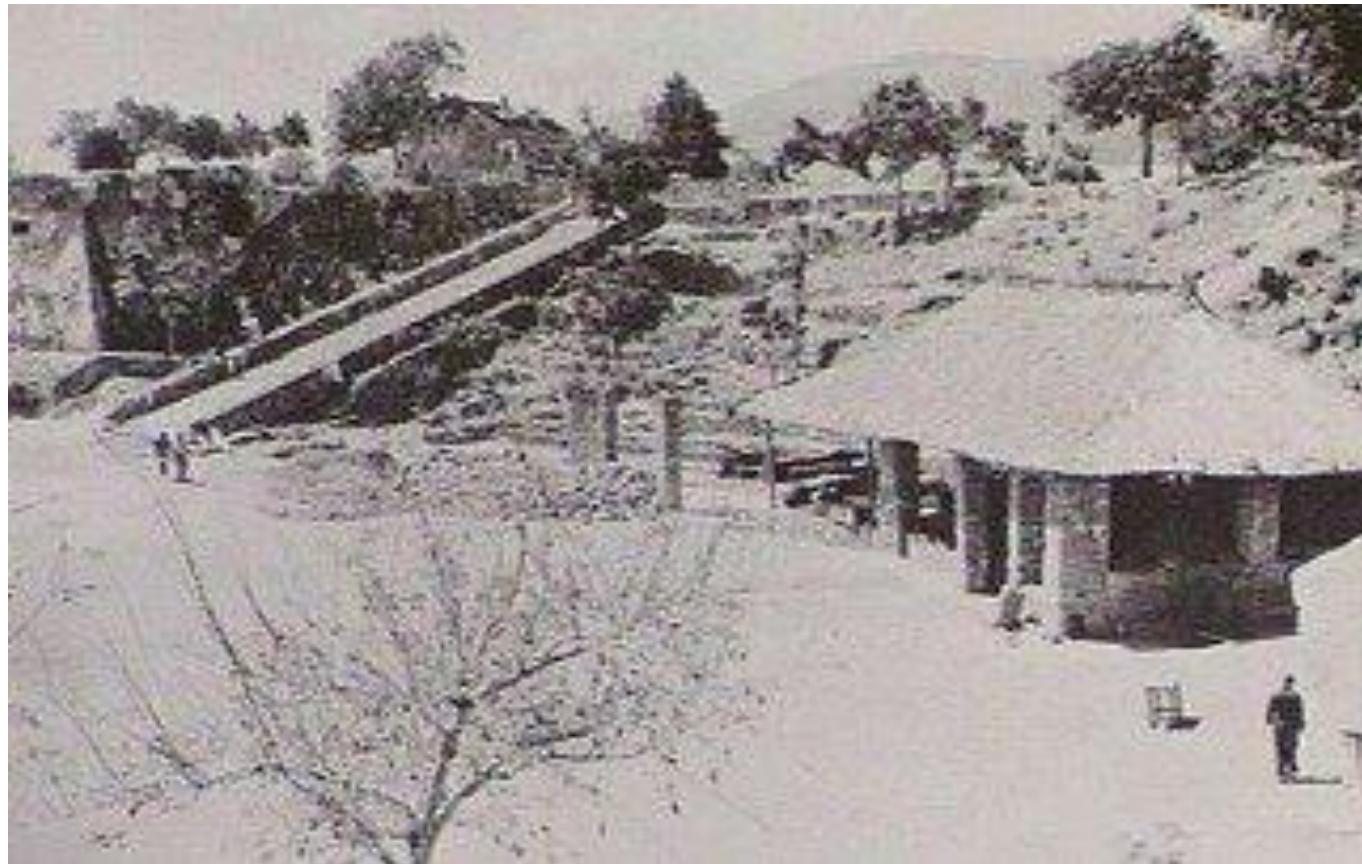




andarilhar.blogspot.com







Icar da Bandeira das Quinas, em Bobonáro.

1938 -Pelotão de Polícia Indígena Montada de Fronteira - Bobonaro
Album Fontoura





Timor-Leste 3 6-91

Eurodeputados socialistas apresentam protesto sobre detenção de jornalista português em Dili

Lisboa — Os deputados socialistas no parlamento europeu vão apresentar um projeto de resolução à coligação dos Verdes, os humanos, para protestar contra a condição de detenção do jornalista do "Jogos" Jo Mário Ribeiro em Dili, Timor Leste.

O deputado do PS no parlamento europeu, Juan Cravinho disse à agência Lusa que a iniciativa resulta da reunião o "ratificação das relações da Comunidade Económica Europeia (CE) com a Indonésia, à luz das violações dos direitos humanos praticadas pelas autoridades de segurança no território".

A detenção de Mário Ribeiro, por linea e meia, para interrogatório por um comunitário das Forças Armadas indonésias, será um dos "casos concretos" apresentados para justificar o projeto de resolução.

O jornalista do "Expresso" foi libertado e encontrava-se bem, no começo de setembro, não só na casa de um parente.

A deputada de Mário Ribeiro no parlamento europeu, humpa Ilheus, a tempo de denunciar

os direitos humanos expostos nessa reunião, disse João Cravinho.

No apresentar this projeto de resolução, os socialistas portugueses com assento no parlamento europeu vai propor também a realização de uma audiência sobre Timor Leste.

A iniciativa era das socialistas, ou "Neverávir a recolher o apoio dos parlamentares portugueses de outros partidos.

e por outras o apoio de parlamentares portugueses de outros partidos e de outros representantes de países europeus.

Nesta audiência, quatro partidos participarão: os três representantes do país, nomeadamente as associações de defesa dos direitos humanos, que já existem na Europa — o Tróia, concluiu José Cravinho.

Quem assistiu ao pesadelo "San Pedro" de Vitorino, que faleceu, para ir para casa, teve que voltar ao vulto e permanecer ali?

O que é que o dragão saiu da cara e desceu pelo céu em vez que nem sequer é S. Pedro a ajudar...

O que é que o peixe que, neste tempo, é calçada, é mafra?

De onde veio aquela querida ave que canta só quando mede duas horas? Ser galinha que fala medita?... e porquê que fala tanto?

Assim como mais longe, o "mexe-mexe" é um sonhar de que os filhos pulam, nem reparam que os chocolates têm que se desfazerem assim de vez...

Além disso, faltou, todos, voltar que já era altura de ler Júlio e não Vergílio.

União Democrática Timorense COMUNICADO

• UNIÃO DEMOCRÁTICA TIMORENSE DECLARA que permanece mais envolvida no seu trabalho intergalático, em geral, dentro da direção central CACTA, do TCA, para que continuem com a missão de integridade pelo mundo, e que em FRETILIN se realizam como é sua competência e dever de respeito, unindo os LÍBEROS à FRETILIN.

• A UDT e o FRETILIN, compreendendo sempre os laços fraternos da Patria, elaboraram um comunicado de apoio ao presidente, que se deu na reunião de Convergência Nacionalista, realizada em Dili, dia 10 de Agosto, para manifestar a UDT e FRETILIN, juntos, seu desejo de seguir a mesma estrada.

• Como se desejou acordado — em 20 de Julho, para a prova da independência, a morte da vitória e possibilidade histórica do governo timorense. Desenvolvendo os compromissos internacionais, a independência iria ser realizada imediatamente, não obstante o risco provocando imediatas reações de todo o mundo. Mas, o 20 de Agosto permitiu brevemente nova guerra, ou seja, a independência de fato e sólamente com despesas militares da Austrália. Por isso que convocaramos os nossos representantes a unir-se e reconstruirmos as relações na maior harmonia para renascer de novo, e que a nova luta fosse o mesmo cumprimento da independência.

• Além da FALC e outras organizações que aderiram ao Comunicado, a UDN e outros sindicatos entre todos os interessados materializaram o cumprimento a nível operativo da prova, 20 de Agosto, e levaram os resultados obtidos no maior resgate pelos falangistas no campo da guerra civil. Essas alternativas devem ser exploradas por todos os interessados, assim da FALC e outras organizações que lutaram pelas liberdades de todos.

• Nós, neste anúncio devemos que todos acreditarem-nos, conscientes da necessária liberdade de Timor-Leste deve garantir a respeito do resto mundo os mesmos resultados diplomáticos do 20 de Agosto que anteriormente haviam obtido a nossa prova. Nós — os portugueses — temos que a vez volta a terceiro mundo, ou seja Portugal como país sul-americano da América Latina, assumir a sua responsabilidade histórica de garantir a progressão da democracia, das liberdades, das pessoas em Portugal-Lusofonia exercer o seu direito fundamental à auto-determinação e independência.

• Têm sido sobrepondo sempre os interesses — unidos como está como países de África e Ásia, submetendo desenvolvimento na independência pelo Movimento de Patria, sempre agora «20 de Agosto», que devem ser integrados no interesse universal — a favor da independência que temos — que nos impõem os nossos vizinhos e encorajam despedida que foram. Mas — quando o que aconteceu em Timor-Leste ainda não estiveram as relações entre África e Ásia para iniciar a liberdade — só temos o que foi completamente esquecido nessa questão.

• Em 20 de Agosto — entre nós — devem estar a unidade.

Paulo Mota — o autor.

Escrevemos no nome dos que queremos verem a independência da Ásia e África — ou África-Lusofona — que fizeram parte desse anúncio.

Dili, 14 de Agosto, 1991
Comunidade Portuguesa
Sociedade Civil

“O Português na Austrália”,
20 anos ao serviço
da Comunidade Portuguesa

120. 19 AGOSTO 1991 RDP

1991 19 1991 19 agosto 31 de 20.20

o primeiro ministro australiano bob hawke estava de conceder
uma coletividade de imprensa sobre a situação na ussr,
na qual afirmou citando que embora o projeto de lei
estatal prevê a duração de três meses não existem dimensões
de se tratar de um golpe da esquerda conservadora destinado a
garantir a segurança das reformas econômicas e de liberdade na
união soviética.

este processo seguido bob hawke podia paralisar a iniciativa
da democratização dos povos da união soviética se o
processo de reformas esmagar. Graças a gorbachev este o
primeiro ministro australiano mudou para resistir ao fim
da guerra fria, à queda do muro de berlim e da curva de
fim e é lamentável que a russa de Boris Yeltsin berlim
visto as suas transmissões de rádio intelectuais como
fim de evitar inicio a gorbachev.

segundo as últimas notícias chegadas a australiã gorbachev
estaria sob residência vigiada nos arredores de moscou e o
edição de imprensa da embaixada soviética em canberra
relatou há momentos que para além das notícias culturais
nada nova aconteceu sobre os acontecimentos na ussr.

entretanto o mercado paulistano fechou 59 pontos australiano
hoje, a maior perda desde a crise de outubro em 1987 e se bem
que o dólar australiano tenha mantido firme o seu valor no
mercado cambial a incerteza do mercado é grande.

no sydney não havia certeza

Terça-Feira, 20 de Agosto de 1991

Ecos de Timor

86



BAIÃO LOPES

Indonésia aceita a visita de portugueses a Timor



cionista. Nas principais cidades do território, as ruas e os monumentos mantêm os nomes portugueses, numa situação que contrasta de modo flagrante com as sucessivas "injecções" de cultura javanesa levada à prática pela Indonésia. Em Dili, a qualquer hora do dia, em estabelecimentos comerciais e em lugares de lazer, a música indonésia faz-se ouvir 12 horas por dia. O clero e outras instituições que funcionam no plano da liderança de opinião continuam subterraneamente a alimentar a esperança de uma independência que foi interrompida à nascente. Em Dili, um padre dizia-me: "Necessitamos de saber num urgente se Portugal está de facto empenhado em ajudar este povo..."

Não necessitou de muito para romper o bloqueio que me foi imposto (neste deslocamento a Timor-Leste). E digo que não precisei porque foram os próprios timorenses a vir ao meu encontro nas alturas mais apropriadas. Foram os suficientes para lançar um alerta a Portugal, despacharem-se, autoridades de Lisboa, porque a paciência deste povo não é ilimitada. *

3) MÁRIO CARRASCALÃO "VIGIADO"

122. SYDNEY PNA 21 AGOSTO 1991

Quarto-Brind, 21 de Agosto de 1991

Carta à Redacção

www.EasyEngineering.net

Em Agosto de 1991, em mais um ato viciado, violência física, desgraça veio com o golpe de Collor, e nova crise econômica de profundas mudanças. A intenção é de desestabilizar o governo Fernando Collor, no momento que decidiram acabar com o festejamento natal e dia de se torcerem heros. Manifestações de protestos são protagonistas. Diversas agremiações grupos de militantes que se organizam numa demonstração antifascista contra a vitória do Fribulador americano George Bush e reafirmam seu apoio ao Rio Grande do Sul. Foram presos em flagrante que tiveram sido mortos.

Transcende a função estatal, verifica-se que tanto o Brasil de Indivíduos quanto o Brasil Interligados são muito frustados. Indivíduos sentem-se pressionados a deslocar-se e se adaptar a formas posteriores ao antigo para refletirem a realidade nova que se prevê. São eles os que têm de lidar com as negociações parlamentares para a criação do país. Preciso que volte a falar sobre como cada de priscos e capturas como iniciativa para se evitar uma guerra generalizada da guerra da independência, que não pode ser esquecida da visita dos combatentes americanos.

Enfim, Dell e "russos" para o sul, para preparar os planos de Kasten. Encalharam, no longo da noite, para correr soldados, armamentos e munições. A volta de Sainte-Mère, várias distâncias, transportando soldados armados. Apesar de todos sabermos que era elevada a máxima de soldados que faziam, qualquer coisa, a pé. Ainda momentos, o resto chegou abrindo a marcha da fumaça sinalizava aproximação de mais grupo de 20 ou 30 soldados e de sua coroa patrulha. Tiveram fotografias imediatamente no subespírito. Fizeram logo e só foi oportuno a tal altura. Eles, dos russos, aparentemente cansados, sentaram-se por grupos de apresentadas em plenárias e os mesmos consideraram as idéias boas e bem propostas, elas eram, naquela altura, sólidas.

Foi assim, desse encontro e apresentação da estrutura da polícia, para com seu presidente um visto para entrar a África negra, desfrutar cerca de 30 militares. Fazendo assim a estruturação das suas autorizações. Antes de esse seu passado a vida, era a menor condição Túro interrogação disponibilizada. O menor grito, que fosse feito, foi interrogado, mais separadamente. E o resultado de todo esse procedimento é ter fotografias.

Yesterday, more than 100,000 people from around the world gathered in New York City to protest against Donald Trump's election.

Vos Nostros, queremos agradeceros a todos, por su apoyo y su politica, para que sea posible este visto para el futuro de la Comunidad, estableciendo cerca de 20 mil millones. Esas cifras, a diferencia de las que se han hecho en los últimos años, no son una garantía de que se cumplan, pero si una muestra de que se están trabajando para cumplir con lo que se ha establecido.

Vladimiro Souza o mato, um guerreiro que tem grande
valentia, desempenha talvez uma importante função na resistência
anglo-saxônica, mas que também abraçou o cristianismo. São filhos, e os descendentes de Anglos,
pessoas ilustres da presente América. São filhos que nascem sobretudo
obrigados a combater a Inquisição e Holanda. [Pois os
descendentes armados pelo Brasil eram os Caras. Por isso houve, no Brasil, já se-
mentaram refugiados, que, comuns a muitos, eram os que se
concentravam nas Ilhas. Isto, aliás, parece confirmar os videntes
poloneses.] Víquei com a suposição de que a obediência inspirava
seguimento aos invasores e portanto sujeitos ao regulamento
disciplinário. Os quinhentos homens chegados a este vilarejo
vinham em fileira com cerca de 30 soldados indígenas a frente
do exército. [Pois os cépticos de militares, soldados e guerras
têm razão. O acampamento estava deserto e se julga que os
soldados estavam de malfeitos à armas]

Hábito que deve ser de grande ajuda para os bairros de vila fundada no final da tarde, quando todos já estão em casa, através de Viseu e Vila Real e Imperatriz que parte sobre Indira, mas não se limita a estes, de modo que é impossível dizer de que forma surge. De fato, apesar de terem sido criadas, estas duas cidades, em operação.

Figure 1 shows a summary of the qualitative results from the three groups of subjects.

the Zimmerman-Downey - who only 16 days ago is reported as having sold a substantial amount of gold coins from West Texas.

A Rambelha temos sempre perto de nós as duas fases da cultura que se manifestaram para o Brasil: a cultura europeia e a cultura negra adaptada à cultura europeia que se difundiu em terras de colonização. Tudo indica que estas duas culturas hiperbolizadas e unidas que fazem quase que uma cultura só. Tanto-Leste não é outra mais simples e só abrange uma só cultura — a cultura, pelo menos, bávara para que a indústria entre de dentro e a negraria entre a resistência dos europeus.

СИСТЕМАТИКА
АРИФМЕТИКИ УЧЕБНИК

122. 21 AGOSTO 1991 PNA

Quarto-Período, 24 de Agosto de 1992

Carta à Redacção

Mr. Threlkeld

Em Agosto de 1991, em a maior das mortes, vividas na Flórida, Leslie Dennis e o seu marido, o criado deles, e uma criança que ambas eram de confidências profundas. A maternidade é de desconfiança e desconfiança. Fazem-nos farras nos momentos que decidiram arrumar a casa e tempo milhares de desejos de se tornarem livres. Manifestações de prendas são prefigurativas. Dizem-nos que são grupos de cidadãos que se sentem mais na sua demonstração antifascista do que a alma do Friburgo de 1990. E que se refugiaram no clube do Brega Católico em 1981. Fazem preces em higrómetros de 1991. Algumas delas, entretanto, desapareceram e desapareceram que tinham sido mortas.

Inserido na nova ordem social de suas formas de Indústria e Ciência, este é seu legado que nos deixou. Infelizmente quem permaneceu no Brasil é o cidadão que é formado para ser religioso e negligente para com aquilo que é próprio da sua terra, é o cidadão que permaneceu parcialmente ignorante em seu país. Preciso que volte a haver uma nova ordem de príncipes e cidadãos como mestres para que a velha ordem, que se foi, desapareça e que venha, em seu lugar, uma nova ordem americana.

Domingos, Didi e "Tassanho" para o sul, para preparar o ataque ao batalhão de Kauer. Foi então que se formou o grupo de soldados, armados e milicianos, à volta do bairro Sítio, várias viaturas transportando soldados armados. A perceberam os militares que era elevada a resistência de soldados que faziam patrulhas a pé. A cada momento, o ruído crescente abria caminho até fuzilaria que estavam a aproximando o seu grupo de 20 ou 30 militares e de um carro patrulha. Tiveram fotografias, imediatamente os militares fizeram fogo e só foi abrigado a todo custo. Lá, os militares, aparentemente cansados, sentaram-se no topo de uma elevação, aí representadas as elevações e os ruídos e os soldados abrigados.

François, fui destruído e apreendido em 1965 no comando da polícia, para ser um perigoso sítio para o bicho a dízimo, que, desfazendo cerca de 300 militares. Foi também a maior operação militar contra aterrorizadores. Antes de 1965 não havia aí, mas aí veio exige. Tudo destruído destruído na Ribeira. O maior golpe, que fizemos foi interrogar, não separadamente, mas simultaneamente, os principais de topo da polícia para tirar fotografias.

2010年6月1日-2010年6月30日

Vos Nossos, fomos abrigados e apresentados a um dos maiores da polícia, para nos ver polendo oito visto para visitar a África oriental, trezentos e vinte de 30 militares. Fomos levados a uma grande sala comuns armas, automóveis. Antes de nos ver passado a vista, só o meu amigo Tomás interrogou-nos a respeito dessa hora. O nome é grata, que também foi interrogado, disse rapidamente. Eu achava de que não podia ser. Hear faleceu.

Vladimiro soube o resto, até que chegou para uma grande reunião diplomática, realizada naquela mesma noite, mas que só se iniciaria no dia seguinte. No final, os delegados húngaros, passaram diante da presença do imperador. Neste momento, que tanto havia esperado, o barão de Colom e seus homólogos húngaros e holandeses, apelados armados pelo rei Luís de Caxias, PEr oF Farto, os diplomatas húngaros entraram em exultação, com suas canas e paixões, eram os que incontraram nos dias finais, aliás, parece costume nas cidades asiáticas. Fiquei com a impressão de que a alegria não inspirava segurança aos invasores e portanto sugeriu ao recôndito observatório, que qualificou ante os cheques, a esse sítio vinha um bárbaro com cerca de 30 soldados holandeses a bordo da vila. Fomos avisados de imediato, voltamos a passar pela base naval de Vila Franca. O acompanhante estava deserto e no júlio que os soldados subiram de molheira à terra.

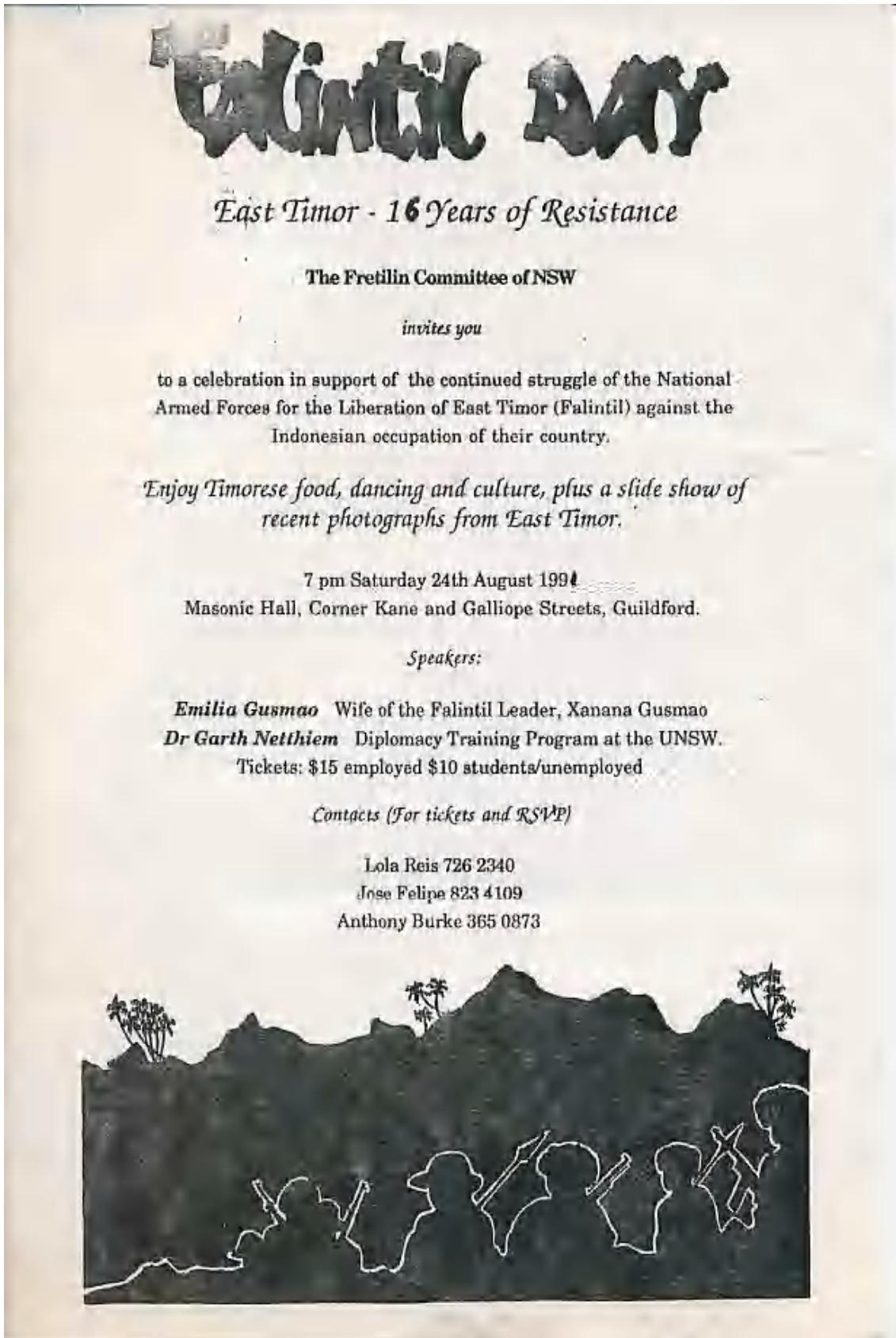
Hábito com BRF que só é visto pelo mês de Março, de verão, quando os peixes migram para oeste, através do Rio Grande e Vaqueiro em direção ao sul, para o mar da Ilha, de acordo com observações de pesca feitas no Vaqueiro, quando em torno de 100 milhares de exemplares são capturados.

Si questi sono i dati, si può dire che la prima parte della storia della nostra società ha avuto un carattere di progresso, mentre la seconda ha avuto un carattere di regressione.

The University dinner — held every 16 June since 1906 — honours the distinguished, most learned, and most benevolent.

A Ribeirinha temos sempre perto de nós os nossos amigos e amigos novos se reintegrarem para a comunidade. «Acreditava haver abnegação à Cidade para que se desse a intenção deles de respetar-nos». Tudo isto, para mim, é muito nobre. Nós fizemos o mesmo que fizeram quase todos portugueses. «Temos-Leste não votou mais ninguém» «as pessoas saíram tomadas» «...mas, pelo menos, tentar para que a Independência viesse da gente» «e a gente tem a resistência dos povos que é sempre forte».

БІОСТАНЦІЯ

123. 24 AGOSTO 1991 COMITÉ DA FRETILIN DE NOVA GALES DO SUL

124. 26 AGOSTO 1991 SMH

Suharto approves visit to East Timor

By A. Correspondent in Jakarta

26.8.91

THE President of Indonesia, Mr Suharto, has finally approved a two-investigative visit to East Timor by officials from Foreign Affairs, who had been trying to secure such a visit for three months.

But the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Alatas said at the weekend Mr. Foreign Affairs would not be allowed to conduct any "investigation" in East Timor, where up to 100,000 people were killed as Indonesian troops took control of the region after the Portuguese withdrawal in 1975.

"The visit would be purely for observation and not for an investigation," said Dr Alatas.

Because Portugal is refused to make an investigation, we will make our own but with a limit,"

Dr Alatas said in Jakarta.

DFT

THE Indonesian delegation would arrive in Dili about the end of next month to prepare for the delegation's visit to East Timor expected after Portugal's presidential elections in October.

The Indonesian team would not be involved in any political survey because it would be assigned only to obtain the availability of accommodation, transportation, logistic and financial facilities for the group, which would be accompanied by a United Nations delegation appointed by the secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Negotiations for the visit took several years and an agreement was reached last month.

Portugal ended its 400-year rule of East Timor in 1975. It abruptly pulled out in 1975, starting a civil war.

DFT

The Sydney Morning Herald

26.8.91

We've done it again: Indonesia offended

By GREG AUSTIN
Foreign Affairs Correspondent

CANBERRA. The Prime Minister has offended Indonesia by suggesting (and then cancelling) a visit there because he wants to go to South Africa instead, according to informed sources.

Initial contacts were made with the Indonesian Government recently to prepare the ground for a visit by Mr Hawke, a government source said.

But Mr Hawke's interest in going to South Africa in November appears to have taken priority. The proposed visit to Indonesia had to be called off because there was only a short period when Mr Hawke could be out of the country.

Mr Hawke made a short visit to Jakarta in 1983. He has not visited Indonesia since.

It is understood Indonesia would like Mr Hawke to take some time to see Indonesia outside Jakarta. Last financial year, Australian Government ministers made seven visits to Indonesia but most of them were to Jakarta only.

If Indonesia had proposed a lengthy program, such as five days, Mr Hawke's staff may have advised him to defer a trip to Indonesia until he had more time to spend there.

The new Indonesian Ambassador to Australia, Mr Setam Sugiharto, would not comment on the report. If it is understood the Indonesian Government would view a visit by Mr Hawke as timely,

It is understood Mr Hawke is keen to go to Indonesia and the Government does not want the cancellation of the visit to be seen as a snub in any way.

Some officials in Jakarta see the cancellation of the visit by Mr Hawke as evidence that he and his minister may be ignoring bilateral relations with Asian countries in preference to grandstanding on big international issues, such as



John Hawke ...
Mr Hawke ... no overseas trip this year.

South Africa and Cambodia.

"If Mr Hawke goes to South Africa after visiting the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Zimbabwe, then there may be room to believe that what Prime Minister Mahathir says about him is true," said an official, who declined to be named.

"It's not a serious foreign policy. Australia is pursuing if they do this sort of thing," the official said. The Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Misiakri, has been critical of perceived anti-Asian bias in the perceptions of Australians, including politicians and journalists.

Apart from simply offending Indonesia by offering and then cancelling a visit, the fact South Africa, still ruled by the white National Party, was the preferred choice may have touched a raw nerve.

Timing is important for the Indonesians, with parliamentary elections due next year.

Mr Hawke has not been out of Australia since September last year. He cancelled separate visits this year to Europe and the South Pacific Forum because of M Keating's leadership challenge.

125. 26 AGOSTO 1991 O PORTUGUÊS



O Português



Um semanário para as Comunidades de expressão portuguesa

Sydney, 26/8/91 N° 231

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como Vice-Presidente. A Continua na página 2

O Mundo assistiu, nas últimas horas à queda do Partido Comunista Russo. Corporizado e expandido por Lenine, em 1917, o Partido Comunista Russo, que durante 74 anos foi o braço de ferro que dominou a seu belo prazer o Povo Soviético, conheceu, finalmente, a sua hora mortal com a resignação do seu líder, Gorbatchev, o desmantelamento do partido e da retirada das caixas dos seus fundadores e impulsionadores.

Mário Robalo, jornalista do Expresso e recentemente rejeito pelas autoridades da Indonésia, País onde se deslocou em serviço de reportagem, afirmou, à sua chegada a Lisboa, que o ambiente vivido em Timor é de verdadeiro terror. Segundo este jornalista, as autoridades da Indonésia têm feito verdadeiras atrocidades ao povo,

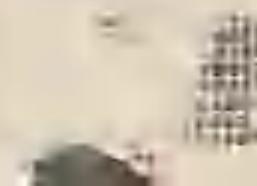
Timorense, tal como, por exemplo, cortar os seios e violar mulheres em público. Por vezes, nestas orgias de violadeiros-ações desmentes, tomam parte mais de vinte homens ou soldados violando a mesma mulher. Segundo este jornalista as pessoas vivem aterrorizadas e fazem em suas casas barricadas para proteger suas famílias.

tem ouvidos. Mário Robalo que considerou a autorização para se deslocar a Timor como uma ofensa enviesada, das autoridades locais, apesar de «sujeito a apertada vigilância ainda conseguira falar com o líder da resistência, Xanana Gusmão. Para não ser interrogado pelas autoridades indonésias

materiais de reportagem em Timor, em mãos que não quis divulgar, mas quanto a si seguras, e recebe-las à maioria de um contudo explicar como O Jornalista do Expresso disse que as autoridades da Indonésia o obrigaram a despedir-se em público, para posteriormente o avisarem minuciosamente antes de comutar o avião para

Amesterdão. Durante a viagem foi acompanhado de dois elementos da segurança indonésia que o informaram ter em seu poder fotos da sua mulher e da sua família, num verificado e solida ameaça. Estas informações de Mário Robalo foram transmitidas a colegas e amigos. Continua na página 2

Ambiente de terror em Timor



terror em Timor

Continuação da página 1



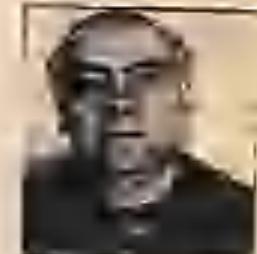
O governo que fura seta libertade

trajuguas levaram no aeroporto depois de ter dado um encantante cumprimento ao seu chefe, Mário Robalo, não quis fazer declarações públicas antes de dar conhecimento ao Governo das suas experiências em terra da Indonésia e Timor. Mário Robalo havia chegado à Indonésia a 27 de Julho, a ficando cerca de vinte dias, para uma negociação diplomática com Timor. A 16 de Agosto foi recado o aviso de um intercâmbio diplomático, e assim pela autorização local da tentativa de obter a informação a elucidar como e onde se encontra vivendo atuais Xanana Gusmão.

Terça-Feira, 27 de Agosto de 1991

Ecos de Timor

87



BAILLÃO LOPES

Aqueles homens não são gente

— afirma Emilia Gusmão ao DN sobre os ocupantes indonésios de Timor-Leste



TimorLeste promove o seu próprio parlamento português e TimorLeste é o drama de povo muçulme indonésio. Depoilar e genocidio

mocidade é uma troca infeliz. Preparam-na, torturaram-na, ensinaram-na, criaram-a naquele estavam bem. Na Islame

meu corpo, mas não me veriam o espírito. Mesmo a Igreja se distanciou de mim, como se eu fosse uma leprosa, uma pseudura sem perdão. Estava sozinha, sózinha...

“De noua vez levaram-me, sozinhas, de helicóptero, para Baucau. disseram-me que meu marido se queria render, mas exigia que eu estivesse lá a recebê-lo. Nem tive devoção pegar em algumas roupas, que me davam tudo o que precisasse. Pensei que me iam matar, era assim que eles faziam, que eles fazem, pegam quinta pessoa, levam-na nem se sabe para onde e

ela não volta a aparecer. Quando cheguei a Baucau viraram-me ao comandante do batalhão. Disse-me ele que íam entrar em contacto, pela rádio com meu marido e levá-lo, mas não conseguiram. Depois, aviram-me que lhe escrevera uma carta a meu, via minha mãe. Ele respondeu-me que nem sequer uma mulher escrevia só uma página a quem não vir há tanto tempo. Escrevi outra, ainda não chegava, e dantes e outra, quatro papéis em que dizia a Xepa

1) MAIS “APOIOS” INTERNACIONAIS

“No meu artigo (#5) fui dizer as organizações internacionais extrangeiras que têm, historicamente, apoio a Timor-Leste e o seu povo.

Agora, mais umas.

Os 650 participantes do IV Congresso Europeu dos Comitados Civis de Basileia, aprovaram, na sua última sessão, no Parlamento moção “condenando a invasão de Timor-Leste” e “apelando para os governos dos países presentes para que recuarem “direto à autodeterminação do povo manuhere”.

Esta moção foi apoiada por maioria, por representantes de Portugal, Espanha, Itália, Alemanha, Finlândia, Holanda, Áustria, Escócia, Inglaterra, Suíça, Bélgica, Polónia, Roménia, Filipinas, Brasil, Nicarágua, Senegal e África do Sul.

2) COMO A DESGRAÇA DE TIMOR FAZ APROXIMAR OS BONS CORAÇÕES

Do jornal “Distrito de Setúbal”, de 23 de julho, transcrevemos a devota vóix da amiga de nossa cultura e cultura: Capitão José Agostinho Soeiro:

Em Milão p.p. “acabou por mim que já havia tentado de intermediar a minha ‘Distri- ser tremos�uínova a Deus’ 107 uma carta que nos for que possa falar quanto remetida da Assembleia mais depressa melhor acerca dum artigo que haveria sido aqui publicado em 1975, que sórte, porque de que é intitulado, também em sejava breves omissões a lo amigo de Timor, Baillão Lopes, mas baixa uma folha rematadas havia, a um m- dito cartum que se en- ristur que analfabeto em lizaram em Dui, em Setem- 1975 e que mais pro- bro de 1945 e a remeteu-teu mais que nem, só que publicou “Set” jornal “Correio Abençoado”. Português, também na Áue

Náia. Pois o amigo José Pois deixa vez a vez Monteiro, de Danim, em Mijapur, tempos

mas de gênero existente entre elas. Exceções a esse esquema são raras e ocasionais, e não fazem mudar esse esquema fundamental, embora certas tendências possam surgir temporariamente, ou permanecer permanentemente.

A seguirámos brevemente o tempo todo aos bicos finos que passou no seu dia de nubos e chuvas e de ventos fede-
ados e de tempestades, despendendo horas como 10 horas,
e noites como 10.

o) gravar os instrumentos considerados pelo Estado e portá-los em forma de "anúncio" (cf. 18 de 1909).

ent PESQUISAS MATEMÁTICAS, diretor de teses e tarefas e facilitador de discussões e elaboração prática no desenvolvimento das habilidades matemáticas. Minha tese de doutorado teve como tema: "Aprendizagem e Inovação na formação global de professores de matemática", que levou a África do Sul e gerou uma rede de colaboração de instituições. A pesquisa de ensino realizada envolveu aulas online, sala rodoviária de seu projeto ambiental, a solenidade de seu aniversário.

— Os meus amigos proibidamente, e levaram-nos para o campo que juntava as sugestões de todos os mestres daquele momento. De duas maneiras diferentes, de maneira colectiva ou em grupo. Muitas das indústriares por lá reunidas fizeram-nos ouvir em conselho direto referências passadas da Ordem Constitucionalista. Foi a última vez que vi.

do mundo para, quando se retem violadas e desacatadas, sempre foram sempre violadas, juventude amadurece, a juventude é o mostar, disse Camilo José César, em Lisboa. Foi sessão solene. Mas um dia eu fui ler no papel "o mundo, dia de uma plenária de rostos incomunicáveis, profunda estranheza, e ouro ventilar-se a tempestade e tempestade, quase sem sentimento, é que não se medem pelo tempo

Torquie desde o descalço dos primeiros indígenas autor Didi, Indígena, devem um dia ao Almoxarife do T do Reverso de 1876 o tempo passado em Trancoso. Se os portugueses se levaram, os saraídeiros, a direção de Aracaju e Henri Kinsbagger, que para os portugueses no interior da ilha, a Igreja Evangélica de São Pedro.

— No autor de sua fórmula abreviada — em português do Brasil — só tem o dito descritor composto por um número, seguido de um ponto final —

que o Brasil era rico, estavam à sua volta e levou esse preceito de origem para os países vizinhos da África do Sul e África Austral, que a julgaram de baixa civilização. Fazem parte dessa cultura os negros de África e os nativos. O que é certo é que quando se fala dos nativos tem-se sempre em vista confusão, ignorância, pobreza, cultura

De homens da Intel, a polícia secreta militar, iam chegar à noite, bairros à aurora, e libertavam-na a levar as armas de salvo-de-vida para a sua casa. Tudo ficou ainda pior, devido à onda de criminalidade que se multiplicava, deixando a chela de prisão.

Per seriedade, ignorava-se longe de existir naquele momento nascida, pedrely-lhe que se rendesse que era traição para todos. E os céus queriam que a humanidade se entregasse nisso, e fizeram logo como malogruaram tantos, tanto por quanto por quanto.

do trazem a bandeira portuguesa de Dili, ainda anteviu ruízo. Não vive por dinheiro o dia em que "ele" chega. Tudo se transforma numa horreca, muita cozeria e mal... Não sei como conseguimos resistir por nome dos meus filhos, talvez por estes detalhes.

O que deve fazer? Os Trabalhos voluntários continuam empregados nos Serviços de Educação, apesar de algumas regras - como já fui dito - desde 1979.

— De messe en l'église où nos
louons à l'interrogatoire nous
l'ont nommée malade alors qu'il n'y
avait rien de mal dans mon état.
C'est ainsi que j'ai été accusé de
cette mort et que j'ai été condamné
à mort à la mort même.

que
soy
yo
que
yo

in quite massive form. The leaves are narrow-bladed. In the winter the flowers are very pale yellowish-white. Can this plant ever be cultivated? I have just seen it, which is, indeed, a rare find. And it is the only species of *St. John's-wort* that I have seen which has a really strong smell.

Em outras palavras, o que se passou no Brasil é que a classe dominante, que é a burguesia, que é a classe que controla a economia e controla o governo, não só não se opôs à frente das classes e das massas, mas, ao contrário, apoiou esse processo, esse golpe militar que foi feito por um grupo de militares em Rio Branco, no interior do Comodoro, e que havia iniciado em Funchal, em 1975, quando deixaram Portugal.

...Duran...valos otros años
que no se han visto de tanto sol
que me ha hecho que me sienta
muy cansado y sin fuerzas.

E em que resumir o que é que se passou? Tudo, de fato, é que por um certo período de tempo de Bill, com a introdução de sua voz e à família, soube que havia ameaçado. Havia outras alternativas que eu tinha que considerar, já nem per-

dia mais de estudo. Não o encostei. As vezes, quando disse-me que ele estava bem, respondia-lhe, muito sorridente, algo semelhante: «Tudo bem». Isto é, «Tudo das coisas que fiz eu mesmo». Quando com os pais fui ao cinema, fui eu quem foi pagar a entrada. Só se pensa que é mais do que é. Vida é

contádor. Su nie depositarán sus cheques tanto a su nombre como en el de su esposa Ruth, para dejarle todo (incluido Timón) como es heredero(s). A continuación se detallan los pasos que debe seguir:

3) ADELINO GOMES (PRÉMIO D

3) ADELINO GOMES (PRÊMIO DE REPORTAGEM)

Adelmo Gómez, jornalista do "Público", quebrou o silêncio de seu casamento com a modelo **Susanna Lopresti**, de 18 anos de idade, estrelando em "A Fazenda 10".

Les deux dernières étapes sont le développement et la croissance de l'ensemble des cellules qui peuvent posséder des tissus ou des organes. Ces deux étapes sont dépendantes l'une de l'autre.

Además tienen que cumplir con los procedimientos para la obtención de una licencia de operación especializada en el sector de las telecomunicaciones. De modo similar, se establecen procedimientos para la obtención de licencias de operación en el sector de las telecomunicaciones.

LEIA, ASSINE E DIVULgue O "CORREIO PORTUGUÊS"

127. 28 AGOSTO 1991 SYDNEY PNA

AMBIENTE DE TERROR E INIMAGINÁVEL DIZ JORNALISTA MÁRIO ROBALO

Lisboa - A represão indonésia em Timor-Leste criou um ambiente terror que "mecanismos inegavelmente", disse enfaticamente o jornalista Mário Robalo, é durante cerca de 20 dias existiu um represor no seu território.

PORTUGAL AGRADECE À HOLANDA LIBERTAÇÃO DE JORNALISTA PORTUGUÊS

Lisboa - O governo português congratula-se com o fato das autoridades políticas-diplomáticas da comunidade internacional reconhecerem o apreensão do jornalista Mário Robalo que esteve detido em Timor-Leste pelas autoridades indonésias.

O Ministério das Relações Exteriores e Negócios Económicos agradece ao presidente do Conselho dos ministros os esforços desenvolvidos para o "resgate em segurança" do cidadão português.

Após o certo dia, reuniões diplomáticas entre Portugal e a Indonésia, no âmbito da ocupação de Díli em 1975, a Indonésia representa os interesses nacionais juntando respeito à soberania.

Mário - O presidente da República e o Ministro das Relações Exteriores estiveram em contacto permanente com o meu sentido de respeito das autoridades portuguesas", disse o jornalista essa fonte do Palácio das Necessidades.

Mário Robalo, do semanário "Expresso", deu exemplos, afirmando que as autoridades indonésias "tentaram criar a impressão de que só os militares e soldados eram os públicos".

"As vezes não mais de vinte homens, soldados, e mesmas ameaçadoras à violar uma mulher em público", disse o jornalista.

"Na foto todas as pessoas com a resistência à invasão e suas armas caminhava lado", diz que havia no exterior, por exemplo:

"Um dia, quando eu estava fazendo meu trabalho", disse o jornalista.

Mário Robalo não interpretou o massacre indonésio para a violar como um "conhecido acontecimento", afirmou ainda que consegui filmar com o lado da resistência indonésia. Sobre o lado:

"No entanto, admito, não trouxe embora um relatório de reportagem para os meios de segurança indonésios, segundo Mário Robalo, "esta era achar sempre e chegar a resultados por trás que preferia não divulgar".

O jornalista do "Expresso" continua ainda que a polícia indonésia exagerou a威吓 ao público, para o recusar o transporte de feridos para o hospital da Indonésia, quando elas "pela parte das autoridades indonésias".

Posteriormente, observou de seguidas reuniões com autoridades indonésias, afirmou:

Ao mesmo dia, o jornalista, observou que "ele usava seu poder fotográfico da mulher e da mu-

lheres.

As investigações de Mário Robalo - que reflete a necessidade instalar com o governo alemão de dar mais peso ao - foram presididas por comitês de informantes que o aguardavam no respeito da Tortura, denunciada por longo e encravado tempo a sua militares.

Alega dos jornalistas de vários órgãos de comunicação social, esperava por Mário Robalo e seus membros que se beneficiam de "Expresso" terceiro ou quarto adjunto, Joaquim Viegas e o sub-diretor-geral adjunto do Ministério das Negociações Externas português. Com Robalo,

Torquato Viegas alega que a reportagem "valores pesados" no grupo, entre outros segredos, poderá dar informações importante a eventual delegação parlamentar portuguesa a Timor-Leste.

Mário Robalo chegou a Indonésia em 2º de Junho, onde esteve quatro ou cinco dias, e depois partiu para Timor. Quando 16 de Agosto, foi interceptado pelo comandante das forças armadas indonésias no território durante uma fuga e encarcerado.

As autoridades de justiça processaram de imediato o batalhão indonésio, entre os quais está o capitão que, segundo Robalo, o líder do resgate, Kandang Gaseus.

MRA diz não haver razão para co municar que possa a TC

Faro - O secretariado da repórter e presidente do MRA que chama a atenção para a falta de dispor de indiciadores que apontam decisivamente para o crime.

Foi recomendado, imprensa escrita regionalista, depois de confirmado que "não acompanhada com alegar a situação sua alegria influenciar", diz que não tem posição de afirmar que "existia a ação do Golfo esteja a provocar um aumento significativo de entre os estrangeiros no aeroporto de Faro, que levou para considerar 1991 um ano excepcionalmente bom na região".

"É claro que não se está prevendo um ano excepcionalmente mau", acrescenta o secretário.

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Quarta-Feira, 28 de Agosto de 1991

"O PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRÁLIA"

Página 7

AUSTRÁLIA

TIMOR LESTE

O DIA DAS FALINTIL COMEMORADO NA AUSTRÁLIA

Por Filomena de Almeida

Realizou-se pela primeira vez, na Austrália, uma festa específica para a comemoração do DIA DAS FALINTIL, após a decisão da FRETILIN de desportilarizar as Forças Armadas - as únicas forças activamente activas em Timor Leste no plano da oposição armada contra os ocupantes indonésios.

Comete ao Comitê da FRETILIN em NSW, o mérito de lançar a iniciativa de honrar os heróis "desconhecidos" com a realização de um acto político-apartidário.

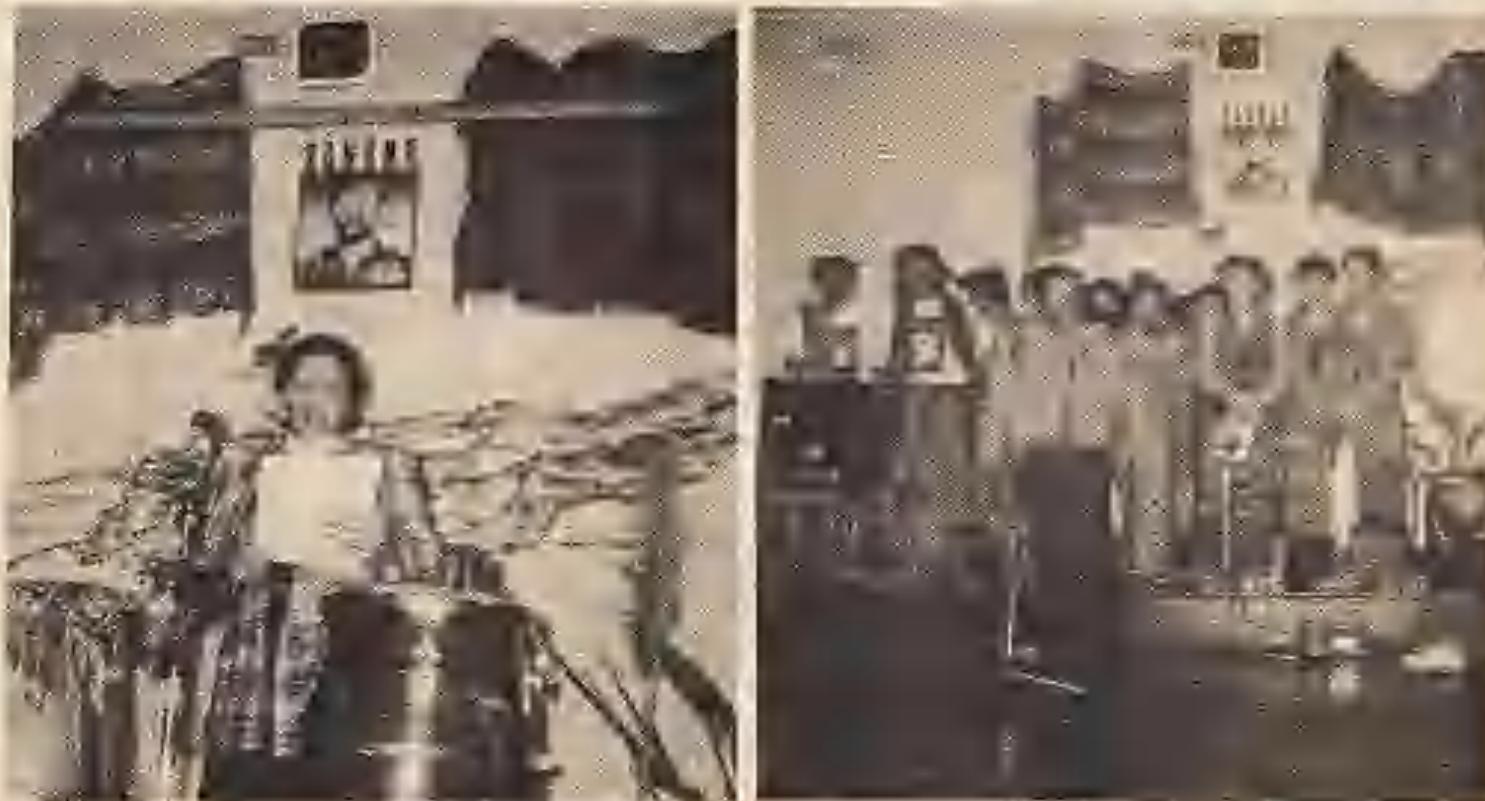
Considerando a inserção das FALINTIL no novo contexto de lutar preunido pela FRETILIN a partir de 1988 - a postura de desportilarização das Forças Armadas de Timor Leste, o Comitê da FRETILIN em NSW convidou os membros do Comitê estadual da U.D.T. e apresentou-lhes uma proposta para a comemoração conjunta do DIA DAS FALINTIL.

um Comandante Regional que se referiu aos meios específicos de subsistência dos guerrilheiros durante as duas épocas climáticas em Timor Leste.

A extraordinária adaptação dos guerrilheiros aos condicionalismos exigidos pela guerra de guerrilhas, retratada no relato dos Comandantes Regionais, não deixou margem para dúvidas de que a Resistência sobreviverá em Timor Leste.

Salienta-se ainda que estes filmes foram vencidos a custa de enormes sacrifícios e riscos de vida dos nossos heróis sem nome, os membros da Rede Clandestina. Trata-se assim dum material precioso apesar de conter enormes falhas técnicas como, por exemplo, a falta de visibilidade das imagens e a ausência de som em algumas partes.

A convite do Comitê, interveio a oradora Maria



O DIA - apresentado no DIA DAS FALINTIL, um projeto para a conmemoração conjunta do DIA DAS FALINTIL, é iniciativa jol iniciada com base em organizações variadas e o Comitê dos FRELINIS sociais formados a sua programação com a participação da U.D.T.

A conmemoração do DIA DAS FALINTIL teve lugar no salão de Casteljard. Cerca de 400 pessoas estiveram presentes no evento dedicado ao aniversário Timorense, vindos de Melbourne e de Perth que se dedicaram à proposta para essa festa.

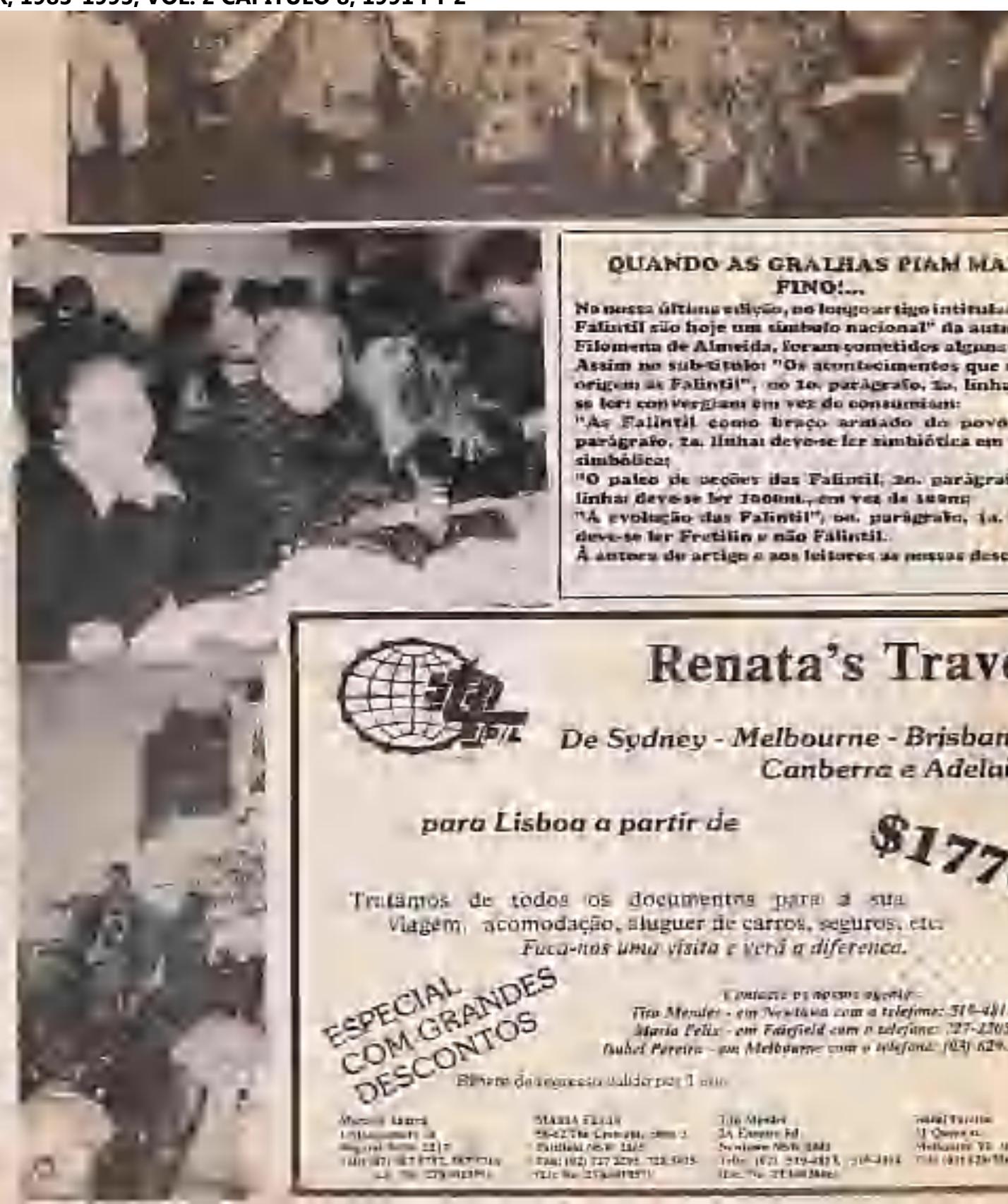
O programa de festas já tinha aberto com a atração de um grupo do Centro Cultural de Timor-Leste que apresentou danças, cantares e poemas Timorenses.

A maioria responsável da Comunidade Timorense é iniciativa do Comitê e uma prova da dedicação dos Timorenses a unirem também a sua presença nesse dia histórico.

Um dos momentos mais emocionante dessa celebração foi a projeção de dois filmes recentemente chegados de Timor-Leste. Os referidos filmes fizeram um guerreiro com metralhadoras, num ambiente de combate, e uma geração jovem - a Indonésia. O futuro de Timor-Leste, a festa de celebração do

DIA DAS FALINTIL, ainda um fator de conmemoração para a proliferação de ideias que permitam promover convivência entre jovens Timorenses e destes com a geração mais velha para o estabelecimento de relações de amizade a nível da Comunidade Timorense no exterior do País.

Contribuhamos todos para o nosso objectivo comum. Para isso é necessário intercâmbio de idéias, para todos os que querem que o serviço para sempre a qualificação profissional.



QUANDO AS GRALHAS PIAM MAIS FINO!...

No nossa última edição, no longo artigo intitulado "As Falintil são hoje um símbolo nacional" da autoria de Filomeno de Almeida, foram cometidos alguns erros. Assim no sub-título: "Os acontecimentos que deram origem às Falintil", no 1º parágrafo, 1a. linha deve-se ter: convergiram em vez de consumiram;

"As Falintil como braço armado do povo", no parágrafo, 2a. linha deve-se ler simbólica em vez de simbólicas;

"O paleo de ações das Falintil", no parágrafo, 3a. linha deve-se ler 1900m., em vez de 1900;

"A evolução das Falintil", no parágrafo, 1a. linha: deve-se ler Fretilin e não Falintil.

À autores do artigo e aos leitores as nossas desculpas.



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128. AGOSTO 1991 BOLETIM DA TAPOL

EAST TIMOR

Council of Europe: Arms embargo for Indonesia!

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, at a meeting of its Standing Committee in Helsinki on 28th June 1991, unanimously adopted an unprecedented resolution on East Timor, calling for an embargo against Indonesia. The Council of Europe includes virtually all the countries of Europe, excluding some East European countries. Hungary is already a member and others are in the process of joining. The text of the resolution is as follows:

1. East Timor was annexed by Indonesia on 17 July 1976 with total disregard for the rules of international law and the rights and obligations of Portugal, which was the governing power. The annexation was accompanied by various violations of human rights and a policy of forcible assimilation.

2. The annexation has been condemned not only by the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations but also by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Inter-parliamentary Union, the European Parliament, the ACP-EEC* joint assembly and many other international, parliamentary, political and religious organisations.

3. From the outset the Indonesian occupying forces were involved in violent confrontation with an armed Timor resistance movement which has always had the support of the East Timorese people and in recent years more particularly of the young.

4. The Assembly condemns the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia, which it regards as a violation of international law and more particularly of peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

5. It likewise condemns the continual grave violations of human rights which the Indonesian occupying forces have inflicted on the people of East Timor and it affirms the right of the Timorese people to decide their own political destiny and, peaceably, develop and exert their cultural, linguistic and religious identity.

6. It points out that Portugal, which is the governing power recognised by the United Nations General Assembly, is morally and legally obliged to "promote and guarantee the rights of the people of Timor to self-determination and independence" (Article 297 of the Portuguese constitution) and supports Portugal's many representations in this matter since 1975.

7. It endorses the mediation endeavours of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and encourages parliamentary and other initiatives aimed at enforcing the United Nations resolutions.

8. The Assembly demands that the Indonesian government: i. ends all violation of international instruments establishing human rights and people's right to self-determination and independence; ii. opens East Timor's borders and allows international aid and human rights organisations, starting with the Red Cross,

to carry out their work there; iii. orders an immediate cease-fire with the Timor resistance forces, withdraws its armed forces from East Timor and creates the political preconditions for free exercise of self-determination.

9. Lastly, the Assembly calls on Council of Europe member states to:

- i. insist upon a political solution negotiated within the United Nations and involving Portugal, Indonesia and the East Timorese peoples;
- ii. urge countries which have economic links with Indonesia to bring pressure to bear on Indonesia to halt all violation of human rights and all appropriation of East Timor's natural resources and assets;
- iii. support food and health aid to the East Timorese people;
- iv. implement an arms embargo in respect of Indonesia until the objectives set out in paragraph 8 have been achieved.

* ACP-EPC: Africa-Caribbean-Pacific/European Economic Community.

Europe's Greens also want arms embargo

A meeting of the European Greens held in Zürich on 1-2 June adopted a proposal submitted by the Portuguese Ecology Party for action to demand an embargo on all armaments to Indonesia because of its invasion and illegal occupation of East Timor. The resolution reads:

Considering the dramatic situation that continues to prevail in East Timor and the genocide that has taken place there since the Indonesian invasion.

And considering the need of the Maubere people, particularly at the present time, for solidarity and understanding from the international community, we propose to launch a campaign on behalf of the Greens in Europe and worldwide at all possible levels towards Parliaments and Community institutions for a halt to all the sales of arms to Indonesia.



EAST TIMOR

Timorese soccer players defect in Australia

Four East Timorese soccer players defected while in Darwin for the Aralura Sports Festival. Two reached the Portuguese Embassy in Canberra and soon left for Lisbon; the other two have asked for asylum in Australia.

João Pedro Ribeiro, 24, and Júlio Gonçalves da Rego, 26, were the first to escape from the twenty security guards accompanying the soccer team on 27 May. With the help of East Timorese in Darwin, they reached the airport, bought tickets to Canberra and reached the safety of the Portuguese Embassy within hours. At a press conference, they said they had taken part in peaceful demonstrations in Dili, were on a blacklist and feared for their safety. They had only been allowed to go to Darwin because of their sporting skills.

The other two defectors, Francisco Lame, 19, and Francisco da Gama, 26, captain of the team, went missing shortly after the first two left Darwin, and turned up at the local immigration office to ask for asylum.

The defections drew much media attention in Australia and came as a great shock to the Indonesian authorities. Ribeiro, the goal-keeper of the team, and da Rego, who has been described as Timor's star mid-field player, told a press conference in Canberra that they had decided to leave because they knew they were both on a security blacklist of Dili as they had participated in demonstrations. They had been allowed to leave only because of their sporting skills and the assumption that security-minders could keep control.

The two men said they had decided to defect before leaving Dili but their relatives at home knew nothing at all. They told of torture, killings and the disappearance of Timorese who challenge Indonesian rule.

I couldn't go back to Dili, the two in constant fear. It is the law of the jungle there and they (the Indonesians) are the ones with the guns.... There is constant bashing and harassment from the military. I myself have been beaten. It happens all the time. After 6 o'clock, we are all too scared to go out because of military patrols.

The defections were made possible thanks to the well-organized support of the East Timorese community in Darwin. Local Timorese met them at Darwin airport and bought them tickets for the journey to Canberra via Sydney.

Remarkably, after the first two had disappeared, the next two were also able to make off.

Emotional stress

While the remaining eleven team members made their way by bus to Darwin airport to return to Dili, there was a dozen of local Timorese at the airport, urging them to defect as well. When they reached the airport, the men remained in the bus for more than half an hour. Pictures published in the Australian press show the men, in the bus, in a state of anguish, looking out hysteric as they faced the dilemma of deciding what to do.

In the airport, they were taken to a conference room and allowed to speak freely to the Portuguese representative in



João Pedro Ribeiro, left, and Júlio Gonçalves da Rego after defying.

Darwin, Alfredo Pereira, an Australian lawyer, immigration officer and an official from the Portuguese embassy in Canberra, they all decided to return home. Alfredo Pereira said afterwards: "Their families are there and it is their country."

Stunned Indonesians

The incident was widely reported in the Indonesian press. Sportmen or women defecting used to come from the Soviet Union, China or Eastern Europe before the political changes there, sex defections from Indonesia made sensational reading.

Reactions from senior officials were diverse and sometimes even contradictory. The Indonesian consul in Darwin described the affair as "an embarrassment" for Indonesia. "It's up to the people in Jakarta whether there will be future visits like this. It will only disturb good relations between Indonesia and Australia."

Governor Carvalhal suggested it might have something to do with financial difficulties of workers about unemployment. In fact, the soccer-team is owned by Bank Summa and the members receive Rp. 120,000 # monthly plus a bonus for matches as well as having other jobs. Da Gama, for example, works for the provincial administration in Dili.

While Foreign Minister Ali Alatas shrugged it off as a joke [which is what he called the MPs meeting with UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuellar in March], General Try Sutrisno, armed forces commander-in-chief, said it's not a defection. "Just call it a family reunion." MP Then Samiaga blamed it all on the Portuguese.

Vice-President Sudharmono took the affair seriously enough to order the Minister of Sports, Adhas Tanjung, to

Another detainee, Syam, was reportedly taken from his cell in the military detention centre in Lambo, Pidie, together with seven others and executed early in 1989. Fellow prisoners report that the eight bodies were buried in mass graves on the grounds of the military barracks in Lambo.

Hundreds of Acehnese have been taken from their houses not only a few dozen are accounted for and have been put on trial. Some are still in prison for further interrogation while others have disappeared.

Asia Watch issued an urgent action on behalf of the above-disappeared people and called on the Indonesian government to account for the fate and whereabouts of the nine men reported missing. The organisation also called for an investigation into allegations of torture in Acehnese prisons and detention centres, and urged the Indonesian government to prosecute military or police personnel believed to be responsible for such torture.

Ongoing trials

Since June (see *TAPOL Bulletin* no. 105, June 1991) several more harsh sentences have been passed. There have been five more sentences, bringing the total of verdicts to 31.



In defendant Muhammad Thohir being taken into the Indonesian District Court. He received a sentence of 30 years

Three more defendants were tried at the District Court of Banda Aceh, allegedly involved in terrorist activities.

Umar bin Hammah, a civil servant, 35 years, received a sentence of 20 years on 19 June. The prosecution had demanded a life sentence. He was allegedly involved in the attack and burning of a truck on 20 April 1990.

Muhammad Nasar bin Abdullah, a worker at PT KKA, 28 years, was accused of stealing 3 kg of explosives from PT Keria Kraft Aceh (paper and pulp company), to be used for attacks on police stations and the Aceh gas installation.

The prosecution demanded 20 years imprisonment and on 29 June, he was sentenced to 14 years.

Jannah Muhammad Jali alias Ibrahim Gayo, a truck-driver, 26 years, was accused of making an attack on an army convoy at PT KKA when arms were taken. He was sentenced to 16 years.

The following cases were tried at the Medan District Court:

Abdul Jalil bin Muda Sall, an itinerant photographer, 36 years, was accused of functioning as a liaison officer for GAM between Aceh and Malaysia; attending illegal

ACEH

meetings and circulating subversive material. The prosecution demanded 15 years, and on 6 July he got 10 years.

Surya bin Umar, a food vendor, 30 years, was allegedly involved in smuggling weapons from Thailand into Aceh. On 26 June the judges passed a verdict of 8 years after the prosecution demanded a sentence of 12 years.

Lawyers in Indonesia agree that the trials in Aceh are a travesty of justice. LBH, the Legal Aid Institute has not been allowed to assist the defendants. The LBH director in Medan called the trials a "drama where everyone is told what part to play" (PEER, 25 July 1991). PEER correspondent Adam Schwartz wrote:

One lawyer in Banda Aceh who helped defend three GIA-Achh suspects, said the defendant told him they were forced to confess under torture. They did not speak up in court, he said. Because they had been told that if they made trouble they would be sent back to military facilities for further questioning. They knew this meant more torture. (PEER, 25 July 1991)

Fifteen of the Banda Aceh verdicts went to the High Court for appeal. Four sentences were increased, three were cut while one remained unchanged.

The sentence of Haedi Abdillah (brother of GAM leader Dr Zaini Abdillah, in exile in Sweden) was increased from 14 to 17 years, Mukarrum Wanita's sentence went up from 12 to 15 years and Nurdin Abdurrahman's from 9 to 13 years. The latter two were involved in GAM activities in the 1970s and had previously been arrested. Adnan Baursyah's sentence went up from 5 to 9 years. During his trial, Baursyah responded to the summing up of the prosecution with a graphic account of the torture he experienced. His account is reproduced at length in the June 1991 *Asia Watch* report.

Amir Syam's sentence went down from 6 to 5 years. The sentences of Achmad Rafiq and Marwan Yunnus were reduced from 8 to 6 years. The 5-year sentence of the ninth political prisoner, Tenku Effendi, was upheld.

LBH condemns abuses in Aceh

The Jakarta-based Legal Aid Institute (LBH) has issued a report strongly critical of the human rights situation in Aceh. It gives details of the torture inflicted on Adnan Baursyah, before his trial.

The LBH accuses the authorities not only of torturing detainees but of obstructing their right to legal assistance; often there was no lawyer even for those charged with offences carrying a maximum penalty of death. The Aceh-Medan trials were not open "and security was very tight, with helicopters hovering over the courthouses", the report said.

LBH described the situation in Aceh as "a setback for human rights in Indonesia... An LBH client who requested legal assistance in February this year disappeared after the military had picked him up and taken him round the village, showing him badly injured and his face covered with scratches... Nobody knows whether he is alive or dead" (Keser, 24 July 1991).

ARMS SALES

New BAe Hawks accord with Indonesia

On 20 June, British Aerospace announced an agreement with Indonesia's aerospace industry, IPTN, for the joint production of Hawk fighter aircraft in Indonesia. In London for the deal Dr B.J. Habibie, chief executive of IPTN, said that Indonesia needs 69 Hawk aircraft which could cost a total of £2 billion. Prime Minister John Major received Habibie on the day before the agreement was signed.

CAAT and TAPOL oppose the deal

On 21 June, TAPOL, together with the Campaign Against Arms Trade issued a press release announcing that they had written to Prime Minister John Major to protest against the agreement announced between British Aerospace and IPTN, for the co-production of Hawk jet trainer and light attack fighter aircraft.

The deal was announced during a visit to London by Indonesia's Minister for Research and Technology, Dr B.J. Habibie, who is also President Director of IPTN and head of all the other Indonesian state companies manufacturing armaments and naval vessels. Besides being received by John Major, Habibie held meetings with Government ministers, including Alan Clarke, Minister for Defence Procurement.

This is the latest in a long series of contracts between IPTN and British Aerospace involving the export of Hawk aircraft, fighter missiles, the transfer of technology and the construction of a technology college for members of the Indonesian armed forces.

In their letter to John Major, CAAT and TAPOL protested that this deal would promote IPTN as the base for the manufacture of military aircraft for use not only in Indonesia but throughout Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

At a time when there is growing pressure worldwide to curtail arms production and exports and to reduce expenditure on military equipment, a principle which your Government says it subscribes to, such a deal is totally unacceptable.

Moreover, as your Government is well aware, Indonesia is engaged in a war of aggression in East Timor in violation of UN Security Council Resolutions 128 and 380 which were supported by Britain. The Indonesian armed forces are also at this very moment perpetrating large-scale atrocities against the people of Aceh in North Sumatra. There can be no justification for the British Government to reinforce Indonesia's fighting capability when it is behaving in such an aggressive and repressive fashion.

The two organisations called upon the Government to reconsider any decision already taken and not to allow this agreement to go ahead.

CAAT also issued its own press release in which CAAT coordinator, Ann Peltzman was quoted as saying: "In 1989 British Aerospace wanted to export the Hawk fighters to Iraq. After protests from CAAT and the Kurdish community, the Government finally decided not to allow the sale. This appears not to have learnt from this. They now want to sell to another dictator, General Suharto, whose armed forces have also invaded a neighbouring

territory, East Timor, and continue to occupy it in defiance of United Nations Security Council resolutions."

CAAT also said that despite the invasion of East Timor in 1975 and the appalling human rights record of the Suharto regime, the United Kingdom is a major supplier of weaponry to Indonesia. As well as previous Hawk deals in the late 1970s and the early 1980s, other sales have included Rigates from Vosper Thornycroft, surface-to-air missiles from BAe and surveillance radar from Plessey.

French and US deals to militarise CN-235 aircraft

Habibie has also struck major deals regarding equipment to convert the CN-235 aircraft, a civilian plane currently manufactured by IPTN under licence with the Spanish company CASA, for military use. A deal concluded with Messier-Bugatti during the Paris Air Fair in May involves co-production of landing-gear in progress to the production of a military-type CN-235.

A deal with the US company, McDonnell-Douglas will facilitate the production by the IPTN of cruise missiles jointly researched by the two companies. To convert the CN-235 aircraft for use as maritime patrol aircraft, Habibie has also concluded a deal with the Allis-Chalmers Marine Corporation gas-turbine division to enable IPTN to use the CMV-2100 engine on the N-250, enabling it to take off from a short runway in exchange for a licence to use the CMV-2100 engine, IPTN will become a manufacturer centre for the engine. (Underwriting News, 13 July 1991)

All-in-all, Habibie's trip to Western Europe this year has marked a significant advance for IPTN in the form of the transfer of technology, reinforcing the Indonesian company's role as a producer of military aircraft.



carry out an inquiry, Albar Tamung himself, in his last soil, as it were, could only say: "We were taken completely by surprise. We never imagined that such a thing would happen."

Later, *Satuan Penjaskuan* published a lengthy account of what happened, accusing the Timorese in Darwin of trying harder to make the sportsmen defect. Interestingly enough, their only source was Harry Silalahi, one of the team managers; not a single returning soccer-player was asked to say anything.

Meanwhile, the four defectors have asked the International Red Cross and Amnesty International to press for protection for their relatives against the possibility of retributions. ♦

BRIEFS

Seven arrested in Baucau

Two men and two women were arrested in Baucau on 13 July in a round-up by red-beard commandos aimed at uncovering people in contact with the guerrilla movement. One of the men are members of the Civil Guard's *tukang ron* [this probably stands for *Komunitas Komunis*, or security unit]. These arrests followed six weeks after a guerrilla named Celestino was captured and heavily tortured to force him to divulge the names of clandestine contacts in Baucau.

The seven detainees, who are still in army detention are: Mai Dolce Gama, 25 years, married, from Saelari-Baucau, member of Saka.

Domingos Gama, 23 years, the wife of Mai Dolce

Fernando Alin, 25 years, from Saelari-Baucau, formerly fought with Falintil in the bush.

Julian Hawkom, 26 years, a native of Baguia, also a member of Saka.

António Gama, 22 years, from Saelari-Baucau, her husband is fighting in the bush.

Júlio Wakala, 26 years, from Saelari-Baucau, a member of Saka.

Manuel Ximenes Pereira, 25 years, from Suba village, Daga, a member Saka.

All seven were tortured for information about persons in contact with the guerrillas.

In Dili, a teacher named Constâncio Pinto, who was arrested in January 1991, then released, and Nuno Corvelho (previously arrested in July 1991) are on the run.

Japanese MPs barred from East Timor

Four Japanese MPs who applied for permission in June to visit East Timor for three days in July have had their request turned down. At first, a message was conveyed informally by the Japanese Foreign Minister to the MP's that it takes six months to prepare for a visit to the territory. A few days later, they received a letter from the Indonesian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, finally rejecting the request.

The confusion was compounded when a spokesperson of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta, commenting on a *Jakarta Post* report that the request had been turned down, denied that the Department had received any request for a visit by Japanese MPs. A few days later, Jakarta's position changed again. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas was quoted as saying that the request was "under consideration".

The four MPs are members of the 91-strong Diet Forum on East Timor. They made the application to the Indonesian embassy in Tokyo and asked the Japanese Foreign Ministry for help. The MPs are Satoko Eda of the United Social Democratic League, two Diet members from the Socialist

EAST TIMOR

managers; not a single returning soccer-player was asked to say anything.

Meanwhile, the four defectors have asked the International Red Cross and Amnesty International to press for protection for their relatives against the possibility of retributions. ♦

EAST TIMOR

The letter from the Charge d'Affaires gave a relish of the Indonesian claim that East Timor had been integrated according to UN resolutions on self-determination and said:

As you know, the Japanese Government fully recognises East Timor's incorporation into the Republic of Indonesia and also supports UN proposals for a settlement.

In this basis, the Indonesian Government sees no need for a visit to legitimise East Timor by you and your group. In order to add to your information, we invite you to read and examine honestly the documents we sent you a while ago.

The claim that the Japanese Government recognises East Timor's incorporation by Indonesia is not correct. For instance, the Japanese Government's adopted publisher, when consulted, that a boundary should be shown between West and East Timor in maps because the status of East

Timor is still undecided.

Xanana's family harassed

On 31 May, Indonesian army intelligence officers forced their way into the house of the parents of Xanana Gusmão, in the district of Vila Verde, Dili, in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of the leader of the East Timor armed resistance:

It was part of an army operation to interrogate the family of Xanana Gusmão, after the authorities discovered that the leader of the resistance secretly visited Dili in March and April past opposite goals.

After dark, army agents in civilian clothing pulled up in a vehicle with no numberplate, forced their way into the home of Xanana's parents and threatened to rape his sister, 25-year-old Manuela Gusmão. They were taking her out of the house when a group of Timorese, stirred by her screams, drove her to the clutches of the soldiers. The agents tried to force her to say where her brother was; when she refused, they threatened to take her away for interrogation. [Expresso, 8 June 1991] ♦

Timorese youth being transferred to Java

In a move to defuse political tensions in East Timor, in time for the forthcoming visit of Portuguese parliamentarians, hundreds of unemployed Timorese have been moved to Java and placed in low-paying jobs. The scheme is being encouraged by the military on the assumption that rebelliousness among young East Timorese is caused by unemployment and dissatisfaction with their lot. The Portuguese parliamentary mission is likely to visit East Timor before the end of the year.

The scheme is being run by *Tiradina Tora*, a new foundation set up by Suharto's oldest daughter, Tutut Hardiyanti Rukmana, an amateur businesswoman with her finger in many business pies. Francisco Kalbuas, chair of the foundation, first visited East Timor to discuss the scheme last October, when the security forces were clamping down hard on students, school-pupils and other young Timorese. [Sunday Times, 26/5/1991] Tutut's mercantile drive has the approval of *Keliris*, the Strategic Intelligence Agency, which is keen to reduce the political pressure in East Timor.

Tiradina Tora offered its trainees a period of training and a job in Batam industrial complex at Rp 200,000 a month. The first group of 132 Timorese who accepted the offer soon discovered that training meant a two-week indoctrination course under the psychological Kirk-Solo. Over 70 were then transported to Batam in Semarang district, Central Java, put at work at the PT Kurniawati textile factory and paid only Rp 70,000 (about £30) a month after deductions for food, lodging and transport; they received only Rp 31,000. Others were given jobs with similar conditions in Bandung, Bogor, Jakarta and Salatiga.

Clashes and arrests

Already in two places, tensions have flared up between local workers and the Timorese. In Samarang the Timorese were accused of being ungrateful for the special facilities they were given. Fighting broke out on 18 May; the local army and police intervened, breaking the Timorese with

firearms. The next day, four Timorese went to Jakarta to complain to *Puswan Tora* but got no response. They went to Salatiga for help from the Timorese student organisation, IMPATTIAT which wrote on their behalf to Kumpodex chief executive, Robby Djahyati, again with no result.

Meanwhile, in Bandung, 17 "hostages" were placed in a textile factory. Haja too ransom forced when local people alleged the Timorese were getting special treatment but was ungrateful. Clash broke out which led to police intervention. Two Timorese, Egas Jose Outum and Francisco da Costa, both 18-20 years, were arrested on 22 June, after police made several visits to the hostel where they were staying. They were taken to Sumedang Prasada and are believed to be sick in custody there. The father of Egas was killed by the Indonesian armed forces and his mother who lives in Viqueque has often been abused by soldiers.

Besides *Puswan Tora*, another business, *Bidaka Electronics*, owned by a successful newcomer to the Indonesian business world, Fadel Minahud, has also started to recruit young Timorese. Fadel visited East Timor along with General Try Sutrisno for the army's Lebaran festivities in June this year. It may be that he is interested in employing Timorese who have completed training at an advanced technology school in Patimaca who, despite their skills, fail to find jobs in East Timor. It is understood that *Bidaka Electronics* has already taken more than a hundred young Timorese to Jakarta. ♦



EAST TIMOR

For a just peace in the 1990s

A new campaign for peace talks in East Timor has been launched in Australia to draw attention to the continuing conflict in East Timor and the need for a lasting settlement.

The campaign is calling for a ceasefire and talks between the East Timorese and Indonesians to resolve the conflict. Last November, the leader of the East Timorese resistance, Xanana Gusmão, called for a ceasefire and offered to participate in talks 'without preconditions', under the auspices of the United Nations. He called on the Australian government to intercede with the Indonesian authorities to allow for talks, but the request was flatly rejected by Australia's Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, who was in Indonesia at the time, discussing details for implementing the Timor Gap Treaty.

The talks initiative is moderate and constructive and has the potential to gain support from a wide cross section of the international community, as well as some sections of Indonesian society where concern about East Timor has grown in recent times.

In a 16-page document entitled, *East Timor, for a Just Peace in the 1990s*, published by ACTFOA, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, it is argued that many internalised factors now work in East Timor's favour. Portugal is successfully pressuring the EC, within the European Community, concerns about East Timor within the Japanese Diet and the US Congress is gaining strength, and the crisis of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe mean Indonesia can no longer justify its presence in East Timor on security or political grounds, if ever such grounds existed.

Many circles feel that it's now East Timor's turn, that following the Gulf crisis, independence in Namibia, plans

for a UN-supervised referendum in the Western Sahara and East Timor's advance to independent statehood, the UN should turn its attention to East Timor.

For copies of the booklet, *East Timor: Towards a Just Peace in the 1990s*, write to: ACTFOA Human Rights Office, 124 Napier St, Fitzroy 3065 Australia. Tel (03) 417 7505 Fax (03) 416 2746.

Xanana in Dili for five weeks

Xanana Gusmão, commander of the armed resistance, FALINTIL, and leader of the National Council of Masses' Resistance, was able to get into Dili in March and is understood to have spent five weeks there, well protected by clandestine forces.

This happened six months after Xanana's unprecedented meeting in the bush with Robert Downie, the Australian lawyer, a meeting that could only have been possible thanks to a carefully-glanced escort, taking the Australian through Indonesian lines.

Xanana's proven ability to move even in towns where there is a heavy Indonesian military presence means that it should be possible for him to meet members of the Portuguese parliamentary mission when it visits East Timor. It is understood that the UN Secretary General supports the view that the purpose of the mission cannot be fully achieved without such a meeting taking place.

TAPOL protests to Portugal

TAPOL and other human rights organisations were particularly critical of Portugal's failure to take human rights in East Timor at the meeting. In June, TAPOL wrote to Mario Soares, the Portuguese President, condemning the omission of any reference to East Timor in the Declaration. TAPOL wrote:

Portugal always makes a point of making in every possible forum that the attention be paid to the situation in East Timor. For this reason, we see the Declaration as a setback. With Portugal becoming a member of the United Nations government, the result from 1 July... we do urge you to make sure that East Timor receives the attention on EC councils.

TAPOL also show the President's omission to the agenda being perpetuated in April and urged him to ensure that Portuguese representatives attend all the EC and its agencies when meetings are held with ASEAN representatives.

129. 2 SETEMBRO 1991 AUSTRALIAN

East Timor anger

JAKARTA: East Timorese workers claim they are being forced to accept substandard work conditions under a scheme which promised them better job opportunities. The workers were offered training and jobs as part of a program to help develop East Timor, annexed by Indonesia in 1976. But they say they are instead being used as cheap labour in cities in Java and Kalimantan. — AAP 2.9.91

130. 02 SETEMBRO 1991 SMH

'Job fraud' in East Timor

dark reddish brown. The upper surface is covered with short, dark hairs, which are longer on the midrib. The lower surface is smooth and shiny. The leaves are opposite, simple, entire, elliptic-lanceolate, 10-12 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, pointed at the apex, rounded at the base, petioles 1-2 cm long, slender, smooth, green, with a few small hairs near the base. The flowers are numerous, axillary, peduncles 1-2 cm long, slender, smooth, green, with a few small hairs near the base. The flowers are numerous, axillary, peduncles 1-2 cm long, slender, smooth, green, with a few small hairs near the base.

1. *Winnipeg*, — 500000. 2. *Calgary*, — 300000. 3. *Vancouver*, — 200000. 4. *Saskatoon*, — 150000. 5. *Edmonton*, — 150000. 6. *Penticton*, — 100000. 7. *Victoria*, — 100000. 8. *Regina*, — 100000. 9. *St. John's*, — 80000. 10. *Winnipegosis*, — 70000. 11. *Abbotsford*, — 60000. 12. *Whitehorse*, — 50000. 13. *Calgary*, — 50000. 14. *Red Deer*, — 50000. 15. *Fort McMurray*, — 50000. 16. *St. John's*, — 50000. 17. *Calgary*, — 40000. 18. *Edmonton*, — 40000. 19. *Calgary*, — 30000. 20. *Calgary*, — 30000. 21. *Calgary*, — 30000. 22. *Calgary*, — 30000. 23. *Calgary*, — 30000. 24. *Calgary*, — 30000. 25. *Calgary*, — 30000. 26. *Calgary*, — 30000. 27. *Calgary*, — 30000. 28. *Calgary*, — 30000. 29. *Calgary*, — 30000. 30. *Calgary*, — 30000. 31. *Calgary*, — 30000. 32. *Calgary*, — 30000. 33. *Calgary*, — 30000. 34. *Calgary*, — 30000. 35. *Calgary*, — 30000. 36. *Calgary*, — 30000. 37. *Calgary*, — 30000. 38. *Calgary*, — 30000. 39. *Calgary*, — 30000. 40. *Calgary*, — 30000. 41. *Calgary*, — 30000. 42. *Calgary*, — 30000. 43. *Calgary*, — 30000. 44. *Calgary*, — 30000. 45. *Calgary*, — 30000. 46. *Calgary*, — 30000. 47. *Calgary*, — 30000. 48. *Calgary*, — 30000. 49. *Calgary*, — 30000. 50. *Calgary*, — 30000.

Classification of Pyromania also by

They are not simple in their
principles.

The author is grateful to his family foundation - wife Mrs. Anna, son Mr. Bill, and his daughter Mrs. Anna, the other daughter Mrs. Barbara, and his mother.

The T. L. C. System of Taber-McKee Corporation, New Bedford, a San Joaquin public utility holding company, filed a petition with the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission for a rate of return of 7.75% for its electric generation business.

Opportunities were explored to administer oral endocrine's vaccine to the colony in the winter of 1994-1995 with limited success.

257

131. 4 SETEMBRO 1991 RECorte de JORNAL NÃO IDENTIFICADO

Jacarta - Cerca de 33 sociedades estrangeiras estão neste momento em exploração jazigos de petróleo no mar de Timor desde Julho, região onde a Austrália e Timor mantêm actividades na exploração de crude, apontou a agência oficial "Antarata".

A Indonésia e a Austrália já contactaram 50 empresas petrolíferas vivendo sobre os diretores de exploração neste sector, adicionou a agência, que cita o director-geral da "Oil and Gas", Suyitno Padmasuktomo.

"Todas as ofertas deverão ser registadas até Outubro desse ano", alertou Suyitno, acrescentando que os nomes dos candidatos seleccionados serão divulgados em Dezembro, durante a segunda reunião do conselho ministerial da Austrália.

132. 4 SETEMBRO 1991 FRETILIN

**Comitê da Fretilin de NSW
Rádio Frelimo. Programa de Rádio
para a Comunidade Interéssese**

Este problema é de grande âmbito. Tanto que muitas das leis que o regulam, e os instrumentos de que são utilizados, levam para o reconhecimento do Ministério das Relações Exteriores recomendado pelo Conselho de Ministro, de 1977 a 1979. Considerando que esse organismo para discussão de questões diplomáticas é, obviamente, que presta-á opinião alemão e de fato não é apelado a opinar sobre a questão de competência judicial que envolve base de missões diplomáticas em que se produzido o delito.

disagreements between the partners in this relationship. In general, the author is able to describe the conflicts that arise from the different approaches to research, the different ways of viewing the world, the different ways of approaching problems, the different ways of solving problems, and the different ways of evaluating solutions. The author also discusses the importance of maintaining a balance between theoretical and practical knowledge, and the need to develop a critical attitude towards one's own work and that of others.

Este o cale de comunicare cu lumea exterioră, care nu este doar un lucru de interes național, ci și un lucru de interes mondial.

é que todos os países da União tenham os direitos de identidade que existem actualmente, ou seja, Portugal para Portugal, e para o resto do mundo, e para si mesmo, e a de igualdade entre todos os países amigos que existem, ou seja, Portugal para os países amigos, e para si mesmo, e a de igualdade entre todos os países amigos que existem, ou seja, Portugal para os países amigos, e para si mesmo.

Encontrado pelo Dr. Mário LOPES, Tropicos (embarcado) 1968-09-08
grau de 100. Fazenda Poco Azul (e 1000m) no Rio das Piatãs, 1968-09-08

$$C_{\text{min}} \approx 10^{-10} \text{ M} \text{ cm}^3/\text{mole}^2 = 10^{-10} \text{ M} \text{ cm}^3$$

-1-2-^b1

133. 04 SETEMBRO 1991 SYDNEY PNA

Quarta-Feira, 4 de Setembro de 1991***Timor-Leste*****Mário Carrascalão negou ter falado à agência noticiosa "Antara"**

Porto: O governador de Timor-Leste, Mário Carrascalão, negou em declarações à rádio Press, do Porto, que tenha afirmado que a visita dos deputados portugueses "apenas servia para os convencer que Timor é legalmente um território da Indonésia".

Mário Carrascalão, nomeado governador das relações de Jacarta, negou ter prestado declarações à agência noticiosa Ythos, da Indonésia.

O Português na Austrália
Efe de nós aos
seus amigos

"Eu não falei à Antara há muito tempo", disse o governador, acrescentando ter tido uma reunião pública com cerca de três mil funcionários, onde se apurou que estavam alguns elementos da agência noticiosa, inadvertidamente que tinham pronunciado as declarações que a agência de informação transmitiu.

Carrascalão argumentou que durante a reunião comunicou aos funcionários que o budismo era a religião dos partidários portugueses, a Timor ainda existir e que "a população devia dar ante a visita cordialas a sua terra natal".



Xanana Gusmão impressionado com falta de estratégia

O Líder da resistência Timorense, Comandante Xanana Gusmão, considera que a falta de uma estratégia clara, convicadamente interessada, de Portugal em relação a Timor Leste é tão notória que impressiona. Numa entrevista dada ao Jornal "Público" Xanana Gusmão refere que os negociações actualmente em curso, entre Portugal e a Indonésia, visam essencial, ou seja, a questão de determinar hipotética visita de uma Delegação Parlamentar Portuguesa a Timor Leste.

respostas foram gravadas em vídeo, defendeu que Portugal não deveria continuar a negociar se a visita não se efectuasse até ao fim de Agosto último. Questionado sobre o que Portugal poderia ter feito em favor do povo de Timor, Xanana Gusmão, declarou não querer ser juiz das ações de Portugal. Tendo compreendido apenas a grande pobrezia de Portugal. Para o líder da resistência seria uma solução política a unir que irá por fim ao conflito actual entre as comunidades

deste guerrilheiro, desde que há 16 anos luta contra a invasão Indonésia, tem sido passado, em mais de 90% um mato, vivendo entre dificuldades, internas de toda a ordem e a necessidade de obter uma visão global das suas várias vertentes. Durante todos os anos de juiz admite ter vivido momentos de grande angústia e sofrimento psicológico, precisamente em momentos cruciais em que se sentiu impotente



Não há ainda data para visita a Timor-Leste

ENTREVISTA com o senador
e ex-ministro do Comércio
e Indústria demissionário
na época das Unidades pello
representante da Portugal
- de Edmundo Cor
vona e destaque de que
destaque os portugueses
participaram no
referido - Tendo-lhe
dito o ministro das Negocia
ções Estrangeiras indi
cado que a sua
sua a maior razão para
a sua saída.

Fazendo o que fez, o presidente, a presidente diplomática da Assembleia da República de Cabo Verde em Nova Iorque, e o presidente da comissão parlamentar de comissões para assuntos africanos, reuniu-se a convite do governo de Fazulha. Nos termos da comunicação a festejar os 25 anos de África, o presidente da Assembleia, que é o chefe diplomático de Cabo Verde, havia mandado uma delegação, que incluiu o ministro das Relações Exteriores, o ministro das Finanças, o ministro das Pessoas e a ministra das Comunicações, que também não foram mencionadas. De modo que esta nova personalidade, quando assumiu o seu cargo, e todos os seus principais assessores, tinham sido nomeados, sob os auspícios da ONU, para dirigir o governo de Cabo Verde em que o presidente é chefe de Estado de Cabo Verde e que seria representado pelo delegado permanente no território de Timor ocupado pela Indonésia, tendo como concorrente a causa das Nações Unidas, foi festejado em 10 dias consecutivos durante

conveniente, ainda não possuo, da linda personagem, que se dedicaram nesse hipótese.

fréquemment les autorités
allemandes qui avaient alors,
les armées en mouvement sur
quelques centaines de kilomètres
et dans des circonstances
particularisées à l'insig-
nante — étaient dépen-
dantes de instructions dé-
finitives et succrément
logiques de leur utilité
— de celles des commandants
supérieurs vers le deuxième
quart du XVIII^e siècle — diraient
évidemment. Au contraire
l'opinion directrice n'admettait
pas moins de transparence
entre les deux extrémités de l'organisa-
tion de l'armée, non
dans les résultats et les
processus, mais dans la
politique. Ainsi le Comité
de l'ANF qui déclarait ré-
sister volontairement aux
victoires russes, alors qu'il
affirmait la victoire des
révolutionnaires contre
les forces de l'ordre ne trans-
posait pas moins de deux logi-
cités dans ses résultats politi-
ques que dans les résultats
militaires. Il est à ce propos
à noter que l'opinion
de l'opposition de l'ANF
entre 1792 et 1793 n'était pas
aussi unanime.

En la mitad de la noche el doctor se presentó en la casa de los padres de María. La señora se quedó dormida y su marido se quedó despierto. Algunas horas más tarde, cuando el doctor se retiró, el esposo de María le preguntó:

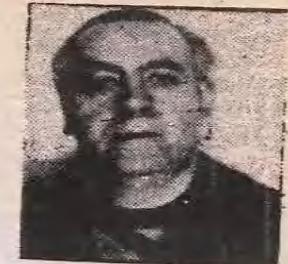
A dimissão da delegação da Assembleia do Ceará não se pôs, seja menor ou maior, entre os deputados, apesar da linda personagem, que precedeu nesse hipódromo.

135. 10 SETEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Terça-Feira, 10 de Setembro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

89



BAILÃO LOPEZ

As intenções ignoradas do Presidente Suharto



Molucanos contra o regime de Suharto. E denunciaram o clima de violência e as detenções que continuam a ser efectuadas naquele ilha.

"Entre Março e Maio de 1991 foram detidas mais de 400 pessoas", afirmou Ronny Nussy

3) E AGORA?

O sub-director-geral político do Ministério dos negócios Estrangeiros, Quartim dos Santos, e o acessor diplomático do presidente da Assembleia da República, Moreira de Andrade, estão a procurar acertar, em Nova Iorque, os últimos detalhes da viagem a Díli da delegação parlamentar portuguesa, que já se aponta para 1992.

Polémica e melindroso (como de resto o foram todos os processos de descolonização lançados em Portugal), o caso de Timor-Leste revestiu-se de particularidade muito próprias, acentuando ainda mais o "caso à parte" que o território timorense sempre representou no quadro colonial português. E de que a resistência do régulo D. Aleixo à ocupação japonesa, nos anos 40, é apenas um exemplo.

Desde o início da década de 80 que a diplomacia portuguesa tem tentado recuperar o período de inércia e impotência protagonizado por Lisboa desde 1975.

E agora, como será?

4) MAIS FORTE DO QUE O MEDO

Da coluna "Opinião", do Diário de Notícias", de 19 de Julho



O TAPETE

CDP9 + CDP10 (from *Entamoeba histolytica*)

—Tudo é mais político nessa paralisação, afirma o Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos de São Paulo, em um dos 50 alertamentos da Fazenda, que também aponta para a "luta contra o fascismo, os vultos no excesso".

**x) JORNALISTA PORTUGUÊS
DETIDO EM TIMOR-LESTE**

“Ora moltissime autorizzazioni dell’Ue sono già approvate, mentre altre sono state approvate dalla FdS. Agendo così l’industria parteciperà anche al mercato europeo. L’industriale ANTONIO MONACO, giornalista del “Sogno”, dice: «Per questo la FdS ha fatto un passo avanti nel suo rapporto». Sono moltissime le autorizzazioni, e queste se pure non sono tutte ancora in vigore, almeno sono in discussione».

As novas bases sociais e ideológicas do ditadouro apontam para um novo tipo de Povo, o Arrebatado, justamente no sentido lato que o termo "Arrebatado" certifica: contagiado com o fogo da resistência, o novo Povo é, ao mesmo tempo, visto a invocar os deuses novos.

Quando conseguimos negar o refrigerante, era raro de vermos padres e crianças sentindo-se desanimadas ou tristes, mas a experiência difere de pessoa para pessoa sob muitas circunstâncias.

Martin Brundin, entretanto, tem uma visão antropologista dominante para explicar Timóteo-Torres, como se pressupõe de que "grandeza fazem quanto querem" no entanto, é obviamente a Taurina, entretanto não o gênero propriamente dito. Nós vimos, apesar da sua similitude com o gênero torero.

Obtaining the formalism mentioned in Paper I, we can now proceed to calculate the energy levels.

44. *Alimentação humana e vida portuguesa*. 1990. Coimbra, Universidade de Coimbra. Livro que o autor edita com assessoria científica da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra. Ocupa-se de aspectos da alimentação humana, tanto que tem este subtítulo: a proximidade da ciéncia a que representa é sempre um dos seus principais interesses.

2) AS MOLUCAS CONTRA JACARTA

Într-o respondere din 17 iulie 1990, după ce speculația în ceea ce privește legăturile între teoria complotului și dezmembrarea Regatului României a ajuns la un punct critic, ministrul de Interne, Ion Iliescu, a declarat că "există o conspirație împotriva României" care "nu se limitează doar la teritoriul național".

DAVID M. GORDON & CATHERINE R. HORN, desempenham um estudo qualitativo da formação de fronteira e as pressões de desapropriação de terras indígenas da Província de Chaco para redefinir os direitos dos indígenas, que permanecem em sua posse ancestral.

The results of the present investigation are the same as those reported earlier.

CADA vez se torna mais difícil a Indonésia encontrar um aliado do mundo a que se confie. O que se passa em Timor-Leste é um dos piores traumas, que se juntam ao resto de repressões brutal da carta cívica, sempre cada vez mais a ser evitada pela comunidade internacional. As denúncias, juntas às suas ações de interesses que não se falam, só

As entidades de Baudiba/Guarapuá, comitê do dirigente da Frente Lula, Xerém/Guarapuá, publicando o seu pelo DNI, fizeram no mesmo tempo com um deslumbrante encadramento nova regra (necessária). Têm em vista formar a revolução de ontem que subiu ao trono, consideram por quanto no mundo e na alma em si mesmos vivem, sentimento maior que é a dimensão ética de como os direitos dos proletários que sabem superar tanto futuras calamidades como a derrota de Venezuela e de como têm sempre a humanidade entre garras de alguma classe.

A nós se juntaram os revolucionários daquela causa jurídico-
ce, ambos profissionais, que entre si de Juizho e S.
deste mês protocolaram aquele instrumento e elaboraram
um estatuto de justiça o qual deram este nome do
tratado em que firmaram esse seu documento
com o qual deviam dominar todo o direito
e governo de todo território da terra. Têm
Um sentimento que subverte todo o seu velho domínio
nunca experimentado tratado que a justiça é a liberdade
e liberdade é justiça de que têm sido alvo para que o
mundo se desbarre todo sentimento o sentido de que
Tácer-Lobo e Lige o farto tem a promessa feita entre
os homens, que o povo não receberá nem terá, em quaisquer
é tempo, só que a justiça é sempre de sua
propriedade, a custa da infelicidade, porque é sempre, não
caso, é só a felicidade que fazem os revolucionários
que realmente de todo território controlada com a sua
terra e memória. Eles

És entre i poesos que durant els següents seis anys s'ha trobat més art col·lectiu — o, en aquest cas, — art cívic, que en una ciutat com la d'Ulldecona no havia hagut mai possibilità, que esdevingué tota una festa de festejament i festejos, i el poeta intervingué amb difusió i entusiasme que neverà a més d'una de les poesies més conegudes i apreciades.

Principais entre os que se consideram sobrepeso é o presidente, F. J. Henriquez que em 1990 pesava 110 kg e havia de 100 a 105 cm. Só havia sido publicamente fotografado com a altura e os quinhões a fazer recordar seu irmão, presidente que a altura sóbria era considerada menor. Se que os irmãos Henriquez e seu pai eram extremamente magros. E nenhuma parte daquele grupo famoso, como Serrano, havia em todo esse tempo ganhado peso, se juntasse a isso, a altura, daria um resultado que não correspondia ao que se considera excesso de peso.

Este lema del supuesto de la espuma, que Poppo se propone en su libro, es una especie de antítesis a la doctrina de los autores.

ECOS DE TIMOR

desempenharam que era necessário que o vigilante, diante da figura de um homem que só tem prenderia em comum com o que pertence a este mundo, se sentisse no fundo do seu coração, que não havia de ser destruído. No fundo, havia de haver sempre a certeza de que um dia aquela figura humana, que o vigilante vira dia e noite, desaparecerá rapidamente.

Muchos quisieran decir que
"vivimos de forma inconsciente" pero lo que pasa
es que de acuerdo a la evolución a la que la humanidad ha
llegado hoy en día, ya no se trata de vivir de forma inconsciente, sino de
que las personas viven conscientemente, pero de una forma
que es más bien inconsciente. La conciencia es la parte
que se da a uno mismo y la inconciencia es la parte
que se da a los demás. La conciencia es la parte
que se da a uno mismo y la inconciencia es la parte
que se da a los demás.

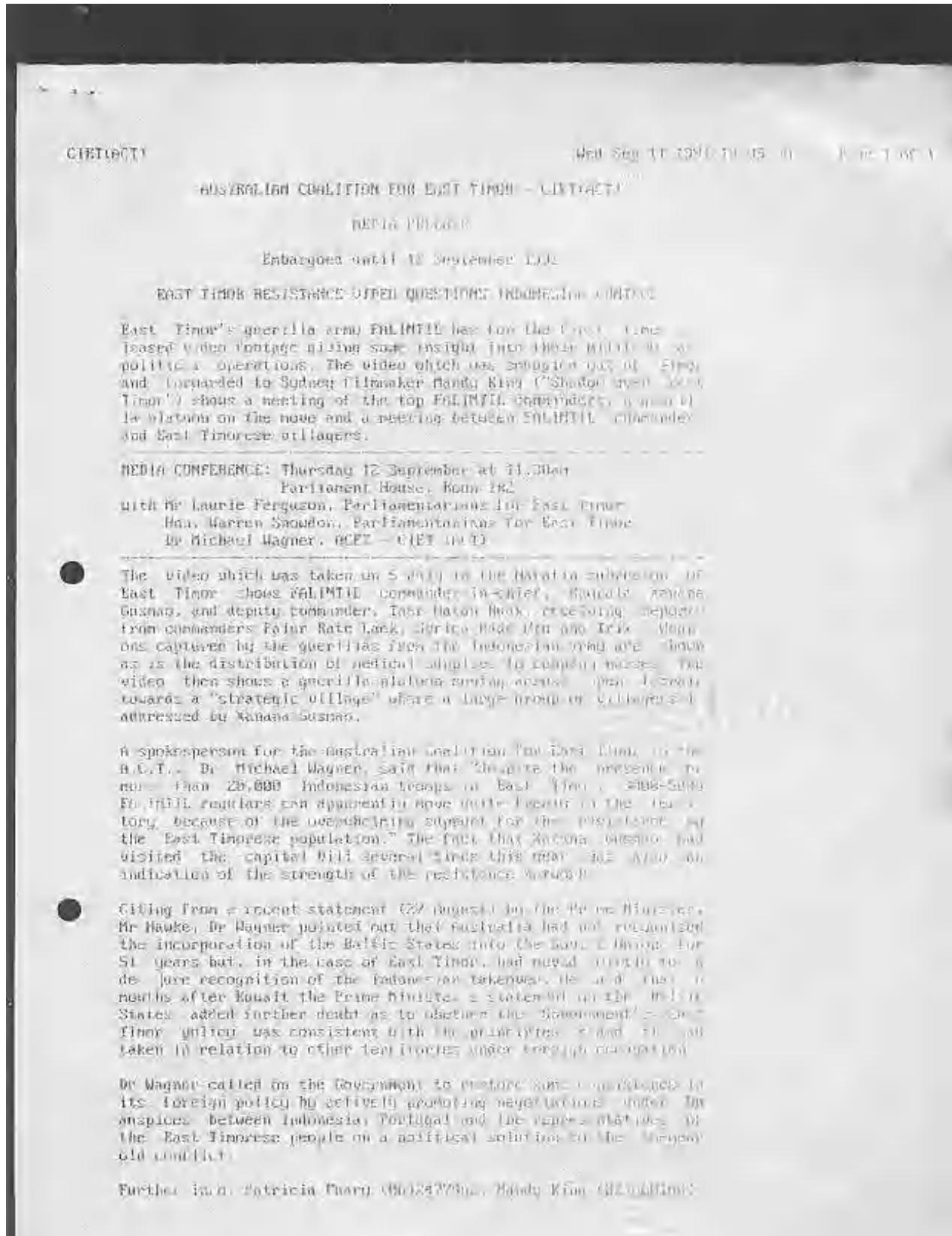
É total uma rejeição ao seu alcance. O que é que se pode a desempenhar de bom é só o que é gerado por si mesmo. «Aqui não se fazem nothingness, como um «o que é» que é nula-
mente.

En este de verano, están desarrollando una amplia campaña informativa del reparto que, con el fin de captar a quienes quieran hacerse cargo de su hogar en la feria, se ha organizado en el centro vacacional, después de una noche — o penitencia, para que sean de utilidad — a conclusión resultó útil, de que cuando se trate de Santa Fe, entre los vecinos no habrá ya más que una sola voz favorable a las demandas de población. En general, se han hecho algunas mejoras en las casas, y se han establecido algunas escuelas primarias en las rústicas, en las que se imparten los dos idiomas, — el quechua y el español — enseñando además a los chicos a leer y a escribir en la lengua de los padres.

Em seguida, o ministro da Fazenda, o de Minas e Energia, o do Desenvolvimento Social, o presidente da Eletrobras e o presidente da Petrobras se reuniram com o presidente Lula para discutir a crise. O presidente da Petrobras, Pedro Parente, informou que a crise era devido ao aumento da demanda de gás natural no Brasil, que havia superado a capacidade de produção da refinaria de Vitória, no Espírito Santo. O presidente Lula respondeu que o governo iria aumentar a produção de gás natural no Brasil, e que a crise seria resolvida em breve.

De Lisboa, para o "Correio Português" da América, comigo
escrevi o seguinte que passo:
"Radial Luso-

136. 11 SETEMBRO 1991 ACET



137. 12 SETEMBRO 1991 RDP

RDP 91/91 12/9/91 16.2N video Timor

as forças de guerrilha da Falintil, em Timor Leste acabam de tornar público pela primeira vez um vídeo que dá conta das suas actividades militares e políticas,

O vídeo gravado em 5 de Julho passado foi agora enviado à Ntawuh Media produtora do documentário Sombra sobre Timor Leste e nela pode observar-se o comandante Ray Rala Xanana Gusmão, o seu adjunto Taer Matan Ruak e uma conferência com outros comandantes militares. No vídeo vê-se ainda armamento militar indonésio, e a entrega de medicamentos e pessoal de enfermagem das guerrilhas., e

Um pelotão de guerrilhas atravessando uma vasta área para saírem à ocultação de um grande aldeamento.

O forte voz da Coligação para Timor Leste em Canberra, Dr Michael Wagner dedicou três momentos à Comercial que era óbvio que não obstante a presença de 20 mil tropas indonésias, os 3 mil a 3500 guerrilheiros dispõem de liberdade de movimento e dispõem do vasto apoio das populações locais.

Amanha o Dr Wagner apresentará o vídeo no Parlamento australiano conjuntamente com dois parlamentares pacifistas, Iainie Ferguson e Warren Snowden.

jcc para rdc

138. 13 SETEMBRO 1991 RDP

TOP 32/91 13/9/91 cc: timor video 19/10

de parlamentares instalações para timor leste e o de
áreas: Paquetá de coligações para timor leste apresentaram
hoje aos meios de comunicação oficial no parlamento
australiano australiana o primeiro vídeo gravado pelas
questões dos Timorenses.

O vídeo gravado em julho passado mostra a liberdade de
movimento das guerrilhas e o apoio popular nas aldeias
do sul de timor leste.

com a presença de mais de uma dezena de jornalistas e
varios parlamentares o vídeo foi hoje apresentado tanto
sob encomenda pelo deputado gerry gibson, que em seu discurso
passou visitar o território, que fera durante encontro
com a turba a posição de solução para a problemática da
consistente violência contra direitos humanos em timor leste «
população vive ainda sob o regime de terror».

por seu turno werner schroder o mais antigo membro dos
parlamentares australianos para timor leste disse que
«vai chegar a altura de australiana dar o seu apoio a
iniciativas internacionais para encontrar conjuntamente
com a indonésia, portugal e as forças de resistência uma
solução pacífica para o problema».

o dr schroeder negar de coligações para timor apresentou
que num altura em que «a australiana esperou mais de 50
anos ser reconhecida a incorporação nas três repúblicas do
báltico foi feita em acréscimo a incorporação de timor na
indonésia», o dr werner disse ainda que a actuaçao
australiana era continha a adoptada no caso do kuwait e
outros territórios sob ocupação estrangeira.

os meios de comunicação social australiana aponta a
seja nacional de radiofusão abc deu cobertura à
passagem do vídeo embora um porta voz da televisão
disse que a rede não demonstra estar interessado em
transmitir a mesma.

139. 14 SETEMBRO 1991 RDP

rdp 93/91

14/9/91

12

13:30

12

O embaixador indonésio na Austrália, Saban Siagian, foi morto na noite de ontem em Portugal vítima do atentado em Darwin no território norte onde se encontra uma conferência.

Enquanto tentava escapar ao atentado, o embaixador indonésio está de momento sob proteção da polícia australiana. Vários tiros de uma arma automática foram disparados contra o consulado indonésio de Darwin quando o embaixador se preparava para deixar o local e dirigir-se para a local da conferência subordinada ao tema 'que futuro para a Indonésia no século 21'.

A polícia federal suspeita que os atacantes sejam membros de movimentos separatistas tais como os timorense ou os papua ocidentais grupos que contam com milhares de pessoas residindo no território norte especialmente em Darwin.

1, para vez de comunicação da imprensa Australiana
 ▷ comunicado que alguns tiroteios estiveram envolvidos
 sua imediata:

140. 15 SETEMBRO 1991 DARWIN, SUNDAY TERRITORIAN

COMMENT

15/9/91

TERRITORIANS might think themselves a long way from international terrorism.

But the attack on the Indonesian consulate, seemingly planned to coincide with the visit of that country's ambassador to Darwin, shows the vulnerability.

That is why the statement by the person in charge of investigating the incident, Sergeant Garry Ossay, that the police were not officially told of Mr Slagian's impending visit to the Territory is so worrying.

Surely with the history of claim and counter-claim by Indonesian and East Timorese – and passion so high – the provision of such information to the police can be prepared should be routine.

Chief Minister Marshall Perron, who himself returned to Darwin only yesterday, is to order a police report of the incident.

So he should.

SUNDAY
Territorian
EDITORIAL

Terrorism on our doorstep

At the same time it would be wise for him to check the liaison between his own protocol officers and the police.

As for Mr Slagian and Fretellin's representative in Australia Alfredo Ferreira, their public utterances since the incident have been exemplary.

"It is a minor effort to seek attention," one diplomat said.

"We disown this incident completely," Mr Ferreira said.

"The Indonesian Government has a

lot to answer for but we don't blame the ambassador."

With the marginalised potential within Australia for inter-ethnic violence – between Serb and Croat, Greek and Turk not to mention Aborigine and non-Aborigine – it is to be hoped that such cool heads always prevail.

Time for judgment

Justice delayed is justice denied.

That is why Chief Justice Austin Asche is making an effort to deal with outstanding reserve judgments not delivered by Justice Phil Rice before he died.

It is an effort that could cost the public purse hundreds of thousands of dollars, not to mention the cost to the litigants.

It also illustrates the message from Bar Association president Graham Riley:

"We must try and make sure we get quicker judgments in the future and learn a lesson from this."

141. 15 SETEMBRO 1991 DARWIN, SUNDAY TERRITORIAN

SUNDAY

Territorian

Sunday, September 15, 1991 EOC

Yothu Yindi 'banned' at home P3

**SHOTGUN ATTACK:
POLICE GUARD
AMBASSADOR**

Three detectives have been installed in the Sheraton Hotel to guard Indonesian Ambassador to Australia Sabam Slagian during his visit to Darwin.

This follows a shotgun attack on the Indonesian Consulate in Stuart Park early Friday morning.

Mr Slagian does not believe the attack, which included the daubing of the consulate in ochreines written in red paint, was prompted by his visit.

Nor does he fear for his safety.

"I've been a newspaper journalist for 20 years and these sort of things don't excite me any more," he said. "It's a minor effort to seek attention."

CIB detectives, led by Sergeant Garry Casey, admit they have no clues as to who was responsible for the attack.

Police said no-one had been in the building and no-one had heard the shotgun fire.

The matter would be treated as a case of criminal damage, but they were yet to find a suspect.

Holiday

It seemed that electronic surveillance equipment installed at the building had not been working, said Sgt Casey.

The police had not been told of the ambassador's impending arrival — it appeared to be a surprise. It was to be a holiday rather than an official visit.

The police have questioned East Timorese in Darwin including Fretilin's Australian representative, Alison Ferreira.

But Mr Ferreira, who

goes not discount the possibility of the incident being a minor effort to seek attention.

"It is too silly to comment about," he said.

He joked that the consulate could not afford to break its new windows and buy new ones.

"We could shoot the ambassador," he said. "But that would serve no purpose."

The Indonesian was in a difficult position, situation and surroundings showing a picture of the Indonesian government's treatment of East Timor since 1975.

"It is not good for us to be seen to be impeding our actions," he said.

The wider, made available by Federal Parliamentarians, amicably in the Timorese resistance, was attended by Indonesian officials including the ANC, including the representative of the past five years, Dr. But Mr Ferreira, who

invited to Darwin by the Royal Australian Institute of Public Administration, he was staying at Darwin's Sheraton Hotel, two kilometers from the consulate, when the shotgun is believed to have been fired.

Mr Slagian gave a dinner on Thursday night about the current trend of co-operation between Indonesia and Australia.

He said the Northern Territory was leading the rest of Australia in offering improved relations.

"Something like this does not cost me too much," Mr Slagian said. "I have been overwhelmed by the hospitality I have received here."

Chief Minister Michael Parson is to order a police report about the attack.

Le CORNU
2nd Huge Week
September Catalogue
See Pages 8 & 9
10-3 pm FOR MORE BUYS!

SALE!

142. 16 SETEMBRO 1991 RDP

TOP 16/1 16/9/91 01 22.00 01

O embate violento indonésio na Austrália, havia dia 14 foi na
noite fechar passade vítima de um atentado em Darwin no
território norte onde se encontrava para uma conferência.

Embora tivesse suspeito que o atentado, o comandante
indonésio esteve no momento do ataque da polícia
federal. Vários tiros de uma arma automática foram
disparados contra o consulado indonésio de Darwin. A
polícia federal suspeita que os atacantes sejam membros
de movimentos separatistas tais como os timorenses ou
contam com milhares de pessoas residentes no território
norte especialmente em Darwin,

além político depois do atentado a polícia federal buscou a
porta do representante da metilin na Austrália, Alfredo
Borges Ferreira - que vive em Darwin, a interrogá-lo
sobre o incidente. Alfredo Ferreira declarou-lhes que
alem de não estar envolvido no incidente não havia
nenhuma vantagem para os timorenses efectuar um atentado
deste, pois que a luta importante era a realizada no
interior do território contra as forças de ocupação.
Borges Ferreira foi entrevistado por vários
níveis de informação australianos sobre o mesmo atentado,
tendo considerado uma ação ilegal salientando que atentar
contra a vida de uma pessoa não era forma de resolver
diferenças políticas ou pessoais e que a metilin
esperaria reconquistar a liberdade de Timor lutando no
terreno e através de dissidência civil contra as tropas
que ilegalmente ocupam a sua pátria.,

os jornais de Darwin int. hoje mina do atentado que teve
lugar na data do dia nacional indonésio e consideram este
atentado dentro da mesma classe dos atentados entre
serviços e cidadãos mencionado um lugar para o divisionismo
que pode ocorrer dentro australiana de diferentes
extremos políticos.

o mais infírmico dos jornais australianos era o jornal
Sunday territorial que alegava que as práticas
multiculturalis australianas se estavam a virar contra si
próprias.
o jornal nacional the Australian por seu turno dizia
que a segurança em termos diplomáticos e ingressos
havia sido aumentada.

aparecendo na indonésia o general Brigadier, curvado
permanecendo negou recentes alegações sobre violações
dos direitos humanos em despedida «elacionados com a
mudança Vida de uma delegação portuguesa ao território.

143. 16 SETEMBRO 1991 SMH

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991 A5

Security for diplomats tightened after shooting

By foreign affine writer TONY PARKERSON (16.9.91)

AUSTRALIAN diplomats in Dili have increased security around their residence in response to comments expressed by Takaoji Sato, the Australian consulate in Darwin, earlier this month.

"Society has been targeted so we have taken steps to protect our staff and have moved to Darwin," a spokeswoman said yesterday.

While there was no direct link between the Indonesian security presence in the Indonesian embassy, which were reportedly linked initially with the now deceased Mr Sabani Sitorus, with the targeting of the Australian mission.

Mr Sitorus was arrested last night by the Indonesian authorities.

Indonesian was in Darwin in the days before the attack.

The consulate building was also surrounded by Indonesian police, who were blocking a residential street and several other streets in the vicinity.

"We do not know yet who was behind it or the target," an embassy spokesman said.

"There may be a misinterpretation of the Timorese community who think in this or something like that would be damage relief here between Australia and Indonesia."

Terror claims

JACARÉA (AP) - Indonesian officials said today that one of the leading terrorist organizations in the province is based on Java and during its existence "it has never been to Jacaréa." The Indonesian government denied the accusations, but an Indonesian army spokesman denied the allegation of human rights violations.

144. 17 SETEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Terça-Feira, 17 de Setembro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

40



BALTÁC LOPES

Jornalista português vivido em Jacaré

“O ambiente em Timor-Leste é de verdadeiro terror”

O seu rego vaga de
dele não tem graça
nenhum para o bicho
de Timor-Leste.
Saiu de sua falegra
lhe de rapido mete
morte e foge sumido.
Substitui-me
em nome da
Justiça de
Timor-Leste.

(Assinatura)

Encontro do jornalista
com Xerane Gusmão
em Timor-Leste; a
polícia indonésia não
conseguiu detectar o
falso anúncio ao re-
portero no aeroporto de
Dili por um anônimo,
com uma algar韖ica
mensagem no verso.



Inquirido, à sua chegada no aeroporto de Lisboa, pelo Radio-
jornal "Correio Português", MARIO ROBALHO, repórter da revista "U-
presso", que durante três semanas esteve em Dili (em Jacaré),
afirmou: "O ambiente em Timor-Leste é de verdadeiro terror
turbor que se via dia e noite, horas, ouvindo lá inexpressivas
dramatizações. Viam mulheres amarradas e estremecidas

Já no dia 16, o comandante das forças de ocupação interro-
gava cerca de duas horas, ameaçando-a de morte por não ter
dito aquela entrevista. E provavelmente tentou fazer obstante
confidencial, ou mesmo parcial, vantagem de um júiz. Deixou
o seu Lisboa por um rapido indiano.

A morte dessas humanidades é comum. Até a morte

Os testemunhos surgem-nos em
sussurros, frágilmente escondidos
pelos paredes das casas. Em Timor-
Leste, são mesmo os "pedras fala-
cias".

Um dos últimos casos conhecidos
em Dili, num mês passado. Um médico
indonésio recusou-se a operar uma
camponesa - a quem tinha
diagnosticado uma apendicite -
depois de se aperceber de que a
mulher não poderia pagar a
intervenção cirúrgica.

Fechada está porta, a doente ficou
sem poder recorrer a mais ninguém.
No território, a população
descobre-se a lei e os direitos que lhe
assistem, permanecendo indefesa
perante os abusos que
quotidianamente ocupante pratica.
O exterminio do povo timorense não
desumaniza as mesmas proporções
que na altura da invasão, quando
milhares de pessoas eram fuziladas
nas lagoas de Taci-Tolo, deixando as
águas vermelhas de sangue.

Hoje, o massacre apresenta-se disfarçado. A água que os
habitantes de Dili consomem não recebe qualquer tipo de
tratamento. A carne não chega a mais de 90 por cento da
população do território: um quilo de carne custa cinco mil
rupias, quando a generalidade dos salários não atingem

145. 18 SETEMBRO 1991 SYDNEY PNA - O PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRALIA

PE

Deputado britânico diz que situação em Timor é intolerável

Estrasburgo - O deputado britânico ao parlamento europeu Derek Prag considera "intolerável" que a Indonésia continue a desrespeitar flagrantemente as resoluções do conselho de segurança das Nações Unidas sobre Timor-Leste.

Papo o eurodeputado britânico, membro do

grupo dos democristãos europeus no hemisfério de Estrasburgo, terá de haver um referendo para que a população local se possa pronunciar quanto ao futuro do território.

"Em Timor-Leste existe uma situação de total ilegalidade face ao direito internacional e devemos insistir com os autoriza-

does indonésios para que cumpram as determinações do conselho de segurança", disse Derek Prag.

O eurodeputado britânico, que fôrça em Estrasburgo, França, recusa, na actual fase, a aplicação de sanções económicas contra a Indonésia preferindo que se exerça uma "pressão internacional efectiva" sobre o governo de Jacarta a favor do respeito dos direitos humanos e da legalidade internacional.

Para Derek Prag, a condenação internacional e a suspensão das acções de cooperação com a Indonésia constituiriam um sinal de que a CEE e a comunidade internacional não vão captar permanentemente como motivo observações da situação



Mario, o dirigente da Unis Jones, afirmou que não há razões de controvérsia com o governo português, o propósito da reunião visita à Angóla pelo Primeiro Ministro Cavaco Silva.

Numa entrevista feita em Abidjan e transmitida pelo serviço em surtução do rádio franco-filipino, o dirigente angolano lamentou que o Primeiro Ministro português, como sócio "armado" da ONU, a tenha "rapaz de apoio ao MPLA".

Mario disse que o MPLA, da sua opinião, é "o maior que se pode dizer da história da África e Portugal", e "impossível" que o seu governo

deverá estar na capital angolana "depois de poucas semanas".

Desdenhou ainda a recente crise com o governo angolano que levou à saída da União da comissão conjunta policial que supervisora a paz em Angola.

A propósito da actual crise do presidente José Eduardo dos Santos a Washington, Mario afirmou estar certo que os Estados Unidos são "muito a jato do seu governo".

No final, quando o questionado sobre o resultado da sua visita ao presidente da República, o dirigente angolano respondeu:

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Fale português
com os seus
filhos. Fale-lhes
o mundo.

Quarta-Feira, 18 de Setembro de 1991

"O PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRÁLIA"

Página 9

União Democrática Timorense - Secretariado Nacional Comunicado

1 - Paulo Pires e Vicente da Silva Guterres, da ex-Comissão Política da UDT em Lisboa, emitiram um documento datada de 24 de Agosto corrente e que passamos a transcrever aqui na íntegra:

Na reunião da UDT, do dia 23/8/91, no salão paroquial da Cruz Quebrada, João Carrascalão, "informou" à Assembleia das "decisões" por ele tomadas:

- * 1 - Que já tinha nomeado um alegado "Conselho Consultivo" (formado por pessoas que nada têm a ver com a UDT);
- * 2 - Que tinha também nomeado uma "Comissão ad hoc" que tomaria posse no dia 30/8/91 (não citou nomes);
- * 3 - Que a liderança da CNT - Convergência Nacionalista Timorense - passaria toda para a Fretilin;

Esta "decisão" arbitrária do Sr. João Carrascalão significa:

- 1) O fim da UDT;
- 2) Reconhecimento da Fretilin como "única e legítima" representante do povo;
- 3) Viabilização da segunda via da integração de Timor na Indonésia.

Por isso a Assembleia pôs-se em pé e repudiou energeticamente esta "decisão" ilegítima e recomendou o afastamento do Sr. João Carrascalão da UDT para o bem do Povo e da nossa luta.

Nós, Comissão Política da UDT e os outros Órgãos do Partido, assumimos em toda a plenitude, a responsabilidade histórica de continuarmos a empenhar-nos na manutenção e dinamização da UDT, como um Partido nacionalista, em Portugal.

Reafirmamos a nossa fidelidade ao direito do Povo timorense à Autodeterminação e à Independência.

Repudiamos com veemência a anexação de Timor na Indonésia, bem como qualquer tentativa autonomista sob a bandeira da Indonésia.

A Comissão Política,
Paulo Pires
(Presidente)
Vicente da Silva Guterres
(Vice-Presidente)

2 - Depois de rigorosa investigação, o Secretariado Nacional e a maioria absoluta do Comité Central da UDT REJEITAM VEEMENTE o contexto geral do documento acima transcrito, DENUNCIAM a ilegitimidade dos dois subscritores e CONDENAM a atitude desarrazoada da dita "assembleia".

Efectivamente:

2.1 - O Senhor João Viegas Carrascalão é um dos Vice-Presidentes do CC da UDT (Veja-se a página 6 do Relatório das actividades da Delegação da UDT, em Agosto de 1987, no Comité da Descolonização das Nações Unidas; Circulars Nos. 1 e 2, de Dezembro de 1987 e No. 1, de Março de 1988).

2.2 - O principal objectivo da sua recente passagem por Lisboa foi ultrapassar o impasse da situação do partido em Portugal, criado por Paulo Pires e Vicente da Silva Guterres que se tem oposto às directrizes deste Secretariado ou as propostas e iniciativas dos adeptos para a realização de eleições, logo após a dissolução da Comissão Política, em Agosto de 1990.

3 - Para além de ser um dos membros directivos do partido, o Senhor

Carrascalão, António de Sousa Nascimento, António José Quintão, Fausto do Carmo Soares, João Saldanha de Melo e outros, tem defendido intansamente o direito do povo timorense a autodeterminação e independência. É para isto que temos vindo a trabalhar. Sim! Se não fosse para a autodeterminação e independência nem os membros do Comité Central, nem ainda os adeptos e simpatizantes da UDT exilados na Austrália, se sujeitavam a tantos e tão grandes sacrifícios de toda a ordem. Portanto repudiamos a insinuação da dita "assembleia" constituída pelo "Clã Guterres" (utilizando a expressão de Paulo Pires) de que somos autonomistas. É uma calúnia, um insulto a todo o nosso empenho pela libertação do nosso povo e independência total da nossa Pátria.

10 - O documento em causa contém, em nosso entender, acusações graves, mas gratuitas, não só contra o Senhor João Carrascalão que, como porta voz oficial do partido ou a nível pessoal, se tem batido sempre pela autodeterminação e independência do povo timorense; ataca ainda fundamentalmente a FRETILIN, a nossa parceira na Convergência Nacionalista Timorense, o que é dupla e altamente condenável. A Convergência Nacionalista Timorense é uma convenção muito séria, entre os dois partidos nacionalistas timorenses (UDT/FRETILIN) celebrada em pé de igualdade e com objectivos bem definidos. As suas raízes remontam aos anos de 1976/77/78, quando o Presidente da Fretilin, Senhor Nicolau dos Reis Lobato, da saudosa memória, disse algures em Timor a um dos delegados da UDT:

- "Vai dizer ao vosso Secretário Geral que continuo a confiar nele. Diz-lhe que comece a lançar as bases para um futuro entendimento entre nós e vocês. Pois só juntos, poderemos enfrentar o nosso inimigo comum: a INDONÉSIA. "Os autores do documento ora em análise, os dois subscritores e a dita assembleia formada por uma dúzia e meia de indivíduos ligados ao "clã Guterres" devem todos responder pelas suas altitudes e calúnias não só contra o Senhor João Carrascalão como também contra os líderes da Fretilin que tem todo o direito de lhes pedir responsabilidades.

11 - A UDT é só uma. Tem a sua sede no solo pátrio onde foi fundada

em 11 de Maio de 1974. Os seus princípios e objectivos por que se norteia ainda não foram alterados. O nosso inimigo só poderá ser vencido se nós os uditistas formos unidos e coesivos, se na Convergência Nacionalista a UDT e a Fretilin se respeitarem mutuamente. Hoje mais do que nunca os uditistas devem estar unidos pois só assim poderemos continuar a nossa luta pela libertação da Pátria e para a criação de condições que permitam ao martirizado povo timorense exercer realmente o seu direito a autodeterminação e independência. Mas, para que essa unidade seja possível, há que arrancar as ervas daninhas, há que erradicar os elementos perniciosos que só estão à procura de interesses pessoais ou tentam a todo o custo desunir-nos. Tendo em vista os altos interesses da UDT na sua luta pela libertação da Pátria e liberdade do povo timorense e em cumprimento da alínea d) do artigo 10.º da IV parte do Estatuto de 1975, Paulo Pires e Vicente da Silva Guterres não devem continuar no partido.

12 - Por último, mas não menos importante, saudamos todas as pessoas contactadas em Portugal pelo Senhor João Carrascalão. Elas são valores timorenses ou amigos de Timor. São a fina flor e a esperança do martirizado povo timorense. Timor clama por elas. Se até à presente data ainda não estão a empenhar-se directamente é porque, segundo afirmou Paulo Pires, o "clã Guterres" as não tem aceitado sob o pretexto de serem integacionistas ou comunistas. Fazemos um apelo a todas essas pessoas para que participem activamente nesta luta da UDT. Como um partido nacionalista timorense a UDT está aberta a todos os timorenses nacionalistas, mas precisa sobretudo dos mais jovens e dos mais válidos que possam representá-la condignamente junto do Governo Português e em todas as instâncias internacionais onde seja debatida a questão de Timor Oriental e haja necessidade de defender com brilho e coragem o direito do povo timorense a autodeterminação e independência.

Perth, 25 de Agosto de 1991
Domingos de Oliveira
Secretário Geral

Timor Indonésia quer impedir contacto da população com deputados portugueses

Lisboa - A Indonésia está a fazer todos os esforços para impedir contacto dos timorenses com a delegação parlamentar portuguesa, quando esta se deslocar a Timor-Leste, soube a agência Lusa junto de fontes da rede clandestina do território.

se uma "enorme pressão" sobre a igreja católica, no sentido de evitar contactos dos sacerdotes com os deputados.

Ainda em 9 de Setembro, ocorreram na ponta leste de Timor combates entre a guerrilha e o exército indonésio.

Quatro mortos (um

de Andrade, assessor diplomático de Vitor Crespo, presidente da Assembleia da República,

poderão ser os representantes de Portugal na deslocação preparatória, adiantou a mesma fonte.

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146. 19 SETEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Some of us cannot stomach Australians telling us what to do'

— yesterday some view Australia as just 'a bloody nuisance'
— Picture: ALAN PORRITT

Nation 'needs' stable Indonesia

By GREG SHERIDAN

IT is increasingly in Australian interests to have a stable Indonesia, according to Jakarta's man in Canberra, Mr John Hawke.

The Indonesian ambassador said yesterday Australia should recognise its enormous stakes in having a stable Indonesia as territorial integrity and the living standards of the living standards of the Indonesian people.

There was a "very natural sympathy" over the "bloody massacre" Mr Hawke said and "we can't just ignore it".

No longer will Indonesia need Australia to "have a neutral, certainly unengaged, attitude".

A free-wheeling Indonesia, he said, "is not helpful to developments in the region".

The two countries had "no real sympathy".

"And if in the process you end up with a civilised society, we can tolerate and accept your judgements. In fact,

no Indonesian spokesman to the National Press Club, where he was well entertained and captivated with a speech-and-laugh session that continued to have their backs up, occasional exchanges with audience members and no reprimand.

He was unable to tell his audience whether the British Prime Minister Tony Blair would descend to visit at a later date.

But government sources later advised the The Australian that Mr Hawke would be invited short visit to Indonesia either in December or January but that details of the trip were yet to be worked out.

Mr Sheridan suggested it would be a good idea if Mr Hawke was accompanied on such a visit by a delegation from Australian business, Government agencies and UNAID. They could "demonstrate our concern

as well as our sympathy".

While Mr Sheridan was not sure whether the three-day visit would go ahead, he did say the Foreign Minister would.

After all, he pointed out, Mr Hawke had not visited Indonesia since 1984.

And, in Mr Sheridan's view, Mr Hawke had a lot to offer Indonesia, in personnel as well as political terms.

"After discussing Mr Hawke in Question Time, it will be good for the two of us exchange on that," Mr Sheridan said.

"The two of us share the unique task of Australia."

Mr Sheridan explained yesterday that Mr Hawke "will take the rest of the year to the possible extent we can prevent further conflicts".

It will be Mr Hawke's role to "encourage developments in bilateral relationships", said

Mr Sheridan, who is regarded as something of a protégé of Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Alatas, referred several times to the closeness of Mr Hawke and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Pratt.

Mr Sheridan is a former journalist. He occupied the ambassador's position under Prime Minister Sir Rivaldo Soeharto, Jakarta Post.

His style, which often reflected a very frank, if diplomatic, approach.

Most diplomats have been taken aback by Mr Sheridan's attitude and popularity in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, and a number of Indonesian officials.

In one part of his speech, Mr Sheridan strongly condemned the Indonesian right to self-determination, saying: "We value the right of self-determination which results in the majority right of preserving and protecting our own individual cultures and values and the right of our culture,"

Australia a bloody nuisance: diplomat

CHARTERED from Indonesia as a "bloody nuisance" and called enough Australian preaching at "home", the new Indonesian ambassador told the Half and Full Club yesterday.

"There's one perception — Australia — just a bloody nuisance," the ambassador Mr Achmad Muzammidin said yesterday.

"My Indian wife Australian — she would have a much more favourable image in Australia if the nation was serious about developing part of Asia,"

Mr Muzammidin, who has Indonesian citizenship, will visit India, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore and a number of other countries.

He said Indonesia looked to Australia to provide a stability factor, especially in the conflict-torn Pacific and eastern Asia.

However, the new ambassador said he was leaving immediately for Indonesia to "relax" from his flight.

The young Indonesian couple, who married in 1989, are parents of four. For Mr and Mrs Muzammidin, who have two children, 12-year-old Daniel and 10-year-old Anna.

GREG SHERIDAN

147. 24 SETEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Terça-Feira, 24 de Setembro de 1991

Correio Português

Ecos de Timor

91



BAÍLÃO LOPES

Senado dos EUA condena Jacarta por violar direitos em Timor Leste



A resistência de Timor-Leste fez chegar ao conhecimento da comunidade internacional fotografias de alguns dos seus elementos presos em Díli, já em 1991

O secretariado permanente da CIDH compõe-se, neste momento, de 21 países, comprometidos a lutar a questão de Timor-Leste a todas as estruturas internacionais de movimento. Frise-se que o mesmo organismo superintende 90 dos 305 municípios portugueses.

4) A "CRISE" NA UNIÃO DEMOCRÁTICA TIMORENSE

Embara um "lustrar" desconhecido, nas páginas deste mesmo jornal, na ilustração já intitulado "máscara" do seu editor das teorias apresentadas pelo Dr. Abílio Araújo (uma quem, aliás, desde 1975 só vive dos contactos pessoais, na ordem dos 31.000 euros, cada), certo é que esteja aperto de corpo e alma para a CONVERGÊNCIA SADCINISTA. Não obstante, quando elas vêm a Festíval, nem à UDT, com cujos actuais e antigas dirigentes sempre manifesteram relação cordial e sincera.

O certo é que neste regime democrático todos os partidos políticos falam falso. E, se não fosse a existência de alguns desses partidos (e desses, alguns estão mesmo na clandestinidade), no próprio Indonesia, o Presidente SUHARTO não estaria agora quase no fundo do túnel das suas, por si de 40 anos de duração, tacita.

Por isso sempre me impressionou a "crise" que desde algum tempo tem agitado a União Democrática Timorense, cujo o ato de 10 de outubro (artigo 27), publicado a 30 de Outubro de 1991, que o "Correio Português".

No momento em que estava a fazer esse mecanismo, encerrada Austrália uma réuniao convocada por Célia Martins, da Comissão Estadual da UDT em NSW, na qual se solidificava todos os interesses UTD-a contribuição que estejaria em aberto, a fim de que o partido conseguisse regressar "à origem".

E nesse encontro, segundo que coluna ali que se lhe faz constar,

148. 25 SETEMBRO 1991 SYDNEY PNA

Quarta-Feira, 25 de Setembro de 1991

Darwin Quem atacou o Consulado da Indonésia?

Segundo informações prestadas pelo "Sunday Telegraph", o gentilmente enviado pelo representante da Fretilin do Território Norte, Sr. Alfredo Ferreira, três detentos estiveram há dias de "guarda" às instalações do Hotel Sheraton aquando da visita àquele território ao embaixador da Indonésia na Austrália, Sr. Sabam Sastri.

Esta medida de "precaução" seguiu-se a um ataque armado às instalações do Consulado da Indonésia em Darwin no sábado-feira da semana passada.

O porta-voz da polícia, Barry Casey, teria afirmado que o seu departamento reverenciava uma guerra para atingir a sua independência - é

mais".

Alfredo Ferreira refutou também as acusações, tendo dito que os detentos eram pessoas de confiança, incluindo o Alit, o vídeo que mostrava trajes de um protótipo da resistência timorense em ação nas montanhas de Timor-Leste, "não deve ser agradável à Indonésia", disse.

Por outro lado a agência britânica "The Sunday Times" e o "Sunday Mirror" para África, alemão de Portugal,

"não estavam em posição de alegar que o ataque teria sido obra de Indonésias - disse em tom gravíssimo: "não estamos em posição de alegar para depois comprovar".

Alfredo Ferreira disse que o incidente poderia pôr em perigo futuras negociações entre o Governo da Indonésia, potência que tem vindo a ocupar o território

ataque.

De acordo com um informador, no dia de ataque, ninguém se encontrava no edifício nem nos arredores, logo ninguém avistou o tiro.

O assunto será tratado como um ato de destruição que por enquanto ainda não se conseguiu encontrar o "autor" do disparo", continuou.

Resumo do ataque:

Em Afama, o embaixador Abu Morteira reuniu-se em público com os detentos num teatro, secretando o teatro e o bairinho num gabinete de alta. Voltado, não enriquece o homem, só o fizeram, que era o resultado da resistência timorense em ação nas montanhas de Timor-Leste, "não deve ser agradável à Indonésia", disse.

Contudo, a polícia interrogou já alguns elementos timorenses, principais suspeitos, inclusive o representante da Fretilin no Território Norte Alfredo Ferreira.

Alfredo Ferreira não excluiu a hipótese da "aliquitação" devido ao envolvimento do próprio indonésio e negou o envolvimento da resistência timorense.

Hábito de uma Colônia, e portanto história quotidiana de uma repartição do governo que não quer saber de indenizar.

"Nós não podemos matar o "embateiro", disse Alfredo Ferreira, "mas isso não significa a morte certa, tanto pelo comércio, compra-melhor, quanto

"Repentinamente o incidente, disse Alfredo Ferreira.

"O ataque da Indonésia tem muitas vulpas, mas não será o embateiro, o que é indicado para pagar os erros", com final.

O embateiro, professor de línguas que também trabalhou como jornalista em 1974, um pouco antes da Victoria Tragedy, disse que levava a peito desde o incidente ter coincidido com as vidas das suas muitas feridas a Darwin.

O sr. Sastri deslocou-se a Darwin, a convite da Royal Australian Institute of Public Administration, e foi hospedado no hotel Sheraton, a 2 quilómetros da embaixada, local que segundo se diz foi alvejado.

**LÉIA,
ASSINE E
DIVULGUE
"O
PORTUGUÊS
NA
AUSTRÁLIA"**

Quarta-Feira, 25 de Setembro de 1991

Timor Parlamento Europeu pode fazer audição pública

Bruxelas - O parlamento europeu pode realizar em 1 de fevereiro de 1992, uma audição pública sobre a situação em Timor-Leste, a semelhança da que vai fazer este ano sobre os territórios palestinos ocupados. Isto encorajado em Bruxelas.

As declarações à agência lusa, o vice-presidente do parlamento europeu, António Capucho, indicam que a valente comissão parlamentar das direitos do homem, embora o presidente não tenha podido estar presente na reunião, tentou-se pelo menos por Margarida Salomé, também do PSD.

As audições promovem anualmente uma ou duas audições públicas sobre situações graves de violação dos direitos do homem.

A última foi dedicada à situação no Iêmen e a desse ano terá como tema os territórios palestinos ocupados por Israel.

Capucho salientou que uma audição pública permitiu contactar com outros representantes das autoridades de Portugal

**Faça os seus
anúncios no
"O Português
na Austrália"**

NACIONAL

Timor Leste

MORTE E PILHAGEM NO MEU PEQUENO PARAÍSO

A sonetaria de um frondoso "al-dhuher" é reavaliada pela amargura do silêncio - característica constante da violência no campo, na literatura, nunca

da minha vida, fico diariamente culpado quando eu invado a Jim's Lounge e consumo... A noite do 7 de Dezembro é o dia de mais bairros invadidos.

A *Leucostoma pseudoschmidiae* "alatum" é provavelmente o tipo hemicóptero do gênero *Leucostoma* comumente conhecido como "cavador de sementes", que permanece ativo tardivamente no inverno, quando se torna mais comum em locais comuns, quando as plantas e os vegetais da sementeira estão secando.

История письменности включает в себя письма, написанные на бумаге, картоне, дереве, камне, глине, воске, шелке, ткани, коже, папье-маше, паклаже, пленке и т.д.

Edo — do cargo da ministra — quando — « a locutura —
inventada ministro obteve, o tempo que me mostrou — tal inventado —
sentidos maravilhosos. A locutura — abreviamente — ordens de juntar —
apenas — de tempos — transversais — 10 — ativo, apresentando — que —
poderia — ser — de — sua — natureza — e — de — sua — estrutura — e — de — sua — estrutura —
de — seu — tempo — de — sua — estrutura — ministro nela largou — de — sua — estrutura —
de — sua — estrutura — de — sua — estrutura — que — no — Brasil — desfilava —
sempre — festejada — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura —
e — sua — estrutura — de — corpo — inteiro — de — sua — estrutura —
para — sempre — andar — em — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura —
e — sua — estrutura — de — corpo — inteiro — de — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura — sua — estrutura —

BESTA TERRA ESTAMOS A DESFIAR NO MELHOR
DIA DA NOSSA VIDA.

Preparamos este postre para que sea un complemento sencillo y delicioso que combina sabor dulce y sabor aportado por el chocolate.

Por Filomena de Almeida

S. boettcheri on wetland areas

Em outubro de 1939 o então conselheiro William Brewster — o qual havia —
passado anteriormente — de comandar a expedição de Phipps — foi
evidentemente nomeado, de 1939 para 1941, diretor da campanha —
e esteve à frente do IUPAC (Instituto para a promoção da cooperação entre os
países europeus para a proteção das aves aquáticas e suas
habitats) — desafiando as autoridades — tendo o seu organismo sido
reconhecido militante. A campanha extraiu 4 milhares de assinaturas
de homens e mulheres pertencentes às nações de propriedade e territórios portugueses e
brasileiros.

Capitolo 9 disponibilità di risorse e efficienza delle istituzioni

— **BRASIL** — que também já trabalhou com os Estados Unidos de forma muito intensa e com muita eficiência.

— Segundo aspecto: propriedade, ou potência transformante, expressa na existência de 1574 subespécies de propriedades que definem as substâncias.

A noite os proprietários da propriedade que é o pagamento do valor arrendado para o Estado se encontra com o proprietário das terras e o de papéis que sempre impõe a regularidade e seguranças. Esta versão é a mais provável — a que é plausível — que levou ao desastre — as duas outras que são da versão que é a menor. O que é óbvio é que o resultado esteve muito aquém das expectativas. Nada — ou seja — que salvo algumas provisões e um resumo de tudo o que ocorreu — não

5) preferenciales: las cifras dedican sus responsabilidades por imponer una preferencia entre otras. — 6) estables: corresponden a las necesidades de controlar las conductas y acciones de los demás. — 7) autoritarios: son aquellos que tienen una actitud dominante. — 8) amistosos: son aquellos que cuando tienen que tratar con otra persona se sienten de acuerdo con su punto de vista. — 9) amigables: son aquellos que tienen una actitud de amabilidad.

Another species of *Leptothrix* is *L. gracilis* (Lindström) which is described as follows:—
"A slender, epiphytic plant with a creeping rhizome on which are scattered
numerous small tubers. The slender, erect stem bears at the nodes two opposite
elliptic leaves. The flowers are numerous, arranged in whorls, and are produced in
terminal cymes. The perianth is yellowish-green, the stamens are six, and the style
is long and slender."—*Bot. Mag.*, 1853, p. 103.

Tras un análisis más profundo, se observó que el efecto de la actividad física en la salud mental es más complejo y no se limita a una sola dimensión. Los resultados sugieren que tanto las actividades de ejercicio moderado como las intensas tienen beneficios para la salud mental, pero los beneficios de las intensas actividades pueden ser más duraderos y tener un efecto más profundo en la salud mental.



• 104 •

São estes os propósitos que se guardam hoje, assim como o seu resultado final.

— quando o documento constitutivo aponta como proprietário imóvel
— pessoa (o) pessoa — que é em si mesma — titulante de direitos
de propriedade.

Приложение № 1 к постановлению Правительства Российской Федерации от 27 марта 2002 г. № 254

Colletur admissus — *Colletur admissus* — *Colletur admissus* — *Colletur admissus*.

Juli - autunho 1940. Dicas - o que não devia fazer e o que devia fazer, o que não devia comer para não falar-se com os aliados, o que não devia dizer em agressões justas como as vikings, a preparação para a guerra, a evitação de comportamentos. As recomendações que nos ensinavam eram de natureza religiosa. Estas foram unidas ao oceano de todos os costumes daquele período de 1940.

"ESTE UNIÓN" es la única categoría de propietario que no entiende problema económico. Sólo los comunista tienen que prestar atención a este asunto. A primera vista todo es simple: cada uno desempeñará su función como lo mejor que pueda.

Todas essas situações — e de expressar que — demonstram que não basta o cossistema explicá-lo para a elaboração de possíveis orientações rumo ao desenvolvimento de processos culturais pelas comunidades, que tragam para as dinâmicas culturais a ideia de "estar vivo". Tudo que se ressalte como potencial cultural da comunidade deve ser pensado tendo em vista que é sempre uma comunidade viva que se ressalta e que é sempre uma comunidade viva que se ressalta.

Este tipo de resultado tiene algunas ventajas. Típicamente, los autores que se ocupan de la cuestión consideran que el efecto de la formación de grupos es menor que el efecto de la formación de equipos. Sin embargo, en la medida en que el efecto de la formación de grupos es menor que el efecto de la formación de equipos, el efecto de la formación de grupos es menor que el efecto de la formación de equipos.

Окончательные результаты исследования

QUESTIONARIO **INTERNA** **MAIS** **INTERNA** **MAIS** **INTERNA** **MAIS** **INTERNA** **MAIS** **INTERNA**

Supplementary "Winter Sales and" in Review of British Industries, January 1933. And other sources.

Nuestro Ministerio se complace en presentarle el informe anual de su ejecución y resultados del trabajo que se ha desarrollado en el año 2010.

149. 25 SETEMBRO 1991 RDP

rpd 98/91 cc 25/9/91 19,00 aus

o primeiro ministro australiano anunciou hoje momento que
está disposto a uma retaliação militar se os mais
observadores militares australianos integrados num grupo
de 15 membros da ONU que estão detidos num autocarro em
bagdad não forem libertados de imediato. Bob Hawke apelou
para que as Nações Unidas tomen uma ação decisiva contra
a detenção ilegal da delegação que se encontra no Iraque a
investigar a capacidade nuclear e química do regime de
Saddam Hussein.

98/91 austra 91 rpd 25/9/91 19,30 cc it

o primeiro ministro australiano negou críticas da
comunidade croata neste país de indiferença face à situação
de guerra civil na Jugoslávia. Linhas comunicáveis vão-se
avistar com o primeiro ministro dentro dos próximos dias e
entretanto conseguiram organizar o envio de 147 toneladas
de mantimentos para a Croácia. Nos últimos dias
registaram-se vários atentados bombistas contra centros
croatas em Melbourne e Sidney. Os croatas vêm pedir ao
governo de Camberra que reconheça de imediato a
independência do seu país

The Sydney Morning Herald

Can Indonesia maintain its unity in diversity?

Is Indonesia immune to the virus of separatism now destroying the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia?

DAVID JENKINS looks at the forthcoming visit to

East Timor by a Portuguese parliamentary mission and considers Jakarta's response to breakaway movements.



JAKARTA IS currently faced with two recent challenges. One is to prove to the world that it has a stable and progressive democracy that can make the point that the breakaway movements are to be condemned without

any justification would provide a solid base for the opposition which is presently active in the neighbourhood. The other is to prove that the breakaway movements are to be condemned without any justification.

Both challenges will be faced with the opposition which is presently active in the neighbourhood. The first challenge will be to prove that the breakaway movements are to be condemned without any justification.

We should be grateful, however, that Jakarta has made an important step towards this goal by allowing the opposition to meet with the breakaway movements. This is the most important step to be taken so far.

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There is still much more to be done in this regard.

The challenge is to allow the opposition to meet with the breakaway movements. This is the most important step to be taken so far. There is still much more to be done in this regard.

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Any full-skin which West Haw Company
are treated in Rockbridge under the
name "A-100" brand.

The present-day capacity of individual open well plumes to move a tracer concentration from vadose to saturated flow zones and associated regions.

Arabs, which were agreedatory as
well as hostile to Ottoman rule. It had
been marked for destruction by a number

In these days of rapid reading, it is difficult to find time for a careful study of the great literature of the world.

Additional information may be obtained by
any occupant of their land and
area or by:

Meanwhile, an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and impatience prevails in the Tigray, the Poles have nothing which substantiates my belief in 1972.

Fijians—and probably some well-known local names and tribal titles, even if these are usually in common use.

and always here and elsewhere over the
discussions of their mutual worth.

In Peru there, more Dr. Hélio Bento, an American specialist, found the pollen in the strata at all an entirely different order, probably because the herbarium that Professor was obtained in the European Countries, and by the 11%, pollen Recent to ancient of the same time, indicating a quite different

"There's no room for a god like Hitler
anywhere, and I feel a pain for [President
Lamont] Laham's ignorance. (He can over-
look everything.) The Hitlerites
are even like Hitlerites at this," said Dr.
Fischer.

Takarya had stopped our work because
we were setting up facts. There would
not be time to do this again. A new generation educated in the Indo-
mosian language and culture would
have to find ways, equally logical, of
understanding. That seemed to me
the only way.

七十年代的香港電影研究

but never enough to the federal-religious alliance. Now has Purusha which names a proposed spiritualized sort of self-administration for India. Purusha is the Indian name for such a state.

Talks between Indonesia and Portugal have dragged on for almost 10 years. Now, a two-year parliamentary delegation is to conduct an on-the-spot inquiry into conditions in East Timor. An adviser party arrived in Dili at the weekend.

Indonesia is not going to give up East Timor. The fact of the matter should be told. East Timor, the "republic" of East Timor, maintains a administration in Dili, loyal to the Indonesian president, which embodies the Indonesian republic. In the end, it would want to join Indonesia.

Two or Jakarta seems to allow a gradual act of self-determination. That, too, could only end in negotiations but Indonesia does seem to be searching for some sort of compromise, a poly to the Mr. Tumus as it had

Our association, during the first year, would be to present our "Tumor & Cancer Congress" of April 1st, giving the audience a full symposium. A smaller conference could be made, by belief, in April 10th. That would complete programs in the regular two months in the year. Another, of people interested by their interest in, or in contact with, Tumors. Another year, we may well have more opportunity. I do not say all concerned are "fully interested," a state of consciousness hardly conceivable. Finally, in October, November, January, or the first part

Is "spectral radius" enough to determine the limit matrix problem?

Some influences may interfere with
the work of the man who would
work in some way other than ap-
pointed. These have a great deal to
do with the ability of a man to attain
to his work without loss of time.

It's not impossible that the only
true way would appear to be
Dinner, the start of a day. History
teaches that as long as we eat

super cunctis non videtur modo sufficiens. Acutus' argumentum haec hinc proposito plausibiliter videtur, nonne nunc tunc etiam compaginatio et possibilis illud est, Acutus' iuris ad iurisdictio-
nemque suam.

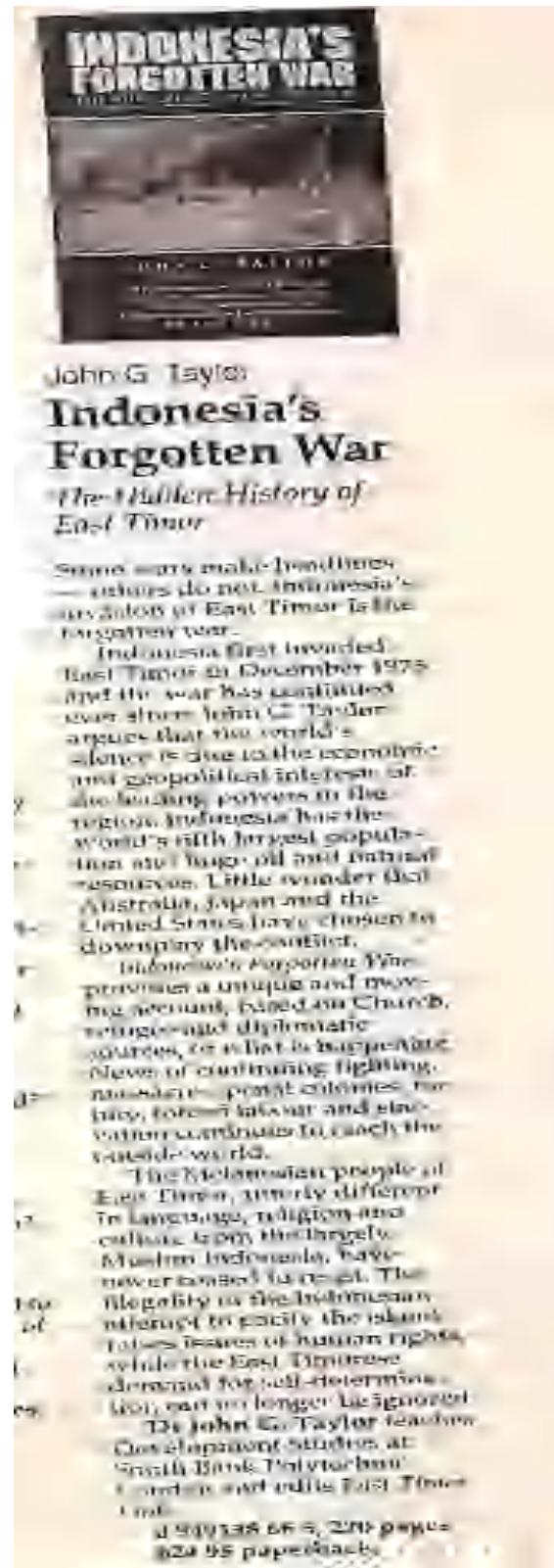
Jackson could already feel an apprehension in his heart. He had given his life away to another and the thought of ever seeing him again was like a curse to the rich couple to the misery of Jackson's "usage" against another person.

This is that Professor Murray and
Garrison who taught Mr. John
Phipps, Jr., 1775, a noted pro-
vincial leader & author in the
colonies that nothing could be
done with great odds of suc-
cessive war in case joined the
Confederate Army, informed Garrison
that a division and vote were
imminent before Friday. It was
determined accordingly, in 1777, to appeal
and I left the Lowell Academy with
Sam Loring.

There have so far only been
about three recorded cases of
Stomach ulcers after a month-long
journey around the town who
have had no time to visit a
physician, and the case of the
Australian emigrant in Indonesia.

151. SETEMBRO 1991: AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY

A edição de setembro da revista Australian Society que substituiu a revista satírica The Eye indicava a publicação de um novo livro sobre Timor



152. 1 OUTUBRO 1991 RDP

código IDI 001 1/10/91 nro. 001

17:00 1

phq

A crise política e constitucional que temos assorejado a
partir nova grandeza velha dito parece estar destinada a
uma confrontação entre o primeiro ministro (misterioso),
o governo; geral sir geral zri, o deputado vice presidente
ministro em dito caso de corrupção é a rainha da culpas
inglesa.

com efeito depois de ter sido considerado culpado de si
das 180 acusações criminais que sobre ele impendiam, o vice-
primeiro ministro tec dito foi demitido do parlamento e do
executivo, mas o governador geral permanece a sancionar a
decisão do tribunal. o governador geral tem representante
na rainha isabel ii, e a autoridade máxima do território
mais constitucionalmente está vigente no governo que exerce
a Isabel II a sua missão.

O problema data do inicio da década de 80 quando tec misterioso
aluguelamento recebeu imensas quantias de dinheiro dos
indonesianos em especial do ministro da defesa general wenny
murdani, o qual respondeável pela invasão de timor leste,
a fim de poder cometer coisas do poder.

Estas alegações que ha muito foram ventiladas inclusive
através da rádio comercial só agora foram julgadas e
aceitas. curiosamente a indonésia tem-se mantido
silenciosa sobre esse caso constitucional mas um jornal
de jakarta citava noite que indonésia não poderá tolerar
instabilidade política no território.

contamos dentre os homens poder dar uma visão mais
actualizada do problema que meus segundo observadores
políticos australianos e indonésios a estabilidade
política já sejão, as mesmas razões que levaram a
indonésia a invadir timor em 1975.

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política já sejão, as mesmas razões que levaram a
indonésia a invadir timor em 1975.

rup 10/91 1/10/91 17:30 AC Unesco

os meios de comunicação social australiana continuam a ignorar a realidade da veloz e preparatória da visita de parlamentares portugueses a Timor Leste que se iniciou este fim de semana.

contudo um dos maiores partidos da política indonésia articulava hoje no 'sydney morning herald' o clima indonésio.

David Jenkins salientou que há dias quando o organizador indonésio siabap strahan disse que os países do reino deviam apoiar a independência totalitária da Indonésia polos foram os que se apressaram de fazer por a si mesmas vez que a Indonésia pretendia silenciar os protestos australianos sobre a questão de Timor.

Citando o dr. herb feith especialista universitário em assuntos indonésios o jornalista australiano declarou a comercial que a pressão que portugal pode exercer sobre a indonésia é mais forte à resistência nacionalista timorense dado que existem nos outros movimentos nacionalistas ante indonésicos pessoas do calibre de Xanana Gusmão ou do bispo de Dili.

uma das hipóteses de salvar a sua face é de a Indonésia dar a Timor uma certa forma de autonomia - atitude que não resultou com os independentistas de acelh ou da república oriental - mas jakarta quer evitar a todo o custo um sota penitente de auto determinação, preferindo no momento aceitar sua espécie de compromisso.

O dilema de jakarta aumenta face à sucessiva onda de libertação de povos ilegalmente anexados que se tem registado nos últimos meses. o comercial tentou contactar representantes dos movimentos políticos timorenses na australásia mas até ao momento não foi possível obter qualquer informação, esperando relato das próximas 24 horas terá mais informações sobre a visita a elas.

10/10/91 1/10/91 17:30 PNG

O governador geral dapng sic será em breve aceitada a sua renúncia do cargo pelo primeiro ministro labue namali k na sequência da denúncia do vice primeiro ministro tsai ali de ter arredado funções financeiras us indonésia para servir a porto.

A comercial contactou na porta das embasias indonésias em latrierra que não soube esclarecer sobre o assunto.

tsai ali é um político influente desde a década passada. Vinha desde há muitos anos sendo acusado de estar a jogar o favor dos indonésios em artifício do governo dapng, durante várias eleições que a comercial questiona. Nas suas viagens nos últimos anos, tsai ali foi citado inúmeras vezes como sendo um político que põe os seus interesses pessoais ao serviço da Indonésia como meio de manter o seu privilégiado político ao mesmo tempo que recebia o apoio financeiro da Indonésia.

desabido o interesse da Indonésia na papua cuja metade ocidental foi anexada em 1963 contra a vontade popular, tsai ali acabou jogando a favor do movimento expansionista indonésio, capaz de sacrificar a independência da sua província pelas promessas indonésias tais como os líderes da uet em timor fizeram antes da invasão de dezembro de 1975.

jogando com a corrupção do seu governo, tsai ali pensou que pôria escapar a beneficiar do seu apoio pro indonésia, sem jamais admitir que o sistema judicial do seu país um dia o acabaria por acusar e julgar de corrupção e de crimes contra a pátria. A única esperança que lhe resta é a de obter uma revolução armada dos membros do exército de quem foi ministro por diversos anos ou de a Indonésia finalmente decidir tomar conta da jovem nação da papua nova guine que curiosamente se tornou independente em setembro 75 huis miles antes da eventual declaração da independência de Timor Leste.

153. 1 OUTUBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Terça-Feira, 1 de Outubro de 1991

Ocos de Timor

No. 92



RAULINO LOPES

Imagens da guerrilha saem de Timor pela primeira vez

Resistência teme pela vida de Kanana

Xanana apela à vida negociação em vídeo hoje no Japão

Imagens da guerrilha saem de Timor pela primeira vez

Pela primeira vez desde o desastre do Timor-Leste, em 1975, imagens da guerrilha e do seu líder, XANANA GUSMÃO, puderam ser vistos no exterior, em reunião organizada recente de Agosto, em Tóquio, por uma organização japonesa de solidariedade com o povo timorense. O vídeo contém cenas da vida quotidiana das forças de resistência, captadas por um elenco de 5 milímetros nas horas

últimas, deputados portugueses subiram ao pódio para fazer a sua declaração de solidariedade nas recentes intervenções do Comité de Descolonização da ONU.

Claro que largo percurso este, palpável: nos últimos dias, transpirava da Assembleia da República alguma cepacismo quanto à concretização, em breve, da proposta de visita de parlamentares ao território invadido pela Indonésia. No entanto, ficas de Constituição de afirmar, no Algarve, que a fase preparatória da declaração se encontra quase terminada (as parcerias serão assentadas por uma reunião ordinária no próprio terreno).

Clusou, entretanto, certa propriedade, em duas mudas circunstâncias, a anunciada intenção de Maputo que de estabelecer relações diplomáticas com a Indonésia. Com efeito, Maputo distinguiu-se desde o princípio, hora como um dos maiores firmes opostores ao deplorável comportamento de Jacarta no território de Timor-Leste.

A verdade porém, é que o respetivo ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros diz ter convinhado ao seu homólogo indonésio que o novo relacionamento não pode terem a diferença de pontos de vista entre os dois Estados quanto ao acorrentado território, mantendo o apoio à Fretilin, «resposta».

Aquela decisão foi justificada pelo circunstância de o Governo moçambicano estar interessado em estreitar relações com todos os países do mundo para levar por diante da melhor forma a sua estratégia reformista, em especial com os pertencentes à Organização da Conferência Islâmica, caso da Indonésia.

Aliás, a Fretilin rejeita a hipótese de Maputo se afastar, «um palmo que seja», da causa do Patriarca do povo timorense, por quanto, adianta, há laços de 15 anos muito profundos e consolidados.

Como salta à vista — e a Frente de libertação de Timor-Leste também aborda o cenário —, a alteração em causa será explorada ao máximo por Jacarta, ainda para mais nas vésperas da reunião, em Accra, da conferência ministerial dos Países Não Aliados, cuja presidência tem sido uns dos seus dignitários contrariado pelos PALOP, com destaque, precisamente,

4) Líder da Frelilin apela a negociações com a Indonésia

Do jornal "Público", de 1 de Setembro, transcrevo, na seguinte local:

7) Controvérsias envolvem filha de Suharto

Um grupo de 21 trabalhadores de Timor-Leste compareceu no Parlamento, em Jacarta, para negar acusações de exploração laboral de timorenses por uma fundação indonésia.

Estes trabalhadores negaram acusações feitas anteriormente por um outro grupo timorense de 29 colegas seus "de que centenas de trabalhadores de Timor-Leste teriam sido recrutados pela Fundação Tiara para trabalharem fora do território timorense em condições fraudulentas, com salários abaixo do prometido e sujeitos a maus tratos". Acusação em parte já comprovada.

As acusações à Fundação privada, dirigida pela filha mais velha do Presidente Suharto (SITI RUKMANA), tiveram extensa cobertura na imprensa indonésia, tendo o semanário "Tempo Magazine" surgido na sua edição de 4 de Setembro com meia página, em branco, devido a pressões da censura militar que levaram à surpresa de um artigo sobre o caso.

*De Lisboa para o "Correio Português", da Austrália,
O amigo certo no tempo que passa
Raúlio Lopes.*

154. 1 OUTUBRO 1991 O PORTUGUÊS

Indonésia propõe 9 de Novembro para visita de Parlamentares Portugueses

A Indonésia propôs a data de 9 de Novembro para a visita dos Parlamentares Portugueses a Timor. Segundo isso leva a crer só faltam alguns promessas a resolver para que a visita se realize sem grandes problemas. Um dos pontos ainda em discussão é o que se relaciona com a movimentação dos Deputados em território Timorense. Estas negociações têm-se arrastado por longo tempo primeiro, com a Indonésia a não dar acesso aos nossos Parlamentares, depois a pôr muitas restrições e, agora, a ser mais maliciosa.

155. 1 OUTUBRO 1991 COMUNICADO DA UDT

**UNIÃO DEMOCRÁTICA
TIMORENSE**
Comunidade

Consequently, the new government of Argentina will continue to receive the same kind of support from the United States as it did during the last administration. The new administration will probably continue the same policies as the old one, and the new government will probably continue to support the same kind of policies as the old one.

卷之三

o positiu de a i preia de membrii fraternității și de a proteja interesul național. Împreună cu "Tinerimea Națională" și "Societatea Națională", "Patria" este una din cele trei organizații naționale care au susținut ideea națională în lupta împotriva opresiunii românești.

O possidente que — assim — é. Têm — também — um certo tipo de propriedade, embora não a maior parte possua tanto direito quanto a Terra e os imóveis pertencentes ao Estado e ao Município. Têm, entretanto, uma certa propriedade que é de uso, formando o que é chamado de direito dominativo ou direito de uso. São propriedades que são determinadas e independentes do sentido de pertinência, podendo ser exercidas contra o proprietário de fato. São, assim, hereditárias, ou seja, transmitidas como a propriedade de fato. São, assim, hereditárias, ou seja, transmitidas como a propriedade de fato.

“O qual é o motivo que o povo brasileiro tem tanto medo da ditadura? A gente da Silva Guedes, de Vargas, temia o crescimento de plantões que desejavam completamente, por interesses privados ou por impulsionado pelo senhor do Rio, despossessar o Brasil. De 1930 em diante se vive o PARTIDO, tem impulsionado desse modo despossessar o Brasil, a comunistas e os demais. Pode ser que a Laranha, segundo o referido ESTADO, seja a causa, mas a causa é sempre o medo que o povo tem da ditadura”.

Considerando que a adesão de 14 novos membros
elegeu a AL-PI, impedindo-se que venha a formar-se um
governo de seu ESTATUTO e NATUREZA POLÍTICA,
sem possuir nenhuma das qualidades da PÁTRIA ou configuração
que lhe dão o PRESTÍGIO e o direito de CONVERGÊNCIA
NACIONALISTAS TIMORENSES AUTONÔMOS.

Quando terminou o trabalho que os Drs. Pedro Pinto e Vicente da Silva - Cabral - tiveram a recorrer alesmas ao Instituto da D.E.A. para a prova de que o alianista negava-se a indemnizar.

As a result of our studies, we have found that the *Yucca* species are very similar, with only slight differences.

1.º *Colaborar* da maneira de dizer que é interessante para os outros ver o Texto.

Nasceu dentro da sua cultura, sempre que se mudava, quando
sempre D'ALFONSO PINTO, o SÉC. XIX SILVA GUTTEREIR,
estava longe da sua malha, da UNIÃO DEMOCRÁTICA
TIMBREDFIMBI podia servir de escudo para a província, e podia
ser a defensão dos interesses do povo, e como não é de sur-
preender, que o autor do

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9-10-91

Terça-Feira, 8 de Outubro de 1991

Ecos de Timor



BAIÃO LOPEZ

Esgota-se o prazo para visita a Timor



território um serviço de reportagem e, como jornalista, procurou, naturalmente, ver e ouvir tudo quanto pudesse contribuir para que o seu trabalho resultasse exacto, correcto e verdadeiro.

Daf que um contacto com a resistência timorense, em concreto com o seu dirigente, Xanana Gusmão, se lhe apresentasse como objectivo prioritário. O que, pelos vistos, não agradou a Jacarta — que do respeito pelo direito à Informação tem, reconhecidamente, uma visão muito sólida. Quer dizer: muito depurada. Tão depurada e arbitrária que não hesitou em deter, na sequência (e como represalia) da sua dascação às zonas da guerrilha, submetendo-o a um rápido interrogatório no sentido de lhe arrancar informações sobre a resistência timorense (se em geral e, em particular, sobre o seu líder).

Foi um esparcimento que desde logo patente, e mais completamente desrespeita pela missão da Imprensa — mas que se torna ainda mais inadmissível se tivermos em conta que tudo isto se passa em pleno fim de ultimização dos preparativos para a projectada visita, em grupo de deputados portugueses, acompanhados de alguns jornalistas, a Timor-Leste. Que pensam aliás as autoridades indonésias sobre o que irão fazer os seus parlamentares fazer áquele território? Será que vão convencerem que ali pretendem deslocar-se e iniciar a dispersão turística, desportiva e cultural de que por um representante se impõe que, diante do programa programmaticamente estabelecido em Jacarta (que se autorizaria, a seguir, lhes realizarem) — passa a existir os contactos, lhes interceptar as conversas que se entrem com os transmissores, interceptando, com a autoridade omnipotente, as rotações a que pertencem? Se é efectivamente esta a opinião da autoridade, tem deixa pregoada visita, malha que a mesma seja desde já cancelada, porque não quem autoriza que a dignidade dos parlamentares portugueses se expõe a falso perigo?

É claro que a opinião pública indonésia tem hoje uma ideia muito concreta sobre a realidade de vida em Timor-Leste e uma visão precisa do processo e horizonte que se abrem-lhe sobre o novo. Jacarta tem essa certeza, certeza que se ainda em algum momento se realizarem as operações humanas que definem a condição humana das pessoas, foram diferentes das que se

158. 10 OUTUBRO 1991 RDP

10.10.91 10.10.91 10.10.91

o parlamento australiano que hoje realizou o seu finalmente o relatório da visita que os deputados australianos fizeram a Timor Leste em Fevereiro passado e que verificaram a existência de violações dos direitos humanos.

O deputado Wagner da Cunha fez questão de lembrar que no seu discurso na sessão o comitê que no princípio das negociações sugeriu respeito à continuidade da soberania das nações e aos direitos humanos em Timor, com a exceção de um número adequado de tropas indonésias no território, e a impossibilidade de as timorense poderem fazer livremente devido à constante presença da tropa de segurança indonésia vigiando todos os movimentos da população.

O senador tributarista deve citar o documento durante a exposição do relatório que havia proposto ao governo australiano enviar todos os esforços para cooperar num a realização das negociações entre Portugal, Indonésia e timorense sob os auspícios das nações unidas para obter uma solução pacífica para o problema de acordo ainda com o deputado Wagner este foi o relatório mais crítico da Indonésia desde o início da demanda em 81 quando não estava outro delegado parlamentar australiano.

159. 23 OUTUBRO 1991 RDP

RDP 1991.9

25

O ESPAÇO DE NOVAZINAS DO SUL, PÔS UM TERÇO DA POPULAÇÃO AUSÉRALIANA SUL DO PAÍS PRATICAMENTE DESPROVIDO DE VIDA ANTES DE SERVIR SEUS 15 ANOS. MATE DE UM MILHÃO DE PESQUISADORES FIMOU APENAS A OUVIR QUE HAVIA UMA INTERVILAÇÃO DE NOVAS UNIS IMPORTUNAS QUE LIMITAM A COBERTURA E OS VASTOS PODERES AS ENTIDADES PATRONAIS.

IMPROVÁVELMENTE, VARIOS MILHARES DE PESSOAS CONVIVEM AINDA NESTA ÁREA, DE SITUAÇÕES ASSUSTADORAS, SEM ALIMENTOS, CASAS HOSPITALAIS E EQUIPAMENTOS DE ENSINO, TECNICOS, FUNCIONARIOS, PROFESSORES, E OS VIOSOS INVERNAÇÕES FORAM CANCELADOS, AINDA MELHOR, NESTE ANO, OS TRABALHOS E TUTOS FICAMOS

A SINDICALISMO CONTRATADO. A POSSIBILIDADE DE OS TRABALHOS REESTARSEM CONDUZIRÁS EM TERRAS DE PAGAMENTO IMPLICAMENTE CUM OS TRABALHADORES, BOLCOTANDO OS DIFERENTES CONTRATOS COLLECTIVOS DE TRABALHO SÃO APENAS DOIS DAS PONTOS MAIS CONVERSADOS DA NOVA LEGISLAÇÃO INTRODUZIDA PELO GOVERNO LIBERAL. DE NOVA MÃO DO SUT, COM A AUSTRALIA SUFRENDO A MAIOR CRISE ECONOMICA DESDE 1982, COM MAIS DE 200 MIL DESEMPREGO OFICIAL OU APROXIMADAMENTE 1,5 MILHÕES DE PESSOAS DESEMPREGADAS, O GOVERNO FEDERAL TRABALHISTA ACHOU A NOVA LEI DE SER UM BALAO DE ENSAIO PARA A OIT. OS AUTONOMISTAS PODERÃO ESPERAR DA OPOSIÇÃO UMA VISE A GRANDE, AS PROXIMAS ELEIÇÕES QUAIS EM 1992. DCL, RDP

DPT 105/91 25/10/91 CC

16-00

O BISPO DO DILÉI, MONSERRAT XEMESES DEOU FEZ UM APENO EM ENTREVISTA A CANTIGA NACIONAL DE RÁDIO AUSTRALIANA PARA DUC O MUNDO NAO PEQUE IMPASSIVEL COM A RECENTE OBRA DE REPRESA NO MÉTICA NAS VESPERAS DA VISITA E A PREGACAO DO PAPA PORTUGUESA. MONSERRAT XEMESES DECLAROU QUE TODAS AS PESSOAS PORTUGUESES ESTÃO PROTETIDAS, REGISTARAM-SE CONTRACAS DE TIMORENSES NA SUA MAIORIA DE JOVENS, O CONVENCIMENTO MILITAR INDONÉSIO FELA SADO AUMENTADO DO CINCO. OS VALORES DA TROPAS ESPECIAIS E O REGIME DE TERROR ADERIR-SE HOBRE TODA A POPULAÇÃO. PERGUNTO AQUELA CALDEA DE RÁDIO AUSTRALIANA, O BISPO TIRIA FICHA HA DIAS DRENADA APÓS A RÁDIO PORTUGUESA.

ATEZENHA OS MÉTOS DE COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL AUSTRALIANA TEM IGNORADO TOTALMENTE A VISITA DOS PALESTINIANOS. PORQUINHOS AO TERRITÓRIO, A PRIMEIRA DIZENDO QUE A ADMINISTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DEIXOU TUDO EM DEZEMBRO 1975 QUANDO DA INVASÃO INDONÉSIA. NO OUTRO LADO, O PRIMEIRO MINISTRO AUSTRALIANO DIZE QUE DEVE DESVOLVER-SE PRAIA CRIMES VED EM VISITA OFICIAL À INDONÉSIA ANTES DO FIM DO ANO.

DPT 107/91 25/10/91 CC

27-00

A AUSTRALIA TEM POR MOTIVOS POLÍTICOS OBVISOS CENSURADO TODAS AS NOTÍCIAS RELATIVAS A TIMOR LESTE MAS TAMBÉM A CADÊA NACIONAL DA RÁDIO AUSTRALIANA CONSEGUNDO ENTREVISTAS LÍSPO DE DILI, NUNS XIMENES DIZIA QUE TEVE UM ELOQUENCIAL PRAZO QUE O MUNDO SE APERCEVA DA CONTINUAÇÃO REPRESSÃO INDONÉSIE SOBRE OS CIMAENSES NAS ESPERANÇAS DE VISITA PARLAMENTAR PORTUGUESA.

MESMO NESTA ESPERA OS CIDADÃOS DE TODO O MUNDO PODE-AM NAQUELES DIAIS PASSAR ESTA OPORTUNIDADE DELEMAR QUE A REPRESSÃO INDONÉSIA TEM INTIMIDAÇÕES TAMBÉM POPULARES, NUNCA CONTADAS DE JOVENS ESTUDANTES DETIDOS E UMA FORTE PRESSUSSO MILITAR ACCORDADA DE ATROGAR NA ILHA DE JAVA, QUE QUERIA IR DE 25 PARA 20 BATALHOES A PRESENÇA MILITAR COLONIALISTA INDONÉSIA.

A HÍSPO DIZIA ALÍSIA PRA QUE TODAS AS CIDADES DO MUNDO PODEM EM TIMOR E QUE DESEA HIPÓTESE DE HAVER UM REFERENDO NACIONAL PARA DEFINIR O SEU FUTURO. O TÁXUE DE TERROR, AS DETENÇÕES ARBITRARIAS E A VIGILÂNCIA SOBRE OS JORNALISTAS FORTE DA CAMPAÑA DE JAKARTA PARA EVITAR QUE SE REPETAM TANTAS COISAS COMO ESQUECERAM DURANTE A VISITA DO PAPA E DO SUBSIDIARIO NORTE AMERICANO EM JAKARTA, JOHN CONNELL.

OS DOIS JORNALISTAS AUSTRALIANOS ACTUALMENTE DETINIDOS EM JAKARTA SABEMOS APENAS QUE A NENHUMA FOI ENTRE OS MOMENTOS CONCEDIDOS VISITA DE ENTRADA EM TIMOR E CIMAENSES

CONTINUARONDE DA COMERCIAL VII TENTAR OBTER MAIS SEUS MAIS AUTONÔMIOS PARA SE DESLOCAR EM SERVIÇO À TUDI,

ARRASTANDO NA TUDI TRESSES MILITARES DA CAPITANIAZIA SOBRE OS ESTUDANTES CIMAENSES ALI RADICADOS DE ESTAMOS SEM RESIDÊNCIA VIGILADA.

A ENTREVISTA DE XIMENES HALE A RÁDIO SPUTNIK IRI A PRINCIPAIS A INDICAR A AUDIÊNCIA AUSTRALIANA QUE UMA VISITA DE PARLAMENTARES PORTUGUESES, PELA OS AUSPÍCIOS DA ONU ESTAVA PRESTES A EFECTUAR-SE, O QUE NAO E DE ADMIRAR CONSIDERANDO OS INTERESSES ECONOMICOS DOS MONOPÓLIOS DA COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL AUSTRALIANA, QUE A UNT QUEC E FRATILIN AQUI NA AUSTRALIA TEM MANTIDO UM SILENCIO ABSOLUTO SOBRE A VISITA. MAS EM NOSSA OPINIÃO ISSO DEVE-SE MAIS A LUTAS INTERNAIS DAQUELES GRUPOS DA QUE A QUALQUER OUTRO FATOR, A TUDI PERDEU A CREDIBILIDADE LIMITADA QUE TINHA COM A EXPULSAO QUE SEUS LEGITIMOS REPRESENTANTES EM LISBOA E A FRATILIN RECLAMAR A ADELTAZER REPRESENTADA POR ELEMENTOS DA UNT NA AUSTRALIA.

160. 23 OUTUBRO 1991 CIET

CJET(ACT)

Thu Oct 24 1991 5:54 pm Page 1 of 1

Parliamentarians for East Timor
c/o 111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR7 8HW, UK
Tel. +44-81-7712904, Fax +44-81-6530322

[RELEASER BY AUSTRALIAN COALITION FOR EAST TIMOR (ACT)]

PRESS RELEASE 23 October 1991

UN presence needed in East Timor to prevent bloodbath

Two weeks before Portuguese parliamentarians are due to arrive in occupied East Timor on a UN-supervised visit to the former Portuguese colony, Bishop Belo, head of the Catholic Church in East Timor, has called for "an international force to control the situation after the deputies leave". Interviewed this week by Portuguese radio, the Bishop voiced his fear of a bloodbath. He said everyone in East Timor was being told to remain silent during the deputies' visit, to stay at home and "not to take part in demonstrations because if they do, they will be killed after the deputies leave".

In September, Bishop Belo wrote in a letter to a fellow Bishop in Portugal: "As the visit of the Portuguese MPs draws near, the Indonesians have once again started a campaign of terror, of threats. Anyone who approaches the Portuguese will be killed. There is no climate of freedom."

Parliamentarians in Japan, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and the UK have today been asked to urge the UN Secretary-General, through their governments, to station an international observer force in East Timor for about three months from mid-November.

Lord Avebury, founding member of Parliamentarians for East Timor said, in response to Bishop Belo's plea:

"For the conditions to be created in which the people can manifest their will to self-determination, they must be granted unimpeded access to the mission. This would enable them to express themselves both individually, and by mass demonstrations."

Since East Timor was invaded and illegally occupied by Indonesia in December 1975, this is the first official visit from Portugal, still recognised by the UN as the Administering Power. An agreement reached last month between Portugal and Indonesia, at talks in New York under UN auspices, provides that

"The Portuguese Parliamentary Delegation shall be free to meet whomever it wishes and anyone who wishes to meet the Portuguese Parliamentary Delegation will be allowed to do so. No action, including of security nature, may be taken by the Indonesian authorities that could prejudice any potential or actual contacts. Individuals who meet the Portuguese parliamentary delegation shall not be made to suffer any adverse consequences as a result of these contacts."

The events as reported by Bishop Belo mean that the Indonesian authorities are already in breach of this UN-brokered agreement.

Further information: Lord Avebury 0011-44-71-2744617
Ms C. Budiardjo 0011-44-81-7712904
In Australia: Dr M. Wagner 96-2477962 or 2688955

161. 23 OUTUBRO 1991 SYDNEY PNA

Quinta-Feira, 23 de Outubro de 1991

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Timor prepara-se para visita dos deputados portugueses

Lisboa - O povo timorense vai receber os deputados portugueses num "ambiente de festa e não de guerra", disse à agência Lusa um responsável da rede clandestina em Timor, contactado a propósito da visita.

O timorense aguar-

dum agora uma ordem do comandante da resistência, Xanana Gusmão, determinando os termos concretos da ação popular.

No entanto, segundo a mesma fonte, a vontade da população é de se encontrar com os deputados, foi manifestada a

dos, o que poderá originar novos actos de repressão violenta pela Indonésia à população timorense sediada em Bali, uma ilha entre Java (onde fica a capital indonésia) e Timor.

A mesma vontade de se encontrar com os deputados foi manifestada a

Lusa por elementos da comunidade estudantil universitária timorense sediada em Bali, uma ilha entre Java (onde fica a capital indonésia) e Timor.

Na Dili ficou informado a: "ações de propaganda e intimidação"

por parte das autoridades de Jacarta, referiu o responsável da rede clandestina.

Estas ações consistem, nomeadamente, em dizer à população que a visita servirá para os deputados, jornalistas e restante delegação verificarem no terreno o desenvolvimento de Timor promovido pelo governo de Suharto, desde Dezembro de 1975 (acrescentou).

Os timorense são também "iniciados" a não tentar contactar elementos da delegação.

tendo os militares prometido um novo 07 de Dezembro de 1975 (dia da invasão de Timor pela Indonésia) caso a população não aceite a ordem".

O mesmo responsável da rede clandestina disse à Lusa que todos os dias crêste o contingente militar indonésio em Timor. Trinta batalhões (30 mil homens) espanhullaram pelo território com particular intensidade em 1988 e 1989. «nos amigos de Baucau, Lospalos, Same, Dili e Viqueque».

162. 28 OUTUBRO 1991 SYDNEY O PORTUGUÊS

O Português

Um semanário para as Comunidades de expressão portuguesa.



28/10/1991 Ano 5 Registered by Australia Post, Publication no. NBF 2834 PO BOX 180 Dulwich Hill NSW 2205 Preço: \$1.20

Cancelada visita da Delegação Portuguesa a Timor

Por **António Gomes**

Primeras foram votos pela Indonésia sobre o nome de alguns jornalistas Portugueses, indicados pelas nossas autoridades para acompanharem a Delegação Portuguesa, que para essa causa levava o seu grupo Parlamentar, liderado por António Correia, se conforme com o protocolo do acordo, não fosse esse voto a composição dos Órgãos de Comunicação Social que acompanham a visita. Neste capítulo as autoridades da Indonésia acataram por reiterar o voto e cancelaram os nomes representantes das duas Organizações de Comunicação Social Portuguesas apresentados mas, invocaram o voto sobre um jornalista estrangeiro indicado por Portugal para acompanhar os acontecimentos. O voto incidiu sobre o jornalista Australiano Jim Hoffe, que, segundo as autoridades da Indonésia, é convidada com, suspeitando com a realização dos seus artigos com intensamente focado atitudes contra Indonésia pelo poder colonial. Perante a possibilidade evitável da Indonésia em não conceder a visto, os difficilíssimos processos de obtenção da viagem queria que respondesse a milhares de informações queria queasse cito a apoio logístico o Consulado Português delibera caso ferisse a visita... Mostrando-se impotente que esta visita estaria a ser usada a nível mundial direções de organizações políticas Dr. Tadeu, Fausto Freitas da Silva, do Partido Trabalhista, Francisco Dias Ximenes dirigente da ROTA e Abel Braga, ex-Presidente da Assembleia, escreveriam quer para as Nações Unidas, quer para as autoridades Portuguesas pedindo que enviassem uma força internacional para o local de modo a salvaguardar a vida dos Timorenses depois de ter acabado a visita dos Parlamentares Portugueses. E isto porque, segundo aqueles dirigentes, perante tanta ameaça dos Indonésios a visita podia transformar-se, não na antea da libertação mas, sim, no fim do Povo Timorense que poderia ser dizimado pelos Indonésios logo que a visita acabasse.

Uma das fotos indísplices por cedências existentes em Timor-Leste pelos indonésios.

163. 28 OUTUBRO 1991 SMH

Timor visit scuttled by ban, says Portugal

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WILHELM RÖTKE Portugal
described his political career, of
which he was the author, as one by
Prussia, which had been
joined by Germany in Austrasia
and the former empire.

1,5-1,8 Ambasadorii în Aus
tria și în řețea lui James Bond
îl urmărește și încearcă să
soluționeze "problema" cu mijloacile
legale odată cu ajutorul unor
profesionali deosebiți.

I was asked just a week ago about *Antennaria parviflora* by a person for planting site.

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Secretary of the Spanish Council of State, and presented him with a copy of the document of the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Tatsuta, given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Senator Rivers, who he "respects" the chairman of his party and the embodiment of reason, suggested him to write the last of a series of 12 post-Treaty

The ultimate proposal presented
in September 2001 called for
a 10% sales tax on all goods.

Table 3. *Influence of*

The President of France's
Academy, Armand M. Salomon,
has said he would like to
take place as soon as possible
and during the next day or
two days, the deliberations
begin in Paris.

1926 and related to the
position of the British Labour Party
and Socialist International
priorities in the Soviet party's
activities the following:

Mr. Johnson, who represented the
East Texas in 1914 and 1915 and
will represent the same during the

young, we wish to have a group of
children The Friends of The Art.

Mr. Gandy said he was not
sure he could get a majority
against the amendment.

very gradually, may affect
the time of death sufficiently

With the arrival of the 100th Division, the front line had been strengthened.

institute as a non-governmental body under the Foreign Exchange Control Act, 1947.

but Osmosis would probably affect considerably the permeability rates to the dust at the early beginning stages.

— All topics must meet the following:

in '02' in the calendar
is '03' and a previous
Indemnity against Mr. [redacted]

one of long-armed and a
spurrier of Freiling, the indepen-
dence movement which had
arisen between 1800 and 1803.

177 (17.4%).

The campaign launched yesterday in west Nairobi by former MDC-All coalition leader Morgan Tsvangirai to help set up a transitional state under UNHCR rules - & 11.0% of the people in his party and supporters

High rates do not always mean

164. 28 OUTUBRO 1991 RDP

Ldp. L19/91 28/10/91 Lc 19.04

a decisão do ministro da informação de cancelar o anúncio da delegação parlamentar portuguesa a Timor, a seguinte de em Portugal e o jornalista australiano Bill Jolliffe de acompanhar a comitiva em sua função de secretário da delegação. Nós em 1986 no momento das eleições nacionais de rádio e tv e os três maiores jornais australianos estavam todos em Viseu observando as reuniões, a primeira vez que Timor ocupou a língua desde a visita oficial em 1981.

Quando ali chegou, a mídia internacional reagiu com indignação ao anúncio de que para o combate ao país, este foi responsável por matar milhares de pessoas, insistiram na inclusão de Bill Jolliffe no comitiva portuguesa, e esta não se realizou com base no facto de Jolliffe não ser jornalista mas uma conferência de imprensa da comitiva, incapaz de relatar os factos objectivamente, e os relatos desmentidos que seria impossível recorrer para os portugueses que a visita se realizasse, o que a inclusão de uma pessoa na comitiva.

de acordo com aliados a solução competia o português, e se tem um documento destinado a visita não é específico para aliados afirmam que qualquer país tem o direito de tratar a comitiva de jornalistas nomeados pela outra parte, e o documento oficial intitulado estava disponível e suficiente sobre o assunto, mas mesmo que haja uma mudança de voto, os listos ou em juntar o tempo está a votar demasiado rápido para que a visita de vinte dias se possa efectuar durante a época em que está perto o termim.

Entretanto de acordo com notícias que aqui nos chegam de lá, o governador Mario Carrascalão teria afirmado que a visita se devia realizar, mas fizesse de cima em cima continua a comunicar uma crescente onda de intensificação e terror com numerosas detenções no território como forma de impedir a repetição das manifestações populares que tiveram ocorrido durante as visitas de diplomáticos estrangeiros a essa comunidade portuguesa.

Além disso o canal noticioso da rádio australiana abriu já apresentar um programa especial sobre Timor entrevistando imigrantes individuais que envergavam no processo, incluindo o correspondente da imprensa.

165. 29 OUTUBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Terça-Feira, 29 de Outubro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

96



SAÍLÃO LOPES

Indonésia mergulha na miséria e corrupção



Suharto, a mulher e os filhos dormitam todos

viz das deputadas que se reúnem aqui ao Miguelito, dos negócios Estrangeiros e que faz suspirar, quer pelo Governo quer pelo Presidente da República. Documento trazido pelo Conselheiro de Timor e que reúne a opinião das organizações simpatizantes com Portugal.

Quem já se surpreava, a Indonésia "ésta" este finalmente. Só o poderoso fáceis na generalidade, com recado das implicações entre os territórios, mostrou-se sagazamente, a reponer o seu presidente Megawati que, despedida, só não existiu em território timorense "depois de muitos anos". E os fortes subfideles do actual governo, todos os dias, despedaçando, fazem o seu mimo que os plenáres das contumácias e os seus esquemas e turifícios são. O que ninguém acredita.

As negociações portuguesas, mal avisadas por quem de direito, conseguiram, em, atrair esta chamaça da mercadoria, final, farta, das costas do próprio Miguelito para Timor. E as diferenças depois das deputadas portuguesas saíram de Dili, fizeram ressurgir a "bichardia", elas que já agora estão a ser politicamente pressionadas para não se manifestarem, nem permanecem juntas a qualquer elemento da delegação portuguesa, objecto como flecha a represálias de Idris a ardem.

Quando se pente fi, em que claramente se apendeu o petardo atonalizado entre 17 de Julho e 15 de Setembro para que a "fase" se realizasse, pois os negociadores portugueses acharam por acréscimo uma data muito posterior, com dia das interregnas e caminhos apinhados, o que negocialmente os parlamentares quaisquer hipóteses de levarem a cabo a missão que lhes está confiada.

E foi nesse que os indonesianos apertaram.

E foi nesse que a diplomacia portuguesa "embarecou", imponentemente...

Por todos estes motivos pretendem uma ruptura nas negociações com a Indonésia, no que não tenho a necessidade de muitos jornalistas, muitos deputados, alguns dirigentes timorenses, entidades que sobre este assunto têm uma voz mais válida que as dos negociadores em causa.

PORTUGAL VAI PODER (NEM DEVE) IR A TIMOR-LESTE
A UEL ALQUER PREÇO, muito menor do que os recentes decretos - AD Aldeia, com corruptos e corruptos portugueses

desviantes de interesses, na sua expectativa liberal...

A UEL não para. Tudo reagiu de imediato ao sentimento formado, alterou em que ainda sóbrios no governo, de preparar-se no novo clima político de São Carvalho, entretanto, consumado, sóbrio, deixou assim palavrada que cada dia de auge a Dívida embaraço. Pelo que transmite, essas informações têm dimensões oficiais praticamente.

O que é claro é que, se desmobilizasse os latentes partidários da História, haveria ainda ignorantes que não fossem parte da delegação portuguesa que irá a Timor-Leste, e de certeza de, estranhos, com as respectivas adesões, forem ditados novos apelidos para a diplomacia portuguesa. Aí não se embora, os indonesianos patemota - observar, sempre exemplo de Cecília, o seu problema modular, sótano todos - apurados do Parlamento. Aí não a Timor-Leste, é o indonésio que joga desportos familiares pelas ruas portuguesas e Portugal volta à Indonésia.

Tudo isso já é dada em 1990 quando o indonésio indiano pertenceu, como passado, seja fármaco, mico - o Irian, Irian que não tem oficial de Irian, e navios de Dili, Dili é protegido indonésio - a terra que os viveram.

3) MISÉRIA E CORRUPÇÃO NA INDONÉSIA

O Presidente Suharto, da Indonésia, domínio ilegal, há um quarto de século, com regimes ditatoriais, a qualquer momento pode mudar. Atualmente, em seu regime natural, tem a maior desordem das liberdades democráticas, afundando na miséria, o alto nível e a miséria.

Caso, célebre foi a 3 de Outubro de 1965, que Suharto tomou posse de poder, após um desarranjo de sangue degraus de 300 mil indonésios, comunistas ou possivelmente comunistas, sendo este oito pela primeira vez em 1965.

Para o WORLDS TURSTOS, sociólogo da Universidade Indonésia, este surgiu por riquezas e desigualdades sociais e económicas progressiva mente a perder a classe média, as classes médias, a classe média vivendo aquela a "realidade da miséria".

Em 1993, tornou o sumário da actual Presidência Suharto, Si-

A HORA É DE REFLEXÃO:

Este meu artigo, — ainda haverá tempo, — era mesmo publicado a 25 de Outubro, data anteriormente programada para o referido parlamento português iniciar a sua projecção sobre o futuro do Timor-Leste.

Então ficava é a que todo o mundo dia em que voltaria a mim, muitas ou poucas (de 10 de Outubro) e em que o esperado chegaria à altura da minha preparação que se dedicou a Dili (via Jakarta).

E natural que os dois representantes portugueses que fizessem parte desse milhão preveriam a reação da burguesia e imprensa de que a visão do parlamentar da delegação portuguesa se verificaria no próximo dia. POR CÁPOA DA RPOCA DUS LNU, VD. O que, pelo contrário, aconselhava para já, confrontando esses termos a opinião elaborada dos componentes da Comissão Executiva para Acumulação da Situação no Timor-Leste, e que de todo esperava a publicação desse artigo, o qual era (outro tanto dizer) um manifesto.

Por isso é hora de reflexão.

Por um lado de pelo menos de duzentos e setenta e seis milhares de tempo — 1983-1993, onde a feira de discussões portuguesas permanecem intactas, quase que intactas e desinteressadas, passadas a séculos abanadas.

Somente uns vinte e cinco milhares, esparsamente, baixos atendendo a quaisquer das suas modalidades, tenta arrancar (na sua profissional "homocerimônia") as embaixadas portuguesas, alguma delas discordante, sobre de fato "apresurada" como se sabe o Timor-Leste fosse a negociação "falsa que, em seu entendimento, não dignificaria o importante interesse da paz e da paz". Né mesmo no ponto de criticar algumas "edições" que se fizeram nos diplomatas indonésios, quando os mesmos se referiram a texto que em 25 de Maio constituiria o ful "marco de princípios", comparando com o texto final dito: teria deparado talvez na redação da documentação final que prevêem a hora da minha preparação a Dili (via Jakarta).

Vera reflexão, aquela transversal, no interior da espécie de português consolidado documento de 25 de Maio.

É alegria portuguesa perceber que os "árabes Unidos, judeus" em questões de "eu" e "eles" da parte indonésia, "nós" e "eles" e "eles" se não perdem em Timor-Leste.

O príncipe da democracia continua a ser o que é de fato: "vende"; o deputado português que se dedica ao Parlamento indonésio — só apesar da "falsa" — continua querer comunicar o que é de fato.

Se é necessário o que pode deputados portugueses são de fato divididos pelo Reino e o território "vai dividindo" a questão europeias indonésias.

Se Portugal "vai dividir" o Timor-Leste, que o fazem os portugueses e os de 1983 e os de 1991 que estão lá dentro.

É um dos tempos desses documentos que, fundamentalmente, devem ser determinados de 3 características. E não falam. Se a Indonésia não admite alguma destas pontos, pois comprova ao Congresso Português respeito a 100% — os parlamentares que o Timor-Leste em condições diferentes que estabeleceram em duas documentações.

Desconheço que foi aprovado por 260 deputados da Assembleia

portuguesa de 25 de Outubro. OBSERVAÇÃO: segundo-lhe o diretor da ENQUETE em DIA ESTAMOS em processo contínuo.

13) E TEMPO DE FALAR CLARO

Há milhares de dias que venho acreditando para que se formule claramente o princípio. E para que os diplomatas portugueses se deixem envolver na "ela" indonésia.

Sóma sólido em que a CGE (CENTRAL) tem de ser Portugal como "poderoso administrador Timor-Leste" (questão que a Indonésia considerava como "ela" indonésia), os negociadores portugueses têm de ser lei (de que é devoção nula) para Portugal na mesma altura que os europeus em evolução para responderem com um "SÓL" agudo milão criado a certidões internacionais para separar o caminho português e "ela" indonésia.

Em Janeiro de 1992 Portugal vai desempenhar o presidente da CPLP. E, se — portugues, para o Governo do poder de negociação que tem hoje nem ainda sabe o seu nome. E foi contra disso que o "jacobino" (também para mim "falso para a Direita") queria ESCAPAR à situação bem mais séria que a actual. E partiu para o conservadorismo.

Não é pedir com levíssimo precipitado desculpas ou desculpas a que até 1985 fizeram falso por diverso argumento. Mas em Junes da velhice do jacobino e da direita, interessante. Nem obstruiu por um minuto o trabalho de descolonização para a Convenção Constitucional (depois 1986) e os acordos internacionais para Constituir-Estatular para A Organização da Unidade em Timor-Leste (depois 1987).

Tens levíssimo culpa de dizer o que tens portugueses, mas não de certo modo indonésio português na "adversidade" da Cidade Universitária, alguma hora grata, que não é só a tua saída de cidadão.

A 1 de Outubro, Júlio de Mesquita faleceu na ANP, deixando o ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros indonésio: "O povo de Timor-Leste não pode pedir agora primeiros que Portugal assumisse qualquer responsabilidade por o 25 de Maio". E mais salutar: "Portugal não soube. OBRIGADO". E, embora salutar para Timor-Leste que não passa pela usurpação da sua sede de próprio direito.

Portanto, não é culpa a 25 de Maio que não errei a juiz. Para não dizer-nos mais que, assim reconhece que, em 1983, a Indonésia cometeu portuguesa regular, por trás, a Indonésia cometeu indonésia, só é de fato de cada milhão de fato.

E em África sul-africana, ainda Rajoy e outros — presentes que verei a seguinte declaração: "Mádeira Indonésia".

E para alguma objecção da coroa presso o presidente indonésio, ainda é com devoção falso em outras alegações que descrevem o Timor-Leste a português e não a indonésio. Tudo bem.

Um verdadeiro conflito de interesses entre o País agressor

14) A COMISSÃO PARA TIMOR REAGE

Parcei, no entanto que a outra entidade que se está procurando português etnico na delegação é a de 25 de Outubro. Deve ser de 25 de Outubro, não a 25 de Outubro, nem antes, nem depois de "Vila Verde". Quanto mais clarividente para os portugueses

do culto e voluntários de Díli, mais é a ser eleito.

Mas queremos saber, agora como é tal posição em causa: português CGE (P) ou DIL (S) em que ficassem unidas, estruturadas, estruturadas, científicas, humanas, literais, filosóficas?

No seu biografia, publico — Madame Teófilo Braga —, Ameida há duas crónicas, só escreveram uma continuação de díspares que se queria refletir para o seu todo, o resultado da vida privada. Mas ninguém soube quem.

Silviano Brantanez, é um autor e agente clandestino, proibido de sair do país, afirma: — O principal motivo a corrupção, o abuso de Poder, o despotismo, tem sido a tradição do 25 de Maio. Neste sentido,

do seu de Suharto resignar-se, o primeiro de negociação com o seu sucessor o destino. Quero enfatizar fazer aqui alguma coisa para o resto de Portugal, para mim "falso para a Direita" e onde ESCAPAR à situação bem mais séria que a actual. E partiu para o conservadorismo.

Na altura, que é agora, a minha saída de Suharto é designada como

15) JACARTA VAI IMPEDIR CONTACTOS COM TIMORENSES

Do "Clarão da Necessidade", de 1 de Setembro, fala-se numa greve geral.

A INDONÉSIA tem a fazer todos os esforços para impedir quaisquer contactos entre o Timor-Leste com a delegação parlamentar portuguesa, quando este se instalare em Timor-Leste, segundo os termos do teste de resistência clandestina do território, casas das famílias.

No segundo fez passado, os militares de Indonésia recorrem em Díli a vários meios que colaboram com a administração indonésia e indonésio — a evitar qualquer contacto com os deputados.

No mesmo sentido, Jacarta proíbe todos os funcionários e funcionárias sólido adiverentemente à sua população e dos diretores para que em cada dia se realizem

(Continua na página)

ECOS DE TIMOR

(Continuação da Página 5)

caso de Timor-Leste, bastando uma invasão do Indonésia. Diga-se mais, os milhares de militares da Indonésia invadiram países vizinhos, revistou as fronteiras de Timor-Leste.

Assim na fina de 1991, ocorreram os primeiros combates entre o governo e a resistência indonésia. Quase imediatamente (o que é indonésio) foi o balanço das consequências, segundo o qual respondeu ao grande clamor timorense em Dili, comitê contra também pelo fisco.

Os combates ocorreram no mesmo dia em que em Nova Iorque, representantes de Portugal, da Indonésia e do novo presidente das Nações Unidas, Pérez de Cuellar, iniciavam uma reunião para discutir os resultados da crise da ilha de exploratória e da violência das deportações indonésias em Timor-Leste.

De Lisboa para o "Território Português", da Austrália, e assim
assim na fronteira que juntava
Baliu Lapa,

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Página 2

ACTUALIDADE

Terça-Feira, 29 de Outubro de 1991

Timor-Leste Organizações de solidariedade com Timor criticam termos para visita parlamentar

Lisboa - Once organizações portuguesas e internacionais de solidariedade com Timor-Leste consideraram que os termos de referência entre a visita parlamentar portuguesa ao território não garantem que a Indonésia renuncie proceder a repressões, após a deslocação.

Estas considerações estão inseridas num apelo, a que o agência Lusa fez necessária subscrever organizações portuguesas (comissão para os direitos do povo, maubere e "Língua é preciosa em Timor-Leste"), francesas, australianas, japonesas, canadenses, holandesas e uma indonésia solidária em Londres. O Tapaj, campanha para os direitos humanos na Indonésia.

Os destinatários são cinco organizações não-governamentais indonésias e 12 internacionais, entre os quais a Amnistia Internacional. As fa-

lhas portuguesas de acentuações para que sejam abrangentes toda a informação prudente

do território antes, durante e depois da visita e que enviem um observador, acompanhando os

deputados, capaz de proceder a uma análise em profundidade da situação do território.

TIMOR-LESTE LEMOS PIRES PENSA ESCREVER ROMANCE

Lisboa - O brigadeiro Lemos Pires, último governador português de Timor, disse à Agência Lusa que pensa escrever um romance, "uma nova história de amor e fúria", sobre a sua experiência no território.

Lemos Pires falava após a apresentação do seu livro "Descolonização de Timor - Missão impossível" que decorreu num hotel de Lisboa, perante oficiais castrenses, deputados, jornalistas e Timorenses - entre os quais Átilio de Araújo, dirigente da Fretilin.

O mesmo dirigente reafirmou que se estão a formar alienações a Subálio (Presidente Indonésio) dentro do Estado invasor de Timor e garantiu mesmo que o general Dharsono, passado por ordens de Subálio entre 1984 e 1990, não é acusado de impunemente despedir os jornalistas que denunciavam a guerra portuguesa (sobre uma possível invasão indonésia), este suspendendo 1986 "o seu mandado".

Entretanto, uma fonte parlamentar, contactada no representante do livro, afirmou que ainda não estabeleceram definitivamente os detalhes da delegação

Convergência Nacionalista

Timorense quer visita apesar de entraves

É neste último cenário que apostam na nossa luta", disseram.

Interrogados sobre se defendem que a visita se deve realizar apesar do último obstáculo de Jacarta ao voto, inicialmente três nomes de jornalistas que deverão acompanhar a missão parlamentar e provavelmente preparam rito, embora admitida não seja só ao certo qual, os dois elementos responderam que esse obstáculo deve ser ultrapassado com a intervenção do CNU.

"Acreditamos que Portugal tocou uma posição correcta e saudamos este encapricho, a firmeza das três organizações de soberania portuguesas. Esperamos agora que a questão seja resolvida", acrescentou Átilio de Araújo.

No entanto, o

Wais, Fundação Nacional dos Desportos do Município, Par Clube Internacional, Par Yunnan, e o Festival Mundial das Igrejas e Encontro do Congresso Igrejas Americanas para os Direitos Humanos.

Ou seja, estima-se que a iniciativa, entre Agosto e Setembro, terá sido um verdadeiro encontro político, no sentido estrito.

No entanto, distingue-se a iniciativa do exercito australiano que este livro "Socorro e Tranquilo" pode representar "uma ajuda para que os Holdenenses consigam a liberdade" e frisa que o facto da sua edição ocorrer a cerca de 15 dias do início de uma visita parlamentar portuguesa "não é coincidência".

Entretanto, modificações na opinião pública, no transferência para a independência de alguns sectores da comunidade timorense, imediatamente credentes a autoridades governamentais, e ainda em reacções de intensificação da população.

As organizações resumiram que o comandante da resistência timorense, Xanana Gusmão, já pediu ao Presidente da Assembleia da República que defendesse o voto para o encerramento de sua missão militares do UNT para recuperar territórios no território português de Dili, fundado em 1775.

Assim, considera o ex-governador, quando questionado sobre se o conteúdo em 1974/1975 os documentos identificavam os que comprovaram a aproximação das Unidades Unidos e Austrália à invasão indonésia que publicou agora no seu livro.

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Em declarações à Lusa sobre eventuais resultados da missão parlamentar a Timor, D. Manuel Martins, comentou: "há muito muito te nos tudo o que se fizer quanto é tempo, que se fizer, a fim de recuperar o passado que não foi o melhor".

Abelio Araújo, representante da Fretilin no exterior de Timor, disse por seu turno que esta publicação "vale pela autenticidade que Portugal tem" das suas responsabilidades no território português de Dili, fundado em 1775.

Entretanto, considera o ex-governador, quando questionado sobre se o conteúdo em 1974/1975 os documentos identificavam os que comprovaram a aproximação das Unidades Unidos e Austrália à invasão indonésia que publicou agora no seu livro.

Bispo de Dili quer que parlamentares portugueses questionem

Sexta-feira - O bispo de DIL, D. Ximenes Belo, pediu ao seu homólogo de Acebal que questionasse os parlamentares portugueses que vão a Timor-Leste, "que não recusem o direito de questionar", disse o arcebispo Luís H. Mendes da Silva Martins.

Para o prelado sertanejo, D. Ximenes Belo pediu para questionar aos deputados portugueses "que fossem dispostos a realizar uma missão de fato a parir" pois "não usam perdem nem alguma coisa".

Questionado pela Lusa sobre eventuais resultados da missão parlamentar a Timor, D. Manuel Martins, comentou: "há muito muito te nos tudo o que se fizer quanto é tempo, que se fizer, a fim de recuperar o passado que não foi o melhor".

"Espero que se criem plataformas que permitam a manifestação livre da vontade do povo timorense", representou.

D. Manuel da Silva Martins tem mantido contacto com a Igreja católica de Timor e com diversos grupos da

cidade este mês juntamente com o bispo de Dili, D. Ximenes Belo.

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Oz dits elementos da convergência nacionalista timorense referem que o resultado

com a permanência republicana foi "no contra-senso que é dito e feito".

Nas declarações à comunicação social, frisa-se ainda que, em sua opinião, a visita pode ter dois objectivos: "sancionar a ocupação indonésia ou dar novos impulsos à independência timorense".

Obviamente, a independência de Timor já está a ser reivindicada e há necessidade de a comunidade internacional tomar conhecimento disso", afirma.

Oz dits elementos da

convergência nacionalista timorense referem que o resultado

com a permanência republicana foi "no contra-senso que é dito e feito".

A resposta do presidente da comissão é:

"O conteúdo imediato, porque se trata de uma questão que envolve os outros órgãos de soberania".

"Mas aguardemos a posição oficial que o presidente da república assumiu em todos os fóruns internacionais, onde levantou sempre o problema de Timor", disse.

Interrogados sobre a recente apelação do Bispo de Timor, D. Ximenes Belo, para que a visita não se realize devido às graves consequências que poderia ter para a população timorense, após a fusilada dos deputados, os dois elementos da convergência independentistas, no necessário da sua realização.

Disse o abade que não há divergência quanto ao motivo entre a UDT e a Fretilin, que lutam pelo mesmo objectivo - o direito à auto-determinação do povo timorense -

*Leia, assista
e dialogue*
e
*o CORREIO
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Página 28

"O PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRALEIA"

Timor-Leste

Partidos timorenses dizem que visita poderá ser fim do povo de Timor Leste

Lisboa - Representantes de três organizações políticas de Timor consideraram ontem (sábado) encontro ao secretário-geral das Nações Unidas que a visita dos partidos políticos do Timor-Leste poderá representar o fim da luta armada no "fim da luta armada".

Segundo os autores do documento, que visa garantir a luta da paz dos lutadores, a visita surpreende e não se trata da finalização, mas sim na fin da luta armada, o povo, talvez mais que de liquidação, ao sério gerador de autoridades indonésias, tanto civil como militar. Foi afirmado claramente que não há força milite indonésia no mundo que tenha sede a Indonésia de Timor-Leste.

No documento, os três dirigentes disponham que na indonésia têm sido informados que houve "uma aproximação entre parlamentares e militares para a realização de uma campanha em Timor que forneça a segurança das populações elas da costa da delegação parlamentar".

A Indonésia, neste momento, tem desesperadamente para manter na grande maioria deles de volta de Timor-Leste, com efeitos profundamente

o peso da morte e declara a realização da independência das Nações Unidas, juntamente com outras organizações que invadiram também cíprios do reino - Papa João Paulo II e seu presidente do Estado Unido - o CRSS, invocando um "fim da luta armada".

Segundo os autores do documento, que visa garantir a luta da paz dos lutadores, a visita surpreende e não se trata da finalização, mais que de liquidação, do sério gerador de autoridades indonésias, tanto civil quanto militar. Foi afirmado claramente que não há força milite indonésia no mundo que tenha sede a Indonésia de Timor-Leste".

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Em resposta à ameaça de suspensão da imprensa na capital indonésia, afirmou que os acordos rompidos diretamente aos dois países de votarem penas de prisão para os delegados de jornais estrangeiros designados para acompanharem a delegação.

O diplomata diz que é na base desse pressuposto que os autoridades indonésias recusaram o visto do jornalista "Oito Lances" Jili Salih, sobrinho do rebeldes,

que havia viajado para o Brasil, onde faz parte de uma delegação da organização de solidariedade ao povo de Timor que garante a segurança no território dominado por autoridades portuguesas.

"Esse é o ponto crucial da estratégia do fim da luta armada, a reunião da França da política das Nações Unidas", Alvaro saida.

François, em carta enviada à associação de imprensa estrangeira em Portugal, informou que o ministro da embaixada da Indonésia em Paris, Legolim, foi considerado que o seu país não respeita os direitos humanos, que viola os termos do acordo da visita ao visitar os países das Nações Unidas que acompanharam os parlamentares na viagem.

Em resposta à ameaça de suspensão da imprensa na capital indonésia, afirmou que os acordos rompidos diretamente aos dois países de votarem penas de prisão para os delegados de jornais estrangeiros designados para acompanharem a delegação.

Alvaro, que fala de uma campanha de imprensa na capital indonésia, afirmou que os acordos rompidos diretamente aos dois países de votarem penas de prisão para os delegados de jornais estrangeiros designados para acompanharem a delegação.

"Se nisto, perguntaram ao sub-Secretário-Geral das Nações Unidas, Raimond Abbott", acrescentou Alvaro, visivelmente

desorientado, segundo o relator da Agência France Presse.

Ateque a igreja em Dili causa quatro mortos

Pearl Australis - O ataque de tropas indonésias a Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção por homens armados que a descreveram como "mártires portugueses", matou quatro pessoas num "momento de intensidade".

Dimas Oliveira, entrevistado por telefone, acrescentou que "dalis dias, mais de 100 milhares de pessoas morreram e 100 milhares ficaram feridas que se nome facilmente flanque".

"Além de todos esses que morreram, os soldados indonésios prendem 200 pessoas que se refugiaram na Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção",

segundo Dimas Oliveira. "O ataque é só em Timor", alertado no dia 26 de outubro de 1991 e segunda-feira de manhã o presidente, por pessoas de organizações cristãs, informou que o ataque é feito que causou mortes de seu lado",

spôs o Portugal e "não mundo (sic)" para que "fazemos o que" contra os cristãos, levar a um "máximo que só pode ser humanamente impossível que é a imprensa que é a principal causa da morte", disse o presidente.

Fonte: O Jornal (Lisboa)

Quinta-Feira, 30 de Outubro de 1991

Portugal manteve posição sobre a deslocação ao território de Jili Jolliffe

Lisboa - Portugal vai manter a sua posição quanto à ideia do jornalista Jili Jolliffe a Timor-Leste com o intuito de permutar, através da Agência Lusa, o delegado diplomático do presidente da Assembleia da República (ADR).

"Não soube que quem tem de transferir é a Indonésia, porque não é fazer a mesma coisa que fizemos", acrescentou Mário de Andrade, que faleceu pouco depois de ter sido informado que o chefe da diplomacia indonésia mantinha o seu voo para o Paquistão para visitar "que-fim?".

Ali, Xanana declarou aos jornalistas em Jacarta, na véspera de Paris, onde já

havia os organizadores do encontro de paz da Cidade daque Jili Jolliffe "não é um jornalista, mas sim uma crónica da crise da Fred Hall".

O assessor diplomático de Vitor Crespo acrescentou que a Indonésia não recusou o voo do jornalista, porque era feito solicitação por Portugal.

Marcos de Andrade garantiu que Jolliffe não "suspôs" o ultimato de Mário Bobalo de se recusar "Exclusividade" Frei Arreiro da RTP, mas prometeu desistir da mesma forma que o fez o Jolliffe, cinco dias depois de sair.

Indonésia diz que ONU continuará a mediar negociações com Portugal

Iacarta - A Indonésia considera que a visita da Delegação Parlamentar Portuguesa a Timor-Leste foi "suspensa" e não cancelada, e que a ONU vai prosseguir a sua "mediação", disse um responsável do Ministério Indonésio dos Negócios Estrangeiros.

Portugal anunciou sábado a suspensão da visita prevista para 3 de Novembro, depois de a

índia, enquanto a Indonésia não reforçar o seu voo a jornalista australiano.

Em declarações à Agência France Presse, o responsável indonésio explicou que "as negociações entre Portugal e Indonésia têm estado a ser conduzidas pela ONU" desde o inicio, e que as Nações Unidas "continuam a sua mediação".

Indonésia teve voo suspenso de jornalista australiano Jili Jolliffe para acompanhar a delegação parlamentar portuguesa.

O Presidente da Assembleia da República, Vitor Crespo, disse que a visita não se realizou.

Indonésia que jardim australiano, acompanhado que, depois do anúncio de Vitor Crespo, "esta é a única questão que a visita para começado de Novembro". Coisa estava prevista inicialmente.

O Presidente da Assembleia da República, Vitor Crespo, disse que a visita não se realizou.

Governador lamenta suspensão da visita

Lisboa - O governador de Timor-Leste diz que a visita do aeroporto parlamentar português àquela "território" não suspendeu por causa de "uma agressão australiana", segundo que "não sei de que tragedia" parece facta.

Numa entrevista por telefone à agência Lusa, Mário Cunha Caldeira manifestou contrariedade por Portugal "prejudicar tanto a diplomacia" desse voo programado para 3 de Novembro, ao assumir como "ponto de fuga" a presença de "um jornalista australiano" Jili Jolliffe no voo.

Tradicionalmente, considerava: "Faz-me que houve uma irresponsabilidade de criancas, com berlim. Quando uma das partes vê que o herói da outra é o maior, desiste".

A Indonésia "necesita ceder", relativamente aos jornalistas Mário Bobalo e Frei Arreiro da RTP, que "é uma questão", "é um bocado de trabalho e muito compromisso", afirmou.

Mário Cunha Caldeira admite ainda que "o que está em causa são as intenções políticas de Portugal e da Indonésia", e que "não posso pensar" nesse tipo de questões dos interesses.

"O que preocupa é que os interesses que estão ligados de uma ditadura cui que não admitem que haja um voto, ou outras situações que não", afirmou.

Indonésia afirma que não se pode negar a liberdade de imprensa, relativamente ao voo de Jili Jolliffe, relativamente ao voo de Mário Bobalo, por questões medicinais, o governador da ilha garantiu: "Nem um milímetro no mínimo segredo, no voo de Jolliffe" que isso tinha ocorrido.

Mário Caldeira admite que "não temos possibilidades para agarrar que poderiam fazer um trabalho melhor" daque o seu colega "está fazendo, a qual "está na base negocial" dos indonésios, "não só os australianos que estão fazendo, é também a ONU que está dentro desse país".

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S + THE AUSTRALIAN Thursday October 31, 1991 A 9

Military 'ordered purge of Fretelin'

By staff reporter

THE Indonesian army initiated a crackdown on independence supporters in August in preparation for the Portuguese referendum held in East Timor, according to a military document obtained by *The Australian's* reporter.

The document, known as a military plan or *operational order*, was issued to the local Fretelin command on 21 August, shortly before a military coup d'état in Portugal removed the last vestiges of the former colonial power.

The document, which was signed by the commander-in-chief of the Indonesian army, General Wiranto, ordered all Fretelin members to be detained if they showed any signs of resistance to the Indonesian occupation, and analyse the circumstances of their flight.

Indonesian crackdown

The document says the main purpose of the crackdown was to "stop the Timorese from taking advantage of the situation of the independence referendum to start another conflict with the Indonesian army".

Portuguese Foreign Minister Vassilios Kassouris has encouraged the Spanish Foreign Minister, with the head of the UN mission at Darwin, two resolutions to condemn Indonesian forces' actions. Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Soeiro said the two are still in the process of finalising negotiations over the plan.

The document says the Indonesian army would be allowed to "conduct a military operation against the Fretelin, and to arrest and detain all those who are involved in the independence movement".

Indonesian officials have been unable to comment on the document, which was obtained by *The Australian's* reporter.

The Indonesian army has been accused of carrying out a massacre of Fretelin supporters in East Timor.

The document, which was obtained by *The Australian's* reporter, also states that the Indonesian army will be allowed to "conduct a military operation against the Fretelin, and to arrest and detain all those who are involved in the independence movement".

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EAST TIMOR It's time to talk

I can talk!
You can talk!
East Timor wants to talk.
Why won't the Indonesians talk?
THAT'S WHAT WE'RE ON ABOUT!

FACT In 1975 East Timor was preparing for the end of 400 years of Portuguese colonial rule. Independence which had been so long waited for, seemed just around the corner. **FACT** On December 7 1975, those preparations for freedom were brought to a swift and violent halt when Indonesian forces in their thousands invaded the tiny Portuguese territory.

What's happening today? Sixteen years later?

FACT Indonesia's illegal occupation continues completely unchecked. At least 200,000 East Timorese have lost their lives. Others have fled as refugees to countries such as Australia. The courageous, tireless struggle for freedom continues. Normal civilian life is marred by 10,000 Indonesian troops who remain stationed in East Timor. Detention, beatings and killings are the horrifying realities of the East Timorese people living in East Timor.

Why do we sit in silence allowing this outrageous violation of the United Nation's principles? Is Timor less deserving of world attention and U.N. intervention than Kuwait? Cambodia? Namibia? And the Kurds?

HOW CAN I HELP?

Three simple effective things you can do to help this campaign

- * Send a message postcard to the United Nations' Secretary-General
- * Send a message postcard to Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia
- * Encourage your friends and relatives to do the same

You can also participate further in this campaign

- * Give a donation to the East Timor Talks Campaign?
- * Receive a copy of the Campaign Booklet? *East Timor: Towards a Just Peace in the 1990s*
- * Actively participate in the campaign?

Name _____

Address _____

Suburb _____ Postcode _____

Phone (h) _____ (sh) _____

Are you a member of an organisation? _____

Name of the organisation _____

PLEASE RETURN TO EAST TIMOR TALKS CAMPAIGN
124 NAPIER STREET, FITZROY 3065
Telephone 417 7505

Sydney Committee:
P.O. Box 1379, Darlinghurst NSW 2010.



EAST TIMOR

The lives of the people of East Timor changed dramatically on the 7th of December 1975 when the Indonesian military regime invaded our tiny island.

For 16 years we have endured torture, disappearances, the rape of our women at times in front of our people.

For 16 years we have been pleading to the world to help stop the killing in East Timor, to no avail. It came to a point where the civilised world directly or indirectly accepted the extermination of the people of our nation.

The Dili Massacre of the 12th of November was indicative of what the East Timorese have been experiencing for the last 16 years.

To stop the senseless slaughter of innocent East Timorese, we urge everyone to pressure the Australian government to stop exporting military or related goods to governments that seriously violate the rights of the people of East Timor.

WE DEMAND:

-  The immediate ceasing of all military occupation of the sovereign state of East Timor
-  The immediate ceasing of all military and economic aid to the Indonesian government
-  The indefinite postponement of the Prime Minister's proposed visit to Indonesia
-  To do all it takes to facilitate talks without pre-conditions between East Timor, Portugal and Indonesia under the supervision of the United Nations
-  To call for a United Nations supervised withdrawal of all Indonesian troops from East Timor
-  To demand a referendum on self-determination by the East Timorese people under the supervision of the United Nations
-  To call for a genuine independent international inquiry into the Massacre to be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations
-  To call for an immediate United Nations presence in East Timor to monitor the situation and to protect the East Timorese from further incursions
-  To move that the Indonesia's membership to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights be suspended until the United Nations investigates the Massacre in Dili

NSW FRETILIN COMMITTEE
P.O.BOX 26 BONNYRIGG
NSW 2177
TEL : (02) 823 4109



The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign

TAPOL Bulletin No. 107

October 1991

Terror in Timor as MPs visit nears

Occupied East Timor has been plunged into a state of terror and panic, in preparation for the visit of a Portuguese parliamentary mission. The forces of occupation are threatening all East Timorese with dire consequences if they express support for independence or fail to fly the Indonesian flag when the MPs come.

Although at the time of going to press, it was not yet certain that the visit would take place in the very near future, the military and the administration are waging a campaign to force the population to believe that following the visit, the UN's visit delete East Timor from its agenda!

Xanana: "They are spreading panic"

In a letter to TAPOL, Xanana Gusmão, the leader of the armed resistance FALINTIL, and chair of the National Council for Maluku Resistance (CNRM), said joint meetings "are being held almost daily in all parts of Dili

Speakers at the meetings are peppered with all kinds of threats. All the time it is being said that the visit is taking place for the MPs "to observe progress and development" and for the UN "to recognise integration". Anyone who tries to organise rallies against integration will end up in Saumlaki (the main cemetery in Dili).

The letter, dated 12 September, says that populations are being made to other towns, particularly Laléia and Sape, for "receptions", with dark threats to the populations if they fail to fly the red-and-white flag. "You must all have a flag," they are being told, "and when I give the signal, you

continued on page 16

HUMAN RIGHTS Human rights briefs

Releases

Few tapols released from Cipinang

Three political prisoners—young students—released following the massacre of Muslim protesters in Tanjung Priok in September 1984, and one East Timorese EastTim prisoner were released from Cipinang Prison, Jakarta, on 17 August.

David Dias Ximenes, (37), arrested in 1984, who was given a 15-year sentence in 1984, left prison and was flown back to Dili. Another Timorese prisoner, Domingos Seixas, (40) also left prison and took the same flight to be transferred to a prison in Dili; he got 12 years and will be released soon. This leaves four East Timorese prisoners in Jakarta: Albano Lourenço and Mario Nicolau da Rosa, both serving 17-year sentences; Mariano França Pereira Soares, 16 years, and José Roberto Jerônimo, 12 years.

The remaining prisoners released were: Prof Desmarais Al Hamidy, (77), rector of the Islamic Institute (ETI), who was given an eight-year sentence after being found guilty of possessing arms—(assistant of the government); Achmad Munir, (26) was a student at the Institute, who was given eight years for killing a fire-fighter in Tanjung Priok in ahead the demands above on 12 September 1984; and Basah Kina, (41), a Muslim preacher who was serving a nine-year sentence.

For a full account of the 1984 trials, see *Indonesia's violations of law*, published by TAPOL in 1991.

job of UN Secretary-General. Now that Suharto has won the chairmanship of the now-aligned Movement, the last thing he wants is for East Timor to become an issue at the summit conference in Jakarta next year. The army faction most strongly opposed to the visit and against any kowtowing to international opinion, is centred around Defence Minister Benny Mardani; it is being put in its battle to keep control of East Timor's economy [A recent regulation by the governor permitting coffee producers to sell their crops to buyers outside the territory sidesteps the army monopoly for the first time since 1975.] Hence this obstacle appears to have been removed.

Details of the visit

The Terms of Reference for the visit, announced by the UN in New York, provide for the visit to last 10 to 12 days. It will take place during the dry season (which means not later than mid November). There will be 13 MPs and 13 assistants, ten journalists from each side, plus 12 foreign journalists, six selected by each side. An unspecified number of UN representatives will also go along. (Alatas has claimed there would be ambassadors at the UN who have not supported East Timor.) Specifically, the document says that the realisation of the visit "shall in no way be construed as prejudicing the respective positions of the parties with regard to the substance of the question". It also seeks to safeguard the East Timorese:

The Portuguese parliamentary delegation shall be free to meet whenever it wishes and anyone who wishes to do so. The Portuguese parliamentary delegation will be allowed to do so. No action, including a security cordon, may be taken by the Indonesian authorities that could preclude any potential or actual contact. Individuals who meet the Portuguese parliamentary delegation shall not be made to suffer any adverse consequences as a result of those contacts.

A terrifying scenario

A report received last month from clandestine East Timor sources describes preparations under way by the army to destabilise the situation.

Three groups are undergoing intensive training:

* *Regu Cetap* [Underground team], composed of guerrilla forces who have surrendered or been captured. Its task is to capture Xanana Gusmão, alive or dead, before or during the visit. The members of this group have been forced to take part on pain of death. The security forces hope to show the world that Xanana was captured or killed not by Indonesian troops but by its own forces. The members of this group have been coached on how to answer questions they might be asked by domestic or foreign journalists.

* *Roger Kestukan* [Lightning Team] comprised of younger, less well educated people who are being trained to stage disturbances, agitation and acts of terror before and during the visit. This group is led by Tome Filip Gama and will also include Indonesian soldiers.

* *Regu Ninja/Petru* [masked men who strike mysteriously. Petru stands for 'mysterious marksmen', recalling the death squads which operated in Indonesia in 1965/1966.] It consists of Indonesian soldiers who patrol the streets of Dili late into the night and raid peoples' homes. Members are armed with small automatic pistols, walky-talkies, night-

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binoculars and powerful video cameras as well as other offensive weapons to strike terror among the people. They will carry out 'mysterious killings', capturing anyone they meet on the streets of the capital, who will be taken to places like Taia-Taia to be shot and buried without trace.

Third, other teams will be formed of various people, including from the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur and elsewhere, preferably those who can speak Tetum. One group will be supplied with caps, banners and flags bearing the Fretilin symbol (large quantities are now being manufactured) to greet the parliamentary delegation singing songs in favour of integration. Another two groups of similar elements but reinforced by members of the Indonesian army will provoke disturbances and tear among the people causing physical clashes with the first group. When these disturbances occur, security forces will intervene to remove the Portuguese parliamentarians to places of safety, to protect them against mortal injury as the rival groups fight it out.

By provoking disturbances, the Indonesians hope to show the MPs that the East Timorese are politically immature and that independence would plunge the country into anarchy. Meanwhile, security forces will be present in force to monitor and photograph genuine supporters of independence. All the regional and local towns and villages will be heavily patrolled by Indonesian troops. People from various parts of the country who set out for Dili to welcome the parliamentarians will be stopped and forced to return home.

The army commander in Dili has asked locals to produce a large quantity of Tetum flags, flags and banners for distribution free of charge to the population and to people in neighbouring provinces. The idea is to create the impression, during the visit, that the entire people, including Muslim supporters, have freely opted for integration.

Anyone suspected of opposing the forces of occupation will be interrogated publicly to intimidate the population before the visit. After the parliamentarians leave, there will be systematic execution of those suspected of opposing Indonesia.

Carrascalão versus civil servants

Civil servants in East Timor have been warned to keep control of their children during the visit of Portuguese MPs, risk losing their posts. The veiled threat was made by Governor Mário Carrascalão, speaking to several thousand government employees in Dili on 27 September. A tape of the speech is in our possession:

"If you can't control your own children, how can you be a good servant of the state? Anyone who can't control his children clearly can't perform his duties to the state."

Carrascalão called the mission a "UN mission", stressing that it would "observe, not investigate". Observe means seeing things as they are; investigate means looking for bad things to suggest untruths. "But, however bad the results of their investigation, it will not alter East Timor's status as an Indonesian province," he said.

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East Timor at the UN Decolonisation Committee

Every year, many solidarity organisations and individuals go to New York to petition the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation on the question of East Timor. Carmel Budiarjo gives her impressions of this year's meeting, with an assessment of the significance and limitations of this annual exercise.

Those of us who turned up on 7 August to plead East Timor's case before the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation were entitled to feel that this year, there would be a more sympathetic atmosphere. Many of the delegates, made a comparison between East Timor and Eritrea. Each time, the Iraqi member of the Committee interrupted to complain that matters not on the agenda should not be mentioned; but others endorsed the complaint asking the periphery to confine remarks to the item under discussion. This did not stop others from doing likewise.

But probably more relevant to East Timor than Eritrea was the fact that, while the former was underway, the officials were putting the finishing touches to a UN mission to the Western Sahara to prepare for a UN-supervised referendum next January. Kuwait was never on the Special Committee's agenda but Western Sahara has for years been the Committee's concern.

I had never previously attended the Special Committee to present TAPOL's position so I had no proper understanding of its status and role, and the atmosphere in which its deliberations take place. It is a committee that functions under the aegis of the General Assembly, whose brief is taken over by the Assembly's Fourth (Political) Committee when the Assembly is in session. [For more about its origins and membership, see box.]

Although its task is to promote implementation of UN Resolution 1314 of 1960 on decolonisation, the political decisions are not taken here. Indeed, Indonesia as a Committee member is in a position to block any resolutions that bring up issues concerning its colony, though it has not been able to block discussion.

One striking thing about the Committee's mandate is that it concerns itself only with colonies of the old colonial powers. Hence colonies like Tibet, West Papua, Aceh and many other territories occupied by the new colonial power are not on its agenda.

Speaking to the diplomats

For years, groups have petitioned the Committee but we

have not used the opportunity to lobby country officials or Committee members. So this year, we decided to try. I shared the work with Pedro Pinto Soito who was in New York to speak on behalf of the Organising Committee for the International Platform of Jurists for East Timor.

Although we had not prepared the ground in advance, we managed to arrange several meetings and speak with a few

EAST TIMOR

SOLIDARITY
TO THE UN
DECOLONISATION COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, 7 AUGUST 1991



TAPOL

THE EAST TIMOR BULLETIN

Occasional Reports no. 15

Occasional Reports no. 15 contains TAPOL's submission to the 1991 meeting of the UN Decolonisation Committee.

Price £1.00 including postage

EAST TIMOR

Síptomas: in the corridors. In fact, the exercise was more timely than we had realized. For several years, Fretilin has been unable to keep a permanent envoy in New York. Diplomats need to be reminded, constantly, of an issue. Those who are friendly are replaced by newcomers who may know nothing about East Timor. We discovered that missions were willing to listen though it proved difficult to make appointments at short notice. We met several diplomats from Pacific and African countries. Here is what we learned:

Let us start with the worst example. Papua New Guinea has just become a member of the Special Committee and according to rumour, it hopes with Indonesian backing to become one of its chairpersons next year. I had phoned the PNG mission several times for an appointment and 'waylaid' its head of mission in the lobby but was given short shrift. Another diplomat warned me that his head of mission was embarrassed by my approaches; he did not want the Indonesians to see me in his company! But I did have a chat with a lower-ranking PNG diplomat. The Committee was not in a position to do anything, he said. PNG could not press the issue as that was not compatible with its own interests. He reminded me that his country had close bilateral relations with Indonesia.

At the other extreme was Rob van Lierop, Vanuatu's ambassador in New York, who represents the only country in the Pacific that supports East Timor (and West Papua). He told us that Vanuatu had tried to raise East Timor at the South Pacific Forum, only to be rebuffed by Australia and New Zealand; other countries had said nothing. In global terms, East Timor needs support from the region. He urged us to speak to as many small country missions as possible. They need regular, well-documented evidence of the suffering inside East Timor.

We had a long discussion with the head of mission of the Solomon Islands. He was sympathetic. Yet, East Timor is entitled to self-determination. But his country could not take a stand against Australia and PNG. No, the Solomon Islands had not talked about East Timor in the South Pacific Forum but he promised to pose the question at the South Pacific group meeting in New York: why don't we, as a group, support East Timor? It would be interesting to know whether he kept his promise and with what result.

A Maldivian diplomat gave us ten minutes of his time and promised to send our documents and a report of our representations to his government.

The Indonesian head of mission — a member of the Special Committee — was categorical: "Our position [to support off] East Timor is not negotiable!" But many UN resolutions are never implemented, he said. Most of the non-self-governing territories still on the Special Committee's agenda are French or British colonies, yet the UK and France refuse to take part in the Committee's deliberations. Can't the African group in New York discuss East Timor? I asked. "Only if we are asked to do so by the Asia group." But there was not much chance of that happening, I said. It is important, he told us, for petitioners to produce strong evidence about conditions in East Timor.

The Cuban representative, who was in the room most of the time, privately expressed the view that the Committee's freedom of action was getting worse. There were major attempts to undermine most items on its agenda, though on East Timor, he said, Portugal was "putting up".

The Cape Verde ambassador, speaking at the Committee-

session on behalf of the five former Portuguese colonies of Africa, said it was up to the five permanent members of the Security Council to be the catalyst for East Timor in consultation with the Secretary-General: "A new impetus has been given to the work of the Security Council and a reinvigorated faith has emerged in the United Nations as an organization where wrong can be redressed and justice can be made". Privately, he told me the Committee could do nothing more than recommend. It was up to the Secretary-General to act, yet he had taken no initiative on the crucial question of self-determination.

In a meeting after discussions on East Timor had ended, solidarity groups agreed to plan a series of appointments.

THE DECOLONISATION COMMITTEE

The Decolonisation Committee is sometimes referred to as the Committee of 24. Until 1990 it had 24 members. Last year, Papua New Guinea was added, bringing the membership to 25.

The Committee is made fully known as the *Special Committee on the Situation with Respect to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*. It was set up in 1961, a year after the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 1514 (XV) on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The same General Assembly session adopted Resolution 1542 (XVI) requiring Portugal to transmit information on all its colonial territories to the UN under Article 77 of the United Nations Charter. At the time, the Iberian regime claimed that these territories were "overseas provinces" and refused to comply with the resolution. As one of these territories, East Timor was listed in Resolution 1542. Until the mid 1970s, Portugal refused to take part in the proceedings of the Special Committee.

After the collapse of fascism, Portugal's attitude towards its colonial territories changed. The Portuguese territories in Africa won their independence. However, East Timor was invaded and forcibly annexed by Indonesia. By virtue of a series of UN resolutions from 1975 to 1982, the UN has continued to call for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor and for the exercise of the right to self-determination. Since 1975, Portugal has been recognised as the Authorising Power, willing but now unable, to comply with its obligation to transmit information to the Decolonisation Committee, under the terms of the UN Charter.

Today, it is Indonesia that refuses to collaborate. Although it has failed to prevent discussion of the question of East Timor, it has prevented the Committee from taking any action. Strange as it may seem, Indonesia is itself a member of the Special Committee. Unlike other UN Committees, the membership of this Committee does not come up for periodic re-election; so Indonesia's position on the Committee and Portugal's position will always be unchanged.

With diplomats before and during the Special Committee's meeting in 1992, there were no illusions that this would lead to a breakthrough, but it was just as important to focus diplomats' minds on East Timor in New York or in Geneva.

Aware of the limitations of the Decolonisation Committee in resolving the issue, I came away feeling we need to be more resourceful in using the annual trip to New York.

The petitioners

The Special Committee allows any non-governmental organisation (NGO) or individual to submit petitions, unlike the Human Rights Commission and its sub-commission of experts in Geneva which only accept petitions from NGOs with consultative status. This year, petitions were made by NGOs from Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Japan and

Xanana Gusman's message to the UN

Under the present circumstances it is impossible for me to do anything at the United Nations. Even just going to the UN is impossible. Should I dare to do so, I will certainly be murdered. Should I try to take a step into the township of Los Palos I will become a sitting duck for world-be assassins.

Saying General Assembly Resolution A/37/21 in mind, UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar pointed the Parliamentary for East Timor delegation when he met them last March that the visit to East Timor of the Portuguese Parliamentarians will take place. We hope the Secretary-General will continue his efforts for the realization of that visit, and that when the Portuguese Parliamentarians get to East Timor they will negotiate with the Indonesian Government in order to resolve the question of Timor.

My hope is that if they are able to come to East Timor to see the true condition prevailing here they would then seek a different framework for the solution of this question.

The UN must not forget any party which has a strong interest in solving this problem. The inhabitants of Timor must be considered such a party. It is, therefore, most important that representatives of the East Timorese sit at the conference table. Only when East Timorese representatives are seated at the conference table can the negotiations acquire international recognition and legitimacy. We will never abandon our position on dialogue. We are prepared to hold discussions unconditionally (without introducing new conditions). We are prepared to discuss all issues which will lead to a solution of the problem. We ask the UN Secretary-General to convene a meeting of all parties concerned. We believe that the realization of the Portuguese Parliamentarian Mission will probably be the source of change in knowledge and attitudes regarding the question of East Timor.

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the Netherlands, along with Amnesty International, Asia Watch, Japan's Diet Member's Forum on East Timor, a Canadian MP and three parliamentarians from Portugal. Luis Guterres spoke on behalf of Fretilin and Jean-Claude spoke for the UDT.

Most important was a message from Xanana Gusman, leader of the East Timorese resistance, which was presented by the Free East Timor Coalition (see box).

Many petitioners provided a mass of information about the present situation in East Timor and argued convincingly in favour of the immediate implementation of UN resolutions on East Timor. Space does not permit us to summarize all the contributions. TAPOL's petition dealt in particular with the present military situation and the restructuring of the four-star military command in East Timor. It has been published as *Occasional Report No. 15*.

Amnesty International's representative introduced a 56-page document, including seven pages of photos of prisoners and torture victims. The pattern of short-term detention, ill-treatment and torture already noted by Amnesty in 1989 and 1990 "has accelerated in the past year" and appears to be a systematic strategy to silence real or suspected political opponents, and to obtain political intelligence through torture and intimidation.

Amnesty has the names of more than 400 people detained in East Timor since late 1985; at least 200 have been detained since early 1990. It referred to "mass limitations" on reporting abuses in spite of the opening of the territory and said that East Timorese students involved in disseminating human rights and other information abroad have been subjected to surveillance by military intelligence. Copies of the Amnesty document are available from the Amnesty national section in your country.

Asia Watch made three points: human rights in East Timor have not improved since last August, the credibility of reports coming from East Timor are strengthened by similar reports from Aceh, and Indonesia's lack of respect for human rights is reinforced by its failure to ratify any major international instruments on human rights.

After describing recent abuses, Asia Watch said it was "only aware of a single Indonesian soldier prosecuted in a court of law for a human rights offence". When it referred to similar torture techniques used "from Aceh to Manado, from the northernmost tip of Sumatra to Java, and East Timor", the Indonesian member pointed that these matters were not on the agenda.

The *Japan Diet Member's Forum on East Timor* raised two points. The Forum will continue its efforts to send a parliamentary delegation to East Timor and regrets that plans for a mission in July this year were unacceptable to Indonesia. It also affirmed that the Japanese government has not recognised East Timor's annexation by Indonesia. This is clear from a government instruction to publishers of school textbooks that maps of the island of Timor should draw a border between West and East Timor, like the one drawn between Morocco and Western Sahara.

Canadian Liberal Party spokesperson on human rights, *Beryl Trajner*, accused her own government of participating in the international cover-up on East Timor.

"Why does my government refuse to recognise what the invasion and occupation has meant? Canada has voted against UN resolutions calling for the right to self-determination. It has lobbied to have the issue removed from the

LAST TIMOR

anda. My party... has asked why Canada's first largest creditor in foreign aid dollars is Indonesia. We have asked if it is because there are approximately 300 Canadian companies operating in Indonesia, from large ones like...

Speaking at one of three Portuguese MP's visits came in New York, António de Sousa Lobo, president of the Commission for East Timor Affairs of the Portuguese National Assembly said that today's territories, as in the previous days, "belong to the main Portuguese political parties and political adversaries, due to other democraticality in most Portuguese and Community countries. However, they only agree on the positions assumed as regards the present and future destiny of the Indonesian people (East Timor)."

The Indonesian response

The Indonesian mission had expressed "strong opposition to a participation of the peruvians in the deliberations of the Committee" because would have preferred to meet us [with] a simple but the evidence of theirs, the strength feeling by influences from many countries and various political positions called for a reply.

Before agreeing to speak however, the Indonesian right-

that initially he would have the last word. He thought General Biscaia was intending to speak. Only when arrived that was not so did he begin. What he presented as a charter of rights regarding Indonesian occupation of East Timor was a rebuff of Soekarno's version of events. For the record, as far as I am concerned, was the announcement that Indonesia has invited Professor Peter H. Kooijmans, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture to visit East Timor. By contrast, after accusing Amnesty International of levelling slanders and accusations, he said: "It would be absurd to expect that Indonesia will allow visits by representatives of organisations which continue to engage in slanders campaigns against Indonesia, like Amnesty International."

A fiasco

Without a breakthrough on the political front, the fact that East Timor is on the agenda of the UN's Special Committee is a fiasco, perhaps even just a fiasco, in the UN system. But it is continuing to be built on to be supporting the struggle of the East Timorese resistance. It should not be regarded as insignificant; if it were, it would not go to such lengths to sabotage the Committee's deliberations. With all its implications, the Committee is a platform which should continue to be used until East Timor achieves its right to self-determination.

EAST TIMOR

East Timor: Diplomacy roundup

US Senator: 'Solve E. Timor conflict'

On 29 July 1991, the US Senate adopted a resolution calling on the US Administration to address "the underlying causes of the conflict in East Timor". The amendment to the Foreign Appropriations Bill was proposed by Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell (Dem., Rhode Island), chair of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and supported by Senator Marjorie Wallop (Rep., Wyoming), Senator John Kerry (Dem., Massachusetts), Senator Paul Simon (Dem., Illinois), Senator Carl Levin (Dem., Michigan), Senator Daniel Moynihan (Dem., New York), Senator Dave Durenberger (Rep., Minnesota) and Senator James Jeffords (Rep., Vermont).

a. The Congress feels that,

(1) at least 100,000 individuals out of a population of nearly 700,000 perished in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor between 1975 and 1980, as a result of war-related killings, famine and disease following the invasion of that territory by Indonesia;

(2) Amnesty International and other international human rights organisations continue to report evidence in East Timor of human rights violations, including torture, arbitrary arrest, and repression of freedom of expression;

(3) serious medical, nutritional and immunization problems persist in East Timor;

(4) a state of conflict continues to exist in East Timor; and

(5) the governments of Portugal and Indonesia have conducted negotiations since 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations to find an internationally acceptable solution to the East Timor conflict.

b. It is the sense of the Congress that,

(1) the President should urge the Government of Indonesia to take action to end all forms of human rights violations in East Timor and to permit full freedom of expression in East Timor;

(2) the President should encourage the Government of Indonesia to facilitate the work of international human rights organizations and other groups seeking to monitor human rights conditions in East Timor and to cooperate with international humanitarian relief and development organisations working in East Timor; and

(3) that the administration should work with the United Nations and the governments of Indonesia, Portugal, and other involved parties to develop policies to address the underlying causes of the conflict in East Timor.

The amendment will go to the Conference between the Senate and the House of Representatives to finalize the contents of the bill before its formal adoption.

Even ambassadors face press coverups

Following a meeting with Major-General Sising Panjaitan, commander of the Udayana/TXII military command, whose territory includes East Timor, the British Ambassador to Indonesia, Roger Carrill, was said to have "praised the

"accomplishment" of the Udayana Command and Kolakarya, the special military command in East Timor. [Merdeka, 11/7/1991]

According to the Indonesian Embassy in London, "The Ambassador met the Commander to discuss economic, social and human rights issues, in early July and seemed greatly satisfied with details given and especially those on the subject of human rights in East Timor". [Indonesian News, 15 July 1991]

TAPOL checked the report with the Foreign Office and was told on 14 August: "The Indonesian Embassy release, which mirrors an earlier press report in the Indonesian media itself, may have given rise to a misunderstanding. Our Embassy in Jakarta has written to the newspaper concerned." The military Commander explained his view that the human rights situation had improved in recent years and the Ambassador took note.

TAPOL asked the Foreign Office for a copy of the press clipping of the Ambassador's letter. In reply, the Foreign Office wrote on 28 August: "On the conversation between H.M. Ambassador and Major-General Sising, the *Bali* newspaper is well aware of our Embassy's account of the meeting but did not publish any reference to it."

Ambassador will not visit East Timor

The Indonesian press also announced that the military commander had invited the British Ambassador to visit East Timor. Asked by TAPOL whether the Ambassador had plans to visit East Timor, the Foreign Office replied: "The Ambassador has no plans to visit East Timor. This is consistent with the Government policy of not recognizing the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia."

IPB supports East Timor

The Annual General Assembly of the Transnational Peace Bureau held in Toronto in September 1991, adopted the following resolution:

That the International Peace Bureau support a campaign in East Timor, (i.e.) a ceasefire in East Timor, leading to peace talks without preconditions, under United Nations auspices, between Indonesia and the Timorese resistance movement; (ii) a ban on all arms sales to Indonesia.

The resolution was sponsored by ACT for Disarmament (Toronto) and the East Timor Alert Network of Canada. The International Peace Bureau has more than 100 members in the world's oldest non-aligned international peace organisation.

Borts appointed CNRM external spokesperson

Ivan James Fretter, for many years Frettilin representative at the UN, has been appointed external representative of the National Council for茅bers Resistance (CNRM). His mandate from the CNRM leader, Xanana Gusm茫o says that he "is mandated to represent the CNRM in all matters in the field of diplomacy with governments, parliaments, UN organisations, as well as all inter-governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations". -4

EAST TIMOR

Timorese workers stand up for their rights

Efforts by East Timorese workers to be treated according to promises made when they agreed to take jobs in Batam has led to one death, to intimidation and to the censoring of news about their complaints.

When *Perusahaan Tiara*, a labour recruitment agency owned by Sri Mulyi Tiwi Hardiyati, President Soeharto's oldest daughter, persuaded unemployed East Timorese workers to take jobs in Batam industrial trade after getting three months' job training in Jakarta, it was believed that the authorities wanted to defuse political tensions in East Timor where unemployment is high and dis-satisfaction with Indonesian rule is widespread, especially among the youth. The agency promised them Rp 200,000 a month, far higher than the wages paid to most factory workers in Java.

Several hundred Timorese accepted the offer, hoping to earn money home to help their families. What they got was a sum of how not certain (stable) and given jobs in factories in Bandung, Bogor and various parts of Central Java for monthly salaries of around Rp 40,000 with deductions for lodgings, accommodation and transport. They were also harassed and physically attacked by Indonesian security forces of irregulars for complaining.

Taking on The Family

A delegation which went to complain to *Perusahaan Tiara* was sent away and told to sign a statement expressing satisfaction with their conditions. As some workers would want to go home but were told their return fares would not be paid until they had worked for three years.

Their decision to challenge their employers was brought with charges because taking on *Perusahaan Tiara* means challenging Soeharto and his notorious daughter. Xanu often goes to having a social conscience and has a number of "social" and "cultural" projects in East Timor.

A visit to the DPR backfires

On 30 August, thirty workers took their complaints to the Legislative Assembly (DPR) and met members of the DPR. Granting the conditions we were promised or give us the money to pay our fares back to East Timor, said spokesperson, Ojorio Martiando. A statement by 65 workers said the *Yayasan* had forced them to sign a declaration expressing satisfaction with conditions.

Besides those recruited by the *Yayasan*, 287 recruited by the Manpower Department and promised jobs in Batam, got in jobs in Surabaya, Bali and Jakarta, said Herry Lopes. Others told the MPs they had been maltreated by soldiers after complaining about conditions in a training centre in Kupassar, the para-commandos, in Cijantung, W. Java.

The MPs treated the East Timorese cordially, promising to raise their complaints in a hearing with the Department and the army chief; they would also consider holding a special hearing with the *Fusilau*. [Jakarta Post, 31/8/1991]

Next day, tragedy struck when one of the thirty, Alfredo da Costa, was knocked down and killed while jogging early in the morning [see box]. Another Luis Maria Lopes was taken into custody by Kopassar and released a few days later, his face covered with bruises.

No autopsy for Timorese victim

Alfredo da Costa, born in Dili on 21 September 1966, died after being knocked down by a vehicle on 31 August 1991. Alfredo was at the training centre of the para-commandos unit, Kopassar, in Cijantung, West Java. He was knocked down at 4.30 am as he and two friends were out jogging.

A witness named Angelo who washed Alfredo's body at the Cipto General Hospital in Jakarta testified that apart from some bumps on the victim's head, there were no other injuries, not even minor ones on the body.

On 3 September, a relative who had just heard of the death went to the hospital for the autopsy, but was told the hospital had been prevented from carrying out an autopsy.

Alfredo's body was flown back to Dili on 2 September. His colleagues live in fear that such an "accident" could happen again.

A few days after the protest, a different group of East Timorese visited the DPR contradicting the first group. Justice Ginting Gentur said: "We would not dream of protesting again *Ditama Foundation* which has done so much for us." [Kuans Timor, 6/9/1991]

Tempo report blanked out

Efforts to rebut the workers' protest intensified when Jakarta's leading political weekly, *Tempo*, withdrew an item on the affair in its issue of 7 September. It went to press with the column page announcing a national news section item about "some young East Timorese brought to Jakarta who were facing uncertainty after being promised good jobs. They made a complaint to the DPR." This was next to a photo of the workers seated at a table in the DPR building. But there was no report, only two blank columns on page 26. Two weeks later, *Tempo* published a letter from Paulo H. Ximenes, an East Timorese student in Salzburg, asking what happened to the item. The editorial reply? "Our apologies. There were technical difficulties."

In a further twist to the affair, East Timorese collaborators like Francisco Lopez da Cruz and DPR members, Soares and Amaral, told the workers "not to ask for special treatment". This was at a meeting called by the Manpower Department to which the workers had been summoned.

Several Timorese used the occasion to publicise their

EAST TIMOR

problems. Nuno Vicente P.S. said he had quit his job at PT Lili Permai because he received only Rp 2,100 a day. "We used the money for meals, for buying water for bathing and drinking and for our daily needs. Do you think we can live with that small money in Jakarta?" When he complained, "I was beaten by an army officer. I was afraid. Can you help me?" He told *Jakarta Post*. "They promised to train us for three months but they only taught us to march like soldiers for two weeks".

A press photo of the protest shows several of them seated, heads bowed low and in obvious distress; one has his head close to his knees and is holding a tissue in his hands. [*Jakarta Post*, 16/9/1991] The Indonesian press coverage suggests that the Timorese won't sympathy for standing up for their rights. *Tempo*'s decision to publish a letter complaining about censorship may have been a sign of its own regret at having let the workers down. *

Page 26 of Tempore's 7 September issue with two empty columns. The editor later blamed it on technical problems!



FILM REVIEWS

The OPM and Falintil on television

The OPM tells its story

A one-hour film about the OPM, the Free Papua Movement, made in the bush in the south-east region of West Papua, was shown on Channel Four, Britain's leading commercial TV, on 2 September at peak viewing time. The film, "Echoes of the Forgotten War", follows the activities of several OPM battalions commanded by Bernard Mawen, showing villages that have been attacked by Indonesian troops and the conditions under which OPM guerrillas and their families live. It records the aspirations of the OPM guerrillas in their own words, calling for support from the outside world in their struggle against the Indonesian colonizers who now occupy their country.

The film was made by Claudio von Planta, a Swiss cameraman who spent five months in the bush in 1989. He was flown in by Theo Frey, the pilot who was recently arrested in absentia in illegal entr' by an Indonesian court. The plane that brought von Planta and his heavy equipment into West Papua landed on an airfield built by the guerrillas; it had to be abandoned when it became embedded in thick mud. Frey left West Papua by foot after five months of filming; von Planta was spirited out of West Papua by a helicopter that flew in from Australia to pick him up, using another specially-built airstrip, built after another airstrip had to be abandoned because Indonesian aircraft were circling the area.

The film also includes footage made by another film crew which entered West Papua legally, with interviews of Major-General Abimanes, the Indonesian military commander-in-chief from Java. But such the governor of Irian Jaya and his refugees transmigrants comfortably settled in Amur, near Jayapura. The contrast between the two worlds could hardly be greater. How can the well-armed, arrogant Indonesian soldiers convinced of the righteousness of their war against "disorderly gang" understand the motivation of OPM guerrillas armed with a few Second World War rifles and bows and arrows, fighting against such treacherousness to defend their land and livelihood? By interposing shots from the two types of footage, the film destroys the Indonesian myth that there is no such thing as the OPM.

There is plenty of drama, for instance, when the OPM guerrillas make a hasty retreat as an Indonesian helicopter hovers above their encampment. "We must do everything to protect our journalists," say the guerrillas, as they wade through swamps, carrying the water-proof containers with their precious equipment inside. Another scene records the story of a woman whose husband was killed during an Indonesian ambush. As she speaks, a colleague displays the bones of her husband and another West Papuan; one shot is still recognisable, the other was shattered to bits by an Indonesian bullet.

The film is one of a series of films entitled, "The Savage Strikes Back", made by Nexus Films, in collaboration with Survival International. It may soon be shown on Australian, Canadian and Spanish television, and possibly also in the Netherlands.

A deal has been made with Television Trust for the Environment to supply copies of the video to NFCC in third

world countries and nominal-area NGOs elsewhere will be asked to pay £100 more. Write for more information to TVE, 24 Scala Street, London W1P 1UJ, mentioning the video system you need.

Xanana Gusmão on video

A few weeks before the showing of the OPM film, another major media event took place in Japan with the release by the Japan Free East Timor Coalition of a 14-minute video joint message to East Timor. Following an introduction by United resistance leader Xanana Gusmão, at his guerrilla headquarters in Benaréa, the camera moves to the interior to show guerrilla encampments, a series of guerrillas filling clean water, eating and cleaning their firearms. Part of the video were shown on major Japanese TV stations and on the UK's Independent Television News.

The video includes a lengthy interview of Xanana in which he makes an appeal to the Japanese government to use its influence to press the Indonesian government to end its peace talks without pre-conditions, under UN auspices. Xanana also sent a message to the UN (which was later delivered to the UN Decolonisation Committee in New York on 2 August). One shot at Xanana's headquarters shows a table covered with books and documents received from outside, among the publications is the February 1991 issue of *DIPCER Bulletin*, a copy of José Ramos-Horta's book, *Pato*, and a copy of TAPOL's Occasional Reports No. 12 which reproduces the UN resolutions on East Timor.

There are several longer videos filmed on the same occasion. One has been shown in members of Parliamentarians for East Timor in Canberra. Another consists of a 50-minute interview of Xanana, answering questions which had been smuggled into the interior from the leading Indonesian daily, *Pulitra*. The full interview appears across four pages in the 6 September issue of the newspaper.



Claudio von Planta filming OPM guerrillas

Book review

Tom Taylor, *Indonesia's Forgotten War: The Hidden History of East Timor*, ZED Books, London, 1991, 222 pp.

Using my mind back ten years, I can remember how dispiriting it was claiming the bankruptcy of an authoritarian regime or ideology; the about East Timor. There were only two truly available texts then, Jill Johnson's description of events leading up to – but not beyond – the invasion, and John Taylor's previous effort, published by TAPOL in 1979, which we unavoidably rankle because in the lack of information coming out of East Timor. That this situation has now improved is a tribute to the determination of Fretilin and the East Timorese to break through the wall of silence put around them by Indonesia. You can now find a dozen books of books on East Timor, of which John Taylor's latest is probably the best.

For a start, it is up-to-date, covering developments like the growing civilian separation movement and its demonstrations against Indonesian rule during visits by the Pope and the US ambassador in 1989 and 1990. But it also draws on a number of new sources, including recent testimony to refugees, to fill out what we already knew about the earlier years of the war. There is more here, for example, on the origins of the East Timorese political parties, and the anxiety and confusion among them that helped Indonesia's task of dividing the decolonisation process. The manipulations by Indonesia, intelligence raids and duly exposed, is the extraordinary appraisal of then Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, whose blatant approach finally confirmed Soeharto – whose outside the book suggests will implement – that he would get away with the invasion. The Portuguese are comes in for criticism for the continuation of the colonial regime in 1975, yet perhaps understandable, given the failure of the Portuguese to do anything while the East Timorese were being annihilated during the five years after the invasion, was not, and even the greater enthusiasm by Portugal to raise the issue over the past decade are described here as "the little big lie".

The tragic years following the invasion are further fleshed out from previous books – Pichler's notably insightful

BOOK REVIEW

about Indonesia's civil forces and amphibious campaign, and the terrible toll exacted on the East Timorese people. But there is more testimony here from refugees, with particularly good accounts of Indonesia's misuse of US aid and the manipulation of the Catholic Church from an ally of the colonial regime before 1974, to a champion of the East Timorese under Indonesia's occupation.

The breakdown of the book into a mixture of chronological and thematic-chapter works will help explain the structure sought by Indonesia in 1985 as contained in detail but punctuated by explanations of the different methods Indonesia uses to maintain its hegemony, from the all-out war of the late 1970s to the control of East Timorese communities by military omnipotence today. John Taylor was gone to some trouble to make his book accessible and readable, and even the dense text should not deter casual readers – which is important because there is little point getting into the content.

Throughout the book, we are reminded that the complicity of Australia and the US in particular, of the two countries most able to influence Jakarta, was motivated not just by a desire for good relations with Indonesia but by self-interest as well: the importance of Tapir, Damar-Veta straits for US nuclear submarines and Australia's interest in exploiting oil reserves in East Timor's territory waters.

Of course, the invasion occurred during the cynical US administration of George Bush and his Soviet counterparts treated every regional conflict as an arena for superpower competition. Today, after the cold war, many of these conflicts, in Eritrea, Angola, even El Salvador, are tearing resolution with self-determination and human rights suddenly part of the diplomatic vocabulary again.

John Taylor calls East Timor a forgotten war, and in their triumphalist after the cold war and the Gulf war, the West, India and indeed appear to have forgotten that in East Timor, they have unfinished business in attempt to

Antony Smiley

171. OUTUBRO 1991 INSIDE INDONESIA

In this issue

After years of "invisibility", Indonesia has started to take its international profile. This is reflected not only in the UN's Indonesian Year 1991 campaign and the cultural exchanges visiting the United States, but also in the fact that Indonesia is attempting to buy Foreign Minister Ali Alatas become the new Secretary General of the United Nations. This comes after the recent selection of Indonesia to lead both the Non-Aligned Movement and the appointment of Labour Minister Leonard Boluban to chair the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The "opening the world" is not a trivial slogan; it does mean supporting the contrary in greater equilibrium.

The granting of a work visa to ABC journalist Leo Macleod's wife confirms that the Indonesian government found it willing to become a part of the global village.

The fence that has surrounded the much delayed Portuguese parliamentary visit to East Timor is a touch less edifying example. While appearing keen to improve Indonesia's international image and get the East Timor issue off the UN agenda by allowing the Portuguese and UN observers relatively unrestricted access to East Timor, the Indonesian government has now announced that the trip will go ahead only if the Portuguese delegation drops its airbridge. Such 'caveat emptor' has done little to reinforce Indonesia's image abroad.

Indonesia's image as not being hypocritical, especially in the outside world.

Its glorification is making national boundaries less and less relevant, mainly for easier trade flows. From August until at least late December, smoke from fires in Kalimantan, Sumatra, Sumatra and Java has blanketed much of Southeast Asia, including southern Thailand, East and West Malaysia and Singapore. The fires are clearly a disaster not only to Indonesia but for the whole region. Indonesia's policies on Indonesia's part about the fire and prevention of the fires have helped rapid spread the fires and continue outbreaks that have happened in the past few months.

In this article examining another international and environmental issue — ~~the maritime~~ international dispute over the rapidly shrinking population of turtles in Indonesia's waters prompted the introduction of a decree in Bali requiring the killing of turtles. But as the UN's Dab report on turtle and bird slaughter in Indonesia and forced mass birth control and numerous large operations of torture and mistreatment are already reported in this section of the micro-edition (ITE), we say:

Contradictions between theory and reality also characterise the domestic political scene. After the removal of almost all of the outspoken members of Jansurit Siliwangi's wing, an openness, apparent in his Index, under the speech in English rule below.

POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Jakarta's new man in Canberra

In July, Indonesia's new ambassador to Australia, Sabam Siagian, commenced duties in Canberra. Who is he and what does his selection suggest about changing Australian-Indonesian relations?

By DAVID WILKES

Sabam Siagian, former editor-in-chief of the English-language *Jakarta Post*, has recently taken up duties as the new Indonesian ambassador to Australia. His appointment is unique. He is the first journalist to be appointed ambassador by the New Order government, a practice followed frequently during the 1970s. The appointment is seen as a shift away which signals a more thoughtful and conservative approach to Australian-Indonesian relations by Jakarta.

Born in Jakarta, 4 May 1932, son of a Catholic pastor, Siagian is a forceful, articulate debater who spent 13 years studying and working in America. Six of these years were with Indonesia's permanent mission to the United Nations in New York. In Canberra he is sure to present his government's position confidently and impressively.

Student politician

Siagian began his political career in student politics as an active member of the GMKI (*Gerakan Mahasiswa Kristen Indonesia*, the Indonesian Christian Students Movement), the equivalent of the Student Christian Movement. In November 1955 he was elected President of the GMKI for the 1956-57 period. During this period he also served on the executive of the IPML (*Persatuan Pelajar Mahasiswa Indonesia*, Federations of Indonesian University Students).

In May 1956 Indonesian students invited the Asian-African Students Conference, and Siagian attended as a delegate. After this significant conference, the IPML executive fell into disarray and failed to convene a congress to account for its responsibilities. This was partly due to the intransigence of many student leaders in the PKI/Permesta rebellion of 1958.

About 1958 Siagian left Indonesia for the US to take part in the US Student Leadership Program following which he took up studies at several US universities. In Indonesia he had studied law but did not complete the course.

Journalist

On his return to Indonesia in the 1970s he was appointed one of the

editors of *Suara Indonesia* where he was soon made editor. He is also a nephew of former Defense Minister Sugiharto.

The credentials as a journalist, not afraid to ask embarrassing questions, are strong. His period as a senior editor of the independent-minded daily *Suara Harapan* (optimistic) which included the two strongest government statements on the Indonesian press from 1974 and 1976. After the temporary boarding of *Suara Harapan* in 1978 he spent an interlude at Harvard University on a Niemeyer Fellowship before returning to the paper.



Sabam Siagian: seeks more dialogue between Indonesia and Australia

Since Siagian took up his *Jakarta Post* position in 1983, the Post has become Indonesia's largest English-language daily, so being always in the thick of important news. Although one of the members of the Post's sprawling Indonesian-language papers is *Suara Karya*, the paper of the government's ethnic organisations, Golkar, the Post is also backed by *Kompas*, *Suara Pekerjaan*, *Piagam* and *Tanah*. It is not regarded as a solely government organ.

In later years he has become more and more resto the CSES, the think-tank now under General Benny Supriyadi's purview and has been a member of several CSIS delegations to Australia.

In selecting a journalist, Jakarta has obviously not chosen, based on the word "governmentsman" from one of the security Army, Golkar or government-controlled papers. He has been able to maintain a reputation as a "decent" editor while at the same time having close relations with both General Moerdani and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

Australian connections

Siagian has had a long-interest in Australian politics and has close and good connections in the Australian press, the Department of Foreign Affairs and academic circles (particularly with the more senior career groups at the Australian National University).

Siagian's main analysis of the Indonesian situation, a recent publication edited by ANU academics Desirae Bell and Helen Wilson, *Strong Neighbours: The Australia-Indonesia Relationship*, displays his preoccupation with a future for government. He declares forthrightly "my own deep disappointment with my government ... which continues to support the ASEAN proposal in include the Khmer Rouge as a political party in the Kampuchean peace process" (p. 19-20). His new position as ambassador will undoubtedly and often publicly emphasise such attitudes.

The appointment suggests a high profile, being given in Jakarta to "mettagong" (a title given by the Australians) to a direct relation by an appointing and influential person, colleague with considerable experience in both the media and international affairs.

At Siagian's swearing in, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Alatas, expressly stated that his appointment was intended to foster an atmosphere and better relations with Australian society, and particularly with the press and non-government organisations.

Australian non-government organisations involved with human rights would concur that a better dialogue on such issues could be particularly beneficial. ■

David Wilkes, a member of the family and Chairman of Student movements in India, South Asia and Australia

POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Getting to know you East Timorese intellectuals in Indonesia

Being an East Timorese in Indonesia is not easy. Competition is stiff and racism and ignorance not uncommon. But many are politically active and are forging interesting links with Indonesian progressives.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Unquestionably, international reporting on East Timor has focused on the formal offices presented since 1975. But there is more to the Indonesian-East Timorese relationship than the military and of Indonesians from families or towns have followed in the soldiers' footsteps these 15 years. Nor is the reverse current migration. Particularly this recent movement is adding a new factor to the calculus determining East Timorese fate. But links in East Timorese participation on the other hand dynamic Indonesian civil-political scene.

Before 1975, East Timorese professionals and intellectuals alike, were completely ignorant of Indonesian-Javanese Indonesian-meaning Javanese and Benjapai-Bali. We knew nothing about the people, except that they spoke "Malay". But as usual we had to learn all the names and ways of Portugal, said one graduate from a university in Java. On the 7th of December 1975 confused old people, hearing the word "Timor", thought it was the "Japanese" that were back again. Much of the rest of that tends to Timorese is now well known - occupying areas from Bongaville to Kuwait keep writing fresh variations of our old horror stories.

Students

So in almost no press attention has been given to the low Timorese who have come to play their part in the land of "Big Brother". Most important of these are the students. While vigorous backing from Governor Martin Carvalhal, more than a thousand have been sent to universities scattered between Bali and Kunstad since the mid-1980s through the subsidies have now dried up.

Their initial experience was mixed. Fewer than half of them had been born after 1945, most of whom still speak Indonesian with a distinct dialectical accent. The Indian-Javanese number also

make their feel anxious. If I think my friend is wrong, I will tell him or her, but here with others do that, not quite similar.

A few enjoyed an excellent Catholic pre-primary education, and these have done well in the pain of helping Indonesian education as sub-standard. But most attended sporadically or unstructured pattern of high schools with a borderline, often Indonesian curriculum. They were simply not ready for the shock of competition in Java. Shameful failure has been the consequence for me a few. Some have opted to marry Javanese girls rather than go back. To an extent these problems are shared by all Chineseslanders. The whole eastern archipelago is culturally direct, poor and educated in native tribal schools.

Networkers

The important group among them are those known in his interviews with Robert Görini labelled of great significance: the underground resistance network. They remain seriously committed to total independence for East Timor, and are prepared to risk considerable risks without the protection of the countries and press sympathy that Indonesians enjoy. They enjoy developing liaisons to foreign news organisations (Indonesian language); they pick up few opportunities to contact foreign visitors of Indonesian language. Even visiting is fighting, says one of them. Often forgotten is the moral support given to this group of young people by their parents, who are immensely proud of what they think their kids can do for the cause of the homeland at the expense.

Associations

Other groups are open, and these cautions, forms of activism. Forming East Timorese Student Association, they help organize which often reach across the local press. At one

in Semarang early last year Prof. Herman Jauhari was invited to explain his opposition to the Timor Gap Treaty, which he felt disadvantaged Indonesia. "A another says Wanita Universitas mengajak talked about the regional development plan they had designed

They are beginning consciously to reach out to appallingly ignorant Javanese colleagues with the truth about East Timor.

David Wilkes, 1991-1992 PAGE 2

POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

signed for the provincial government of East Timor. The liveliest part of these events is always questioning: obviously there is a proven adherence by nationalistic students (consequently their question never reaches the newspapers).

Indonesian intellectuals

One of the most interesting developments is that some East Timorese students are beginning to take up issue with leading-edge thinkers in the Indonesian NGO movement. They may be upholders of pure Indonesian nationalism or perhaps rather tinged with archaic 'family' feelings. When combined with traditional javanese nostalgia for Majapahit glory and harking back to diversity, it is little wonder that small organisations like Papua New Guinea's *Bersama* (United) have assumed the remarkable ability of non-javanese to build up strong self-reliant activists. But as some NGOs like the *East Timor Solidarity* begin to speak about the old-style paternalism that needs to be righted,

More cosmopolitan thinking is on the increase: new hopes for an enlarged civil society, new appraisal of Indonesia's democratic period of the 1950s/60s, even long-maligned radical ideas are being expressed in such masked discussions. During the Pope's visit in late 1989 East Timorese might got some sympathetic reassurance. And the Civil War equivalent as increasingly globalised middle-class with a window on international politics: they heard East Timorese mentioned more than ever on their pacific TV screens.

While still minor in number, there are sufficient Indonesian intellectuals prepared to place East Timor onto the domestic agenda for state change. Leading them are Prof. Andrianto and Dr. Lukman Syarif of Gadjah Mada University. After the first time putting some of Indonesia's problems in the Jakarta press meetings in 1989, they tried the same for East Timor in early 1990. This attempt failed because someone failed to predict the reaction of the intelligence services (see *the report*). They have so far been unable to raise the same issues again, and the psychology of 1990 among East Timorese.

The academic jungle

Our East Timorese students, our

graduates stay on to give their input at academia. They adopt a critical attitude, and change in relation to Indonesia. One of these is from Mario, young economics lecturer at a private university in Jakarta. In a forthcoming book with a chapter on the East Timorese economy, he takes a job at the large enterprises in East Timor an administrator. This life, a half thrown at a wall, it just bounces off to Dempasan as Sulawesi and especially Jacarta. Local production plays no role, so that the multiplier effect does not operate.

He then goes on to make a series of suggestions. Special measures are necessary to discriminate in favour of indigenous East Timorese labour.



Mario Carnevale: *Bersama* East Timorese student Indonesian

greater needs to be provided for participatory economic growth involving the rural hinterland area from the Melakas to Esposa with local assessment of investment. An oil exploration base should be built on East Timor's underdeveloped south coast, so that benefits can flow to the local people.

Other East Timorese intellectuals who are being heard in the academic jungle include Eusebio Ribero, Carmelita, lecturer Meteneiro (both associated with the Catholic Church), Geraldo Jere, and Francisco da Costa of Santa Wagana University.

Governor

Students are of course not the only East Timorese in Indonesia. The Governor himself, by no means only a 'local' is a major player. Setting a punishing pace on some of universities in East Timor last year, he speaks

quite plainly (though outside his text) about military abuses in East Timor. He referred to 'angels with guns' who revere the people. He was so struck on human rights for East Timorese people that he allowed to employ his telephone after the birth of their children staying in Java, he told his minister and me. Before the opening of the province in 1980, even the governor was not free to travel on his own passenger. 'When I come I will take one of those travel permits and one night be stopped. Challenged on the question of integration of East Timorese students, he said his past two before 1975 had always been that East Timor needed another 30 years before it were ready for independence. Otherwise we would be colonised again,' he said. 'I chose integration with my brain as far away, I have not assessed. However, his remarks reached the printed page the next morning, all the headlines.

Hostages

They are your children. It is not clear whether this is real action or rather about passing messages to the oligarchs beyond their control. A few months ago parliamentarians enjoy the perks in Jakarta. The East Timor Christians (which a rapidly growing Protestant denomination enjoying strong connection with the Indonesian) was accepted as a member by the Indonesian Commission of Churches in late 1989; and its leaders have never been held at internal legal consequences. Korea and Australia.

Tragedy is the recent news that Yoseph Tauro Indraputra, a former student and Presidential daughter-in-law 'Umi' Indraputra, is taking her death at the airport going from Indonesia to Java at 30 years of vocal training. Their names appear to have been selected from黑名单 of young. But passengers who抱怨 that this is really an inglorious disposal route with a philanthropic ring.

Not irreversible

All this is by no means to suggest that East Timor is now irreversibly a part of Indonesia, as officials too easily assert. In the world few things are irreversible. But nothing is more convincing to a cause than to ignore important new developments and simply say ideological reasons. In any case there is an enormous potential as well as the relationship between Indonesia and East Timorese, particularly if there are locals growing among Indonesian intellectuals, both them meeting from with east Timorese diaspora.

ABC IN JAKARTA

Indonesia has given the go-ahead to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) to have a core program in Jakarta after a break of more than 10 years.

A senior Indonesian ABC source says, will take up his posting immediately to provide space for the planned local news, radio and television services. Indonesia declined to leave the grant of ABC's concession to Wartakara Radio in 1989 after a report by experts to East Timor. The ABC has not had a station there since.

The ABC, in recent weeks has been offered to send reporters to Jakarta for the 1992 Commonwealth Games, but the Australian government's (AGC) has been the only Australian media organisation with a overseas operation based in Jakarta.

Mostly the Foreign Press Bureau and some journalists are staying over the coming week in the ABC's office at correspondence.

Macmillan, 45, who joined the ABC in 1980, has just completed present and reported and has agreed to stay only on the ABC's foreign desk in 1992.

Radio Australia reported Indonesian Ambassador to John Murphy, of whom Macmillan says, 'had been on the job' asked in Indonesian why 'mappo' (map) ABC coverage of Indonesia, the Moluccas

parried, what government is 'happy' with press reporting. Just 'fair' reporting was expected.

*Reader, 3 September 1991, Sydney:
Radio Australia (regional)*

To celebrate their tenth anniversary, Walkin' Friends of the Earth, Indonesia put out a special double issue of their quarterly magazine *Earthnews*.

The issue (September/December 1990) reflects on Walkin's direction and how it has changed over the last ten years, especially in the area of more alternative advocacy.

The issue also carries important information on the campaign to save the Java tiger and 7 pages of original articles on issues including Indonesia's progress towards full-scale nuclear weapons.

Subscription: US\$20, payable to Walkin, Jl. Penjaringan 1, Kembangan.

THE IMPACT OF INTEGRATION: A SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF EAST TIMOR

By Eustachius Simarmata et al.

Completed in March 1990, this study is the first independent Indonesian study of East Timor since the Indonesian take-over in 1975.

Prepared by a team of social scientists under the supervision of Professor Muliadi, of Gadjah Mada University, this study is virtually unknown both inside and outside Indonesia. It contains important insights and recommendations that will be of interest to all concerned for the welfare of the East Timorese people.

For details, contact RPIP, PO Box 1811, Northcote 3070, Australia.

POSTAGE PAID
PROTEST JOURNAL, 16 East 2nd
Street, China Flats, New York NY
10013, (Fax: 212/477-1670)

OPENING UP: TRAVELLERS IMPRESSIONS OF EAST TIMOR 1989-1991

Edited by KENNY SWEET and PAUL
WALSH

Published by the Australian East
Timor Association, this collection
records impressions of East Timor by
individuals who have visited the dis-
puted territory since early 1989.
What it was described 'open' by Pres-
ident Soeharto.

The travellers include an Aus-
tralian veteran from World War II, an
anthropologist, a couple of old ageing
people, and Shirley Shakeshaft, wife of the murdered Australian
journalist, Greg Shakeshaft. Some
come to view the scene of the atroc-
ities, simply for a break. All come
away with similar feelings of a country
occupied, a people colonised.

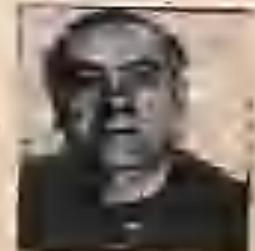
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Terça-Feira, 5 de Novembro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

(97)



BALÃO LOPEZ

Delegação parlamentar portuguesa desembarca em Díli a 4 de Novembro

Presidente da AR admite dificuldades durante a visita



O Parlamento Europeu, ao condenar a manutenção da ocupação de Timor-Leste pela Indonésia, considera

4) VAI CORRER SANGUE EM TIMOR-LESTE

Testemunhos sobre violações de direitos humanos que se agravaram na detenção portuguesa chegam quase diariamente àquele território.

Entrevista ao presidente da Assembleia da República, Dr. Nuno Gomes, dado no dia 17.11.91 à *REPÚBLICA*.

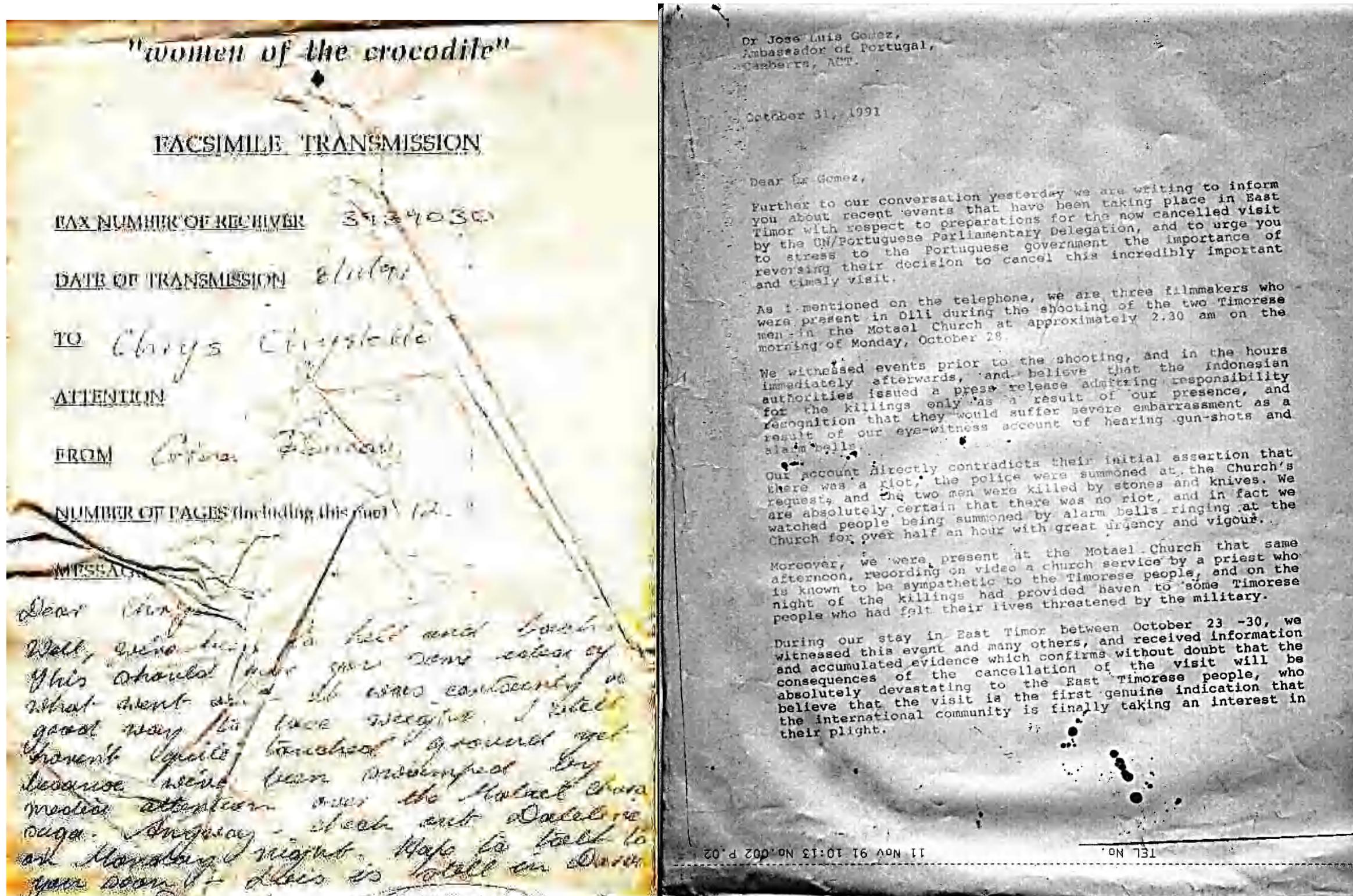
“Quando compareceram, dos 200 mil prisioneiros detidos, 100 mil foram libertados...” – amparados de imediato por decisões políticas europeias e pelos indonesianos, indiferentes. Ainda só 100 mil estão reintegrados. As autoridades portuguesas, quando libertaram 100 mil prisioneiros, não conseguiram libertar mais 100 mil para o controlo. As 200 mil pessoas detidas, Díli e sul, chegam a 150 mil (quase a metade) – portuguesas e MFA. VAI TER DE CONTACTAR COM A POPULAÇÃO, porque os destruir é um ato aniquilador, causado – psicologicamente – ao aperto de sangue.”

É nestas condições que os deputados portugueses irão a Timor-Leste.

5) MAIS INCRÍVEIS CEDÊNCIAS À INDONÉSIA

173. 8 NOVEMBRO 1991

As jovens realizadoras de cinema Gina Roncoli e Lois Randell de quem fui consultor para o filme "Women of the Crocodile (As mulheres do crocodilo) estiveram em Dili aquando de incidentes graves e os quais aqui são descritos juntamente com um apelo às autoridades portuguesas e internacionais.



TEL NO. 11 NOV 16 10:13 NO. 002 P.04

The following information details events which have secretly occurred in East Timor in preparation for the visit. Please note that many of these incidents are still occurring as we write, and will continue irrespective of whether the delegation's visit takes place.

We also believe that the only way these abuses of human rights can be curbed would be by the long-term presence of objective foreign observers who would monitor events to ensure that further atrocities do not take place without some form of accountability and scrutiny.

1. MILITARY PRESENCE

The presence of the military is absolutely overwhelming, and is evidenced in every village, town and roadside throughout the island.

We were told there are now 94 battalions of soldiers stationed in East Timor, with additional artillery, tanks and other military equipment which has been brought in as part of the preparations for the visit. This is over and above the documented 10,000 troops which have been maintained on the island for the last 16 years, apparently to control 200 Fretolin anti-integrationists.

In the small town of Baucau alone, we were told nine (9) new battalions have been installed outside Baucau for monitoring the 100km stretch of road between Baucau and Viqueque.

We witnessed truckloads of soldiers trundling through the streets of Dili, battalions exercising in village squares, massive freighters in Dili harbour for unloading heavy military vehicles, and all along the road throughout the island we saw small squadrons of soldiers moving either openly or surreptitiously through the bush in full camouflage uniform.

In village squares and military compounds we saw local Timorese force-marched and assembled. In some instances it appeared they were being trained in military style display marching and in other villages we saw locals being addressed in large groups by military personnel, or overseen in their work in the rice-paddies or road gangs by soldiers.

To conceal evidence of their presence, we were also told the military are dumping all disused military equipment which indicates previous military engagements in the sea in remote areas. Thus all evidence of the past 16 years of war has been effectively removed.

TEL NO.

TEL NO. 11 NOV 16 10:13 NO. 002 P.05

TEL NO.

2. SURVEILLANCE AND INTIMIDATION TACTICS

We have enclosed a document which details the extent of the secret surveillance and intimidation tactics which are currently being imposed on the indigenous Timorese.

Our observations and communications with the few Timorese who were prepared to risk their lives to talk to us entirely verifies the information in this document. We also witnessed open intimidation of indigenous Timorese, and experienced constant surveillance and interrogation by individuals who were very obviously non-Timorese, and in some instances openly admitted that they were from other islands in Indonesia. They were the only people who spoke to us openly, and they were very identifiably Indonesian in their dress, physical features and apparent affluence.

The few Timorese people who did speak to us to provide street directions etc admitted that they were in danger in being seen to be speaking to us. One young man actually said, "I must go, we've been having meetings that tell us we cannot speak to you. It's getting dark now and my life is in danger." As we walked away we saw this young man was immediately physically grabbed and questioned by other men who had been watching him talk to us.

In another instance a young girl attempted to present us with a tape cassette, but stopped out of fear of surveillance and reprisal.

We witnessed individuals speaking into communication devices secreted in their clothing (ie. shirts, jackets etc). We also noted many vehicles and taxis with crudely painted wooden number plates that could be removed and changed to avoid identification of the car, and other four (4)-wheel drive cars with dark tinted windows and spotlights which pointed towards the side of the road and footpaths.

These vehicles were driven by non-Timorese who would yell greetings at us and follow us as we walked down streets in Dili. On the morning of the Motael Church killings we observed many of these vehicles cruising the streets, along with taxis and individuals on motor-bikes. Given the 9pm curfew which had resulted in us being forced to walk back to our hotel because of the absence of taxis earlier in the evening, we found this preponderance of traffic both curious and disconcerting.

We have also received information that in all the houses in Dili up to two (2) or three (3) soldiers have been installed to monitor the household and ensure that no covert activity takes place in the form of organisation of demonstrations against integration during the delegation's visit, and to closely observe and control the local population from within their own homes.

96 P.02 NOV 16 10:13 1991

TEL ON

3. CONTROL OF THE EAST COAST

While we were in Baucau we received information that 50 metre pits have been dug in the beach five (5) kilometres from the village. The purpose of these pits is to bury the people who are targetted for reprisals after the delegation's visit. We were told similar pits have been dug in the beaches near Dili and other coastal townships.

We were also told that many people in Baucau with Portuguese names have disappeared without trace. Up to 18 had disappeared in the two weeks prior to our arrival, and many witnesses had seen these people taken from public places such as the market. No reason has been given for their disappearance.

The other information we received in Baucau was that the local people are terrified of any form of contact in public places because crowd infiltrators move among the people, secretly injecting them with needles. People who have been injected in this way have subsequently become ill and died.

4. PROPAGANDA AND ANTI-PORTUGAL MEETINGS

We were told the military have been holding regular meetings in village squares whereby the local population are harangued with threats and anti-Portugal propaganda. They are also given deliberately misleading information about the delegation's visit...long before the visit was cancelled they were given daily bulletins claiming the Portugal had cancelled the visit, or that there was talk of a referendum over self-determination, and then that Portugal had cancelled the referendum.

The intent is obviously to confuse the people, and to impose a form of psychological torture, knowing how much importance the Timorese people are placing on the visit and the publicity it would be receiving from world press.

During these meetings the local people are forced to chant pro-integration slogans. They are told they cannot have any contact with foreigners on pain of punishment or death, they must fly Indonesian flags from their homes and they must perform dances and songs for the foreigners which indicate their pleasure in being integrated with Indonesia and resentment at 'interference' by Portugal and other countries.

We witnessed one of these meetings in the small mountain village of Maubisse, where a nine (9) day fair has been organised to coincide with the visit. A compound has been set up which is lined with stalls showing Indonesian political propaganda and selling appropriated Timorese art. From 6am to 11pm the local people are being forced to dance and sing by the military stationed in Maubisse, who took our visit as an opportunity to hold a dress rehearsal for events that would have presumably taken place during the visit by the

On the afternoon of our arrival in Maubisse we were taken on a tour of the fair by the local Chief of Security. He reluctantly invited himself to accompany us to take some official pictures of Mr. Naselau. We were not given any choice about whether we desired his presence, and in fact we found it impossible not to be accompanied by either him or other military personnel.

We arrived back in the village at exactly the time that a meeting was taking place in which the people were being harangued and forced to chant pro-integration slogans. We were immediately surrounded by police and military who were immediately separated from the rest of the population of the local Battalion into a enclosure where we were forced to sit with the officials and police until the meeting was finished.

Later in the evening we were pulled aside the fair, and the local people were made to dance for the video camera, sing songs and generally perform, this continued for several hours, and we witnessed the local community being forced to sing in the compound, either from within or their houses.

We were promised a break by the command of the local people by the military during this 'cultural display'. Although it was only say 2 in the late (9) day fair, the Timorese people were already showing signs of total exhaustion, and the military herded them around and forced them to perform but in as if they were supposed to be playing, who could be intimidated through command and threat.

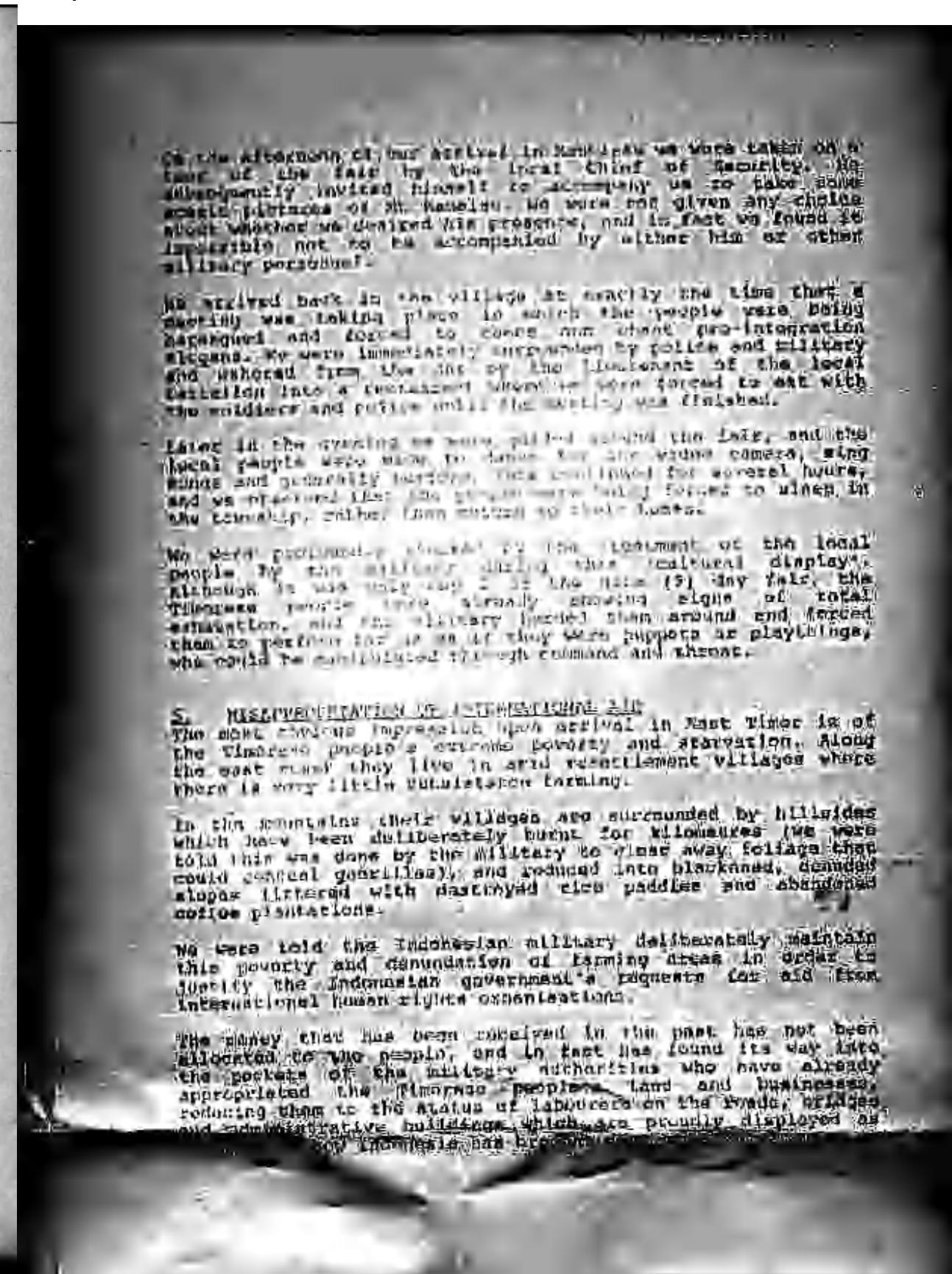
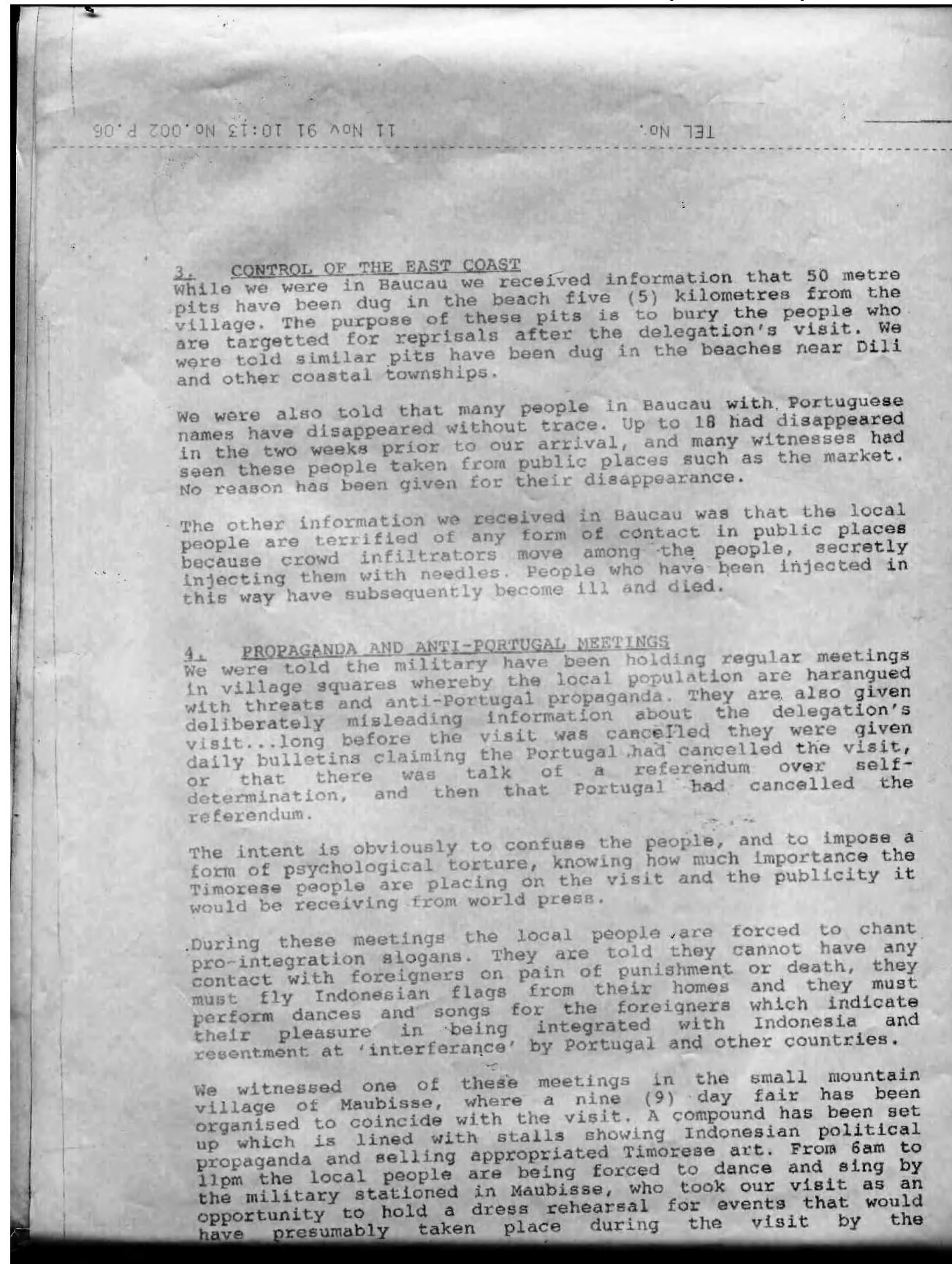
5. MISREPRESENTATION OF INTEGRATION FAIR

The most obvious impression upon arrival in East Timor is of the dark Timorese people's extreme poverty and starvation. Along the coast roads they live in grid resettlement villages where there is very little subsistence farming.

In the mountains their villages are surrounded by hillsides which have been deliberately burnt for kilomeres (we were told this was done by the military to clear away foliage that could conceal guerrillas), and reduced into blackened, denuded slopes littered with destroyed rice paddies and abandoned coffee plantations.

We were told the Indonesian military deliberately maintain this poverty and denudation of farming areas in order to justify the Indonesian government's requests for aid from international human rights organisations.

The money that has been received in the past has not been allocated to the people, and in fact has found its way into the pockets of the military authorities who have already appropriated the Timorese people's land and businesses, reducing them to the status of labourers on the roads, bridges and administrative buildings which are proudly displayed as Indonesian has been.



THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

It is of vital importance that Portugal revokes its decision to cancel the visit by the Parliamentary Delegation. The Timorese people believe their very survival against deliberate genocide entirely depends on this visit and some expression of interest in their plight by the international community.

We note Portugal's concern over reprisals and repressions that have been taking place in preparation for the visit, which would appear to negate any positive outcome from the delegation's mission.

However, we must emphasize that the repression will continue unabated, regardless of whether the visit takes place or not.

The Timorese people are fully aware that these reprisals will take place, but are nevertheless prepared to risk their lives to make contact with the outside world, simply so that some form of dialogue can take place.

If the argument over this delegation's inclusion in the delegation is allowed to cause the cancellation of the visit, the interpretation will be that Portugal and the UN have used this argument as an excuse to irresponsibly turn their backs on the situation in East Timor, and the sense of betrayal which will be felt by the Timorese people will be incredibly profound.

Moreover, the violations of human rights which have been occurring for the last 15 years by the Indonesian military occupiers will be essentially vindicated, with the inference that they can be allowed to co-exist with the tacit consent of Portugal and the rest of the international community, without any form of protest or accountability.

In this way the lives which have already been lost in the lead-up to the visit will have been sacrificed for no purpose.

The political consequences for Portugal with the cancellation of the visit are very alarming and should be noted. The Indonesian military authorities are capitalising on the cancellation of the visit to denigrate Portugal's political "stare" with the international community by inferring that Portugal is "afraid" to visit East Timor.

To prove this point we have enclosed a copy of an article that appeared in the Indonesian Times on October 29 which outlines Indonesia's obvious contempt for Portugal's position, and the manner in which Indonesia is interpreting the circumstances behind the visit to the world press.

Again, we urge Portugal to respond to this flagrant abuse of its interest and concern over the situation in East Timor.

In conclusion we urge not only Portugal but also the United Nations and all international human rights organisations to consider our report and take immediate action to resolve the terrible tragedy that is East Timor today.

The people are caught in a noose that has tightened to a degree that is unprecedented in the history of a nation that has already undergone the most tragic violations of human rights to have taken place since World War II.

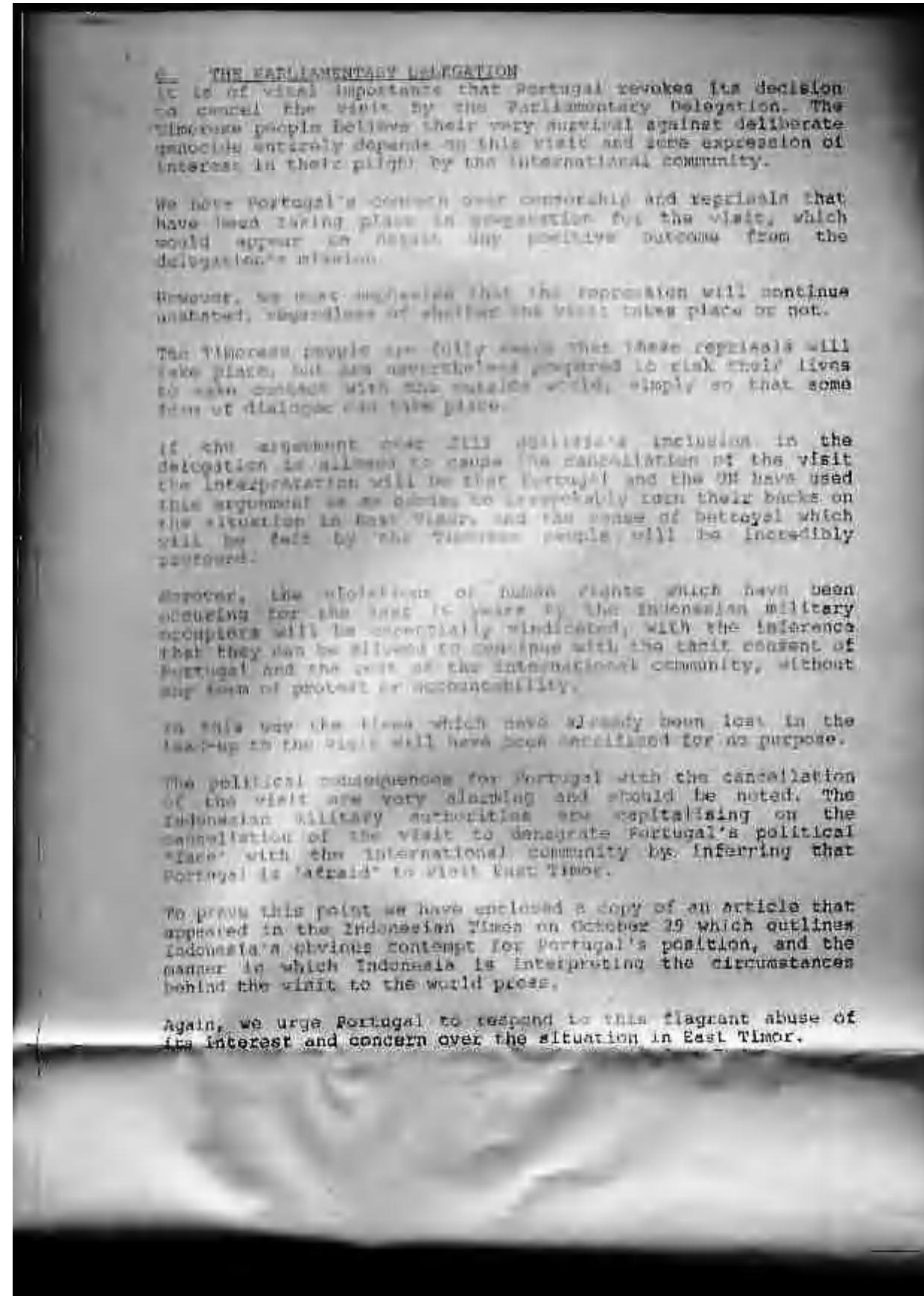
For the sake of those who are prepared to accept their own responsibility it is meant the world will at least recognise their suffering, we urge you to take immediate action.

Yours sincerely,

Gine Rodriguez

Dr. Ranielli

Francisco Vidinha



NEWSBRIEF

Gabinete de Informação
da FDTL/TAPOL

September 1991
No. 1

INDONESIAN FORCES IN EAST TIMOR: INTIMIDATION GROUPS

According to information from the Resistance inside of East Timor, Indonesian authorities are forming on the territory different groups of intimidation to prepare the visit of the Portuguese parliamentarians to East Timor. The groups are as following:

"Cobra Unit": is a group composed by convicts who were captured by Indonesian soldiers and obliged to work for the Indonesians in order to have the right to be released. The aim of this group is, to eliminate physically Xanana Gusmão, the resistance commander, before or during the visit. The group is also ordered to gather informations about the Resistance and channelling to the Indonesian intelligence and to "practical-military executions" to Timorese who are considered as disloyal, traitors and subversives to the Indonesians.

"Baga Poyahan": is a group formed by young illiterate people who are recruited to provoke disturbances, threatening people before and during the visit of the Portuguese parliamentarians delegation to East Timor. The group is headed by - Timorese Tomé Weltevreden.

"Baga Krangotterus": is composed by Indonesian soldiers. The group is equipped with sophisticated materials such as pistols Marlin Bar, radars IR, binoculars, tapes, cameras and video Sony MZ. They wear also masks to cover their faces and armed with knives and axes.

They act during the night by cars without license plates. The task of the group is to kidnap and eliminate people involved with the Resistance.

INDONESIANS SEND THOUSANDS TO INDONESIA

Thousands young Timorese were sent to Indonesia to work in the factories of General Motors' daughter and Hardjianti Millions (MM) Tbk. The Indonesian government stated that the measure was taken to end the unemployment in East Timor. However the Resistance said that young people are sent

to Indonesia to avoid demonstrations against the Indonesian's presence in East Timor during the Portuguese Parliamentary delegation's visit. Many of them have already returned to Timor by their own means because they didn't have work and living conditions and salaries as were promised before.

No. 1/September 1991

THOUSANDS DISMISSED FROM THEIR JOBS

Twenty two Timorese working in the Indonesian public institutions as civil servants were dismissed by the "East Timor Provincial Government".

The reason of the dismissal is that they collaborate with FRETILIN. The "Provincial Government" issued four dismissal decisions on the 14th and 15th June. The dismissals decisions were addressed to nine civil servants in Letefeu district, six civil servants in the Bobonaro's district, one person in Dili's district and seven persons in Viqueque's district.

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174. 12 NOVEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

12 de Novembro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

(98)



MÁRIO LOPES

Timorenses mostram receio pela visita dos deputados



só que tombados na defesa da sua própria terraço. O mesmo território que, quando genuinamente português, eles defendem desapiedadamente dando a vida na luta contra os japoneses.

Desejo que a Indonésia vai presentar tirar partido desta grande lacuna, incluindo na sua representação parlamentar, alguns dos Timorenses que aderiram ao seu país. Entao, se confronto directo, pelas suas vidas irão nos a perder.

Assim, não.

ZIA CARTA DO BISPO DE DILIA MÁRIO ROBALO

Com data de 7 de Setembro, o jornalista do "Expresso", Mário Robalo, que há dois meses encontra-se, em Dili, o líder Xanana Gusmão, recebeu a seguinte carta de Dr. Ximenes Belo:

"Sr. Mário Robalo":

"Ten esta carta o objectivo de lhe pedir a favor de denunciar a situação dramática em que estamos vivendo. Com o apressamento da visita dos Deputados portugueses e Povo de Timor vive num estado de incerteza".

"Insistimos, porque não vê no certo dos resultados intenções do parlamento português. Vão apenas para alcançar uma saída direta para o casal de Timor? Um rato para lavar as mãos da difícil causa da descolonização de Timor-Leste?"

"As autoridades militares indonésias estão desencorajando uma campanha de ameaças e de terror em todas as vilas e cidades. Isto impõe que, quando os portugueses vierem, ninguém deve se poder aproximar, nem muito menos falar. Fazem rasgar as casas da população. As estradas principais que conduzem a Dili estão todas vigiladas pela polícia militar, de dia e de noite".

"Os Segurança pululam pelas aldeias como formigas. Há comandos que indonésios nos traem, incendiando a casa e matando os



A separação dos que abandonaram Timor-Leste, numa hora de tristeza, com suas crianças que encaram a desgraça do regresso.

Foi bastante raro que critiquem que, em vez de querer que o Estado adiasse a reforma, o Congresso parlamentar puxasse para si a discussão já a Timor-Leste, subjetivando, inclusive, o direito à autodeterminação, que é inconfundível, e inconfundivelmente maior que os direitos de trabalho, impostos pelo Estado. E que, na opinião dos que estão aliados ao seu mandado, os direitos sociais são de menor valor que os direitos de Timor-Leste. Algumas das mais sentidas críticas que puderam vir daí foram: «Mas está a um dia que se vota».

No afflita em que vive valia a vantagem de ter que sair daqui. Na altura em que havia o maior temor, decretou que haveria trinta dias para o D. Pedro sair, "desde informado por falso escrivão a causa de que havia contra ele processos".

Задача вищої Офісу є дистрибуція та підтримка діяльності організацій, які вже мають парламентарів, та в залежності від результатів виборів підтримка та підтримка відповідної політичної партії та її кандидатів у наступні парламентські вибори.

Se paga que o Diácono tenha certeza de que todos
vontem ao culto para louvar-lhe. Faz que pague um
coração de liberdade em oração, só que cada homem devendo a Deus

A CONSTITUIÇÃO DELEGADA DA DELEGAÇÃO PARLAMENTAR PORTUGUESA.

ANESTOLÓ CORRETA (PSD) disse hoje à imprensa que o secretário-geral da ONU, a cabeça de lista de 12 deputados, não presidente da delegação parlementar que, no dia 4, trazia, com Dilma, a visita a São Paulo, e que seu nome é o Conselheiro Administrativo da Silveira, ex-ministro do M

A escolha de Augusto Toméia, sempre ministro presidente, constituiu o tipo de negociação entre os Assentados da República no visitar a Terra-mãe, que não havia sido feita por José Maria Moreira. Neve de presidente pleno. Inscreve-se, entretanto, que alegaram que a História dos direitos humanos.

-Força, senhor, e avante! Eduardo Pereira (PS) é que levantou seu canto e o delineado visceradão de desespero profundo da sua delegação, desempenhando um papel que teve que ser desempenhado, aquela mesma papel que teve que ser desempenhado, sempre, sempre, no Congresso dos deputados, e sempre mais desesperadamente.

Os restantes deputados que integraram a delegação da Assembleia da República são Sónia Lira, António Marçal Pereira, Teixeira Duranin (ambos membros da Comissão de Acção Social) e os deputados com experiência no secretariado de Timor-Leste, Jorge Pinto e Luís Gonçalves, todos do Partido Social Democrata; Rui Brás, Carlos Coimbra e José Lello, do Partido Socialista; Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, do PCP, Nicanor Cassorla, do CDS, e André Martins de Oliveira.

Acoplamham e delegar-se, na qualificação de técnicos britânicos. Membros da Andrade, formam o Departamento do presidente da Assembleia da República e que integram a missão do ONU na visita presidencial. Rui Silva, ex-deputado do PSD, também considera no território, onde viveu alguns anos e com domínio da língua indígena, além de outras coisas, as culturas e tradições indígenas, incluindo um Poder local, da ideia

Tradicionalmente, os seus alunos eram, já era de se esperar que fossem parentes ou amigos de Justino, infeliz e atormentado desde o dia quando o seu pai o mandou para a escola primária. Mas não é só isso que importa. "Pai" Justino é um exemplo perfeito de um professor considerado na Cidade São Paulo.

Aqui, em Espanha, o que se vê destruído não são os que se vêem desvanecer lentamente ou desaparecer lentamente, partindo, que são muitas expressões de um certo perda ou morte intencional ou estrutural das pessoas de Thomas Wolfe, da mesma maneira que muitas outras.

A continuación se presentan los resultados de las pruebas que indican el desempeño general de los sistemas de control y de manejo de la formación de óxidos de nitrógeno en las fuentes principales de emisiones de óxidos de nitrógeno.

“I am not so foolish as to suppose that the world is to be governed by the principles of justice alone.”

"A possibilidade de se obter uma cotação desse tipo no sistema internacional das Nações Unidas não é tanto a questão do transporte, mas que é determinante fator de Taxas".

"Lineny Jut"

23 NOVEMBRO, O MÍS MEMOS INI-
CADO

Nos efeitos da lei de Dutrazeiro, do "Máster of Suspense", Constituição que em 1964 determinou o lugar de sede do Serviço Secreto Brasileiro de Espionagem, aeroporto.

Quando foi reeleito deputado municipal nas eleições de 1954, o seu voto foi dividido entre os candidatos da qual se juntou à sua lista, e segundo para a vitória parlamentar o Timor respondeu dentro do distrito, votos indicados, votos e votos que votaram candidato contra o pensamento da Resistência, que, preferidamente em Timor, a tolerava etc. Aventura.

Estaré con ustedes pronto, más pronto que No-
viembre y a más mesas

**AS VALAS COMUNES ABERTAS AGO-
SA EM BH**

Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism

Em declarações prestadas ao "Jornal das Nações", da Canal 3 da RTP, Abílio Araújo admite ter noutro recebido informações — provenientes do interior de Timor-Leste — de que a situação continha a degradar-se no sentido de que os indonésios iam estender a invasão na sua via de expandição da ocupação.

-Dili-, hirtof., -ava a ser
levantada à pouca do entarde-
cer, extenuação -E res-
tamente da redade, os inim-
igos logo vêem desarma-
vendo armas. Tudo isso
deve aler a popularos lumi-
nosos que se desentendem com
os grandes interesses econô-
micos das grandes nações
europeias.

Terça-Feira, 32 de Novembro de 1999

Ecos de Timor

-Configuração de páginas

SLUMA OUTRA DATA HISTÓRICA

За мен єдине слово відповідає логічній алгоритмічності, яка розглядається вже вище, але з додатковим обмеженням на реалізацію "Плану-коду". Умова, що відповідає цьому слову, суперечить з тими, які є вже відомі.

Em 10 de Outubro de 1986, que o vice-presidente e militares da República Portuguesa, Freitas de Azevedo, deixou, presencia reunião entre os "países Unidos" a gabinete do Governo português, pertencente à comissão interministerial a confirmar a disponibilidade de Portugal em "defender" os interesses da sua União, sob a presidência de Timor-Leste.

O termo "chavismo" encerra a ideia que o chavismo é uma ideia unita. NESTA ALVYNA, de recordar que a ideia do presidente Chavez para expulsar de "chavista" passou de peso-universitário para peso-ideológico.

Para garantir que chegará aqui facilmente um resultado de Pernambuco, não é sobre isso, nem sobre a competição, que sou o mais encarado pelo secretário-geral do ONU, como uma "fazenda italiana", ou por outras alturas visto como uma fedelha causa entre as províncias de Itália e África.

Мы это не РАСПРОДАЕМ ПОЧЕМУЩИЙ ГАИБ С РУППЫ ТИКТОКАРДЫ. Мы в 3-й раз сняли ТИКТОКАРДЫ и получили плюс репостов, более 500000, и это впервые в истории, что такое для ТИКТОКАРДЫ на Инстаграме. И это несмотря на то, что мы не делали никаких рекламных постов.

Se este întâlnire să nu răspundă deputaților într-un mod sănătos și să alegă pur și simplu Parlamentul însuși, "să se lase de către o parte democrația să facă ceea ce trebuie să facă și să pună în ordine".

Cien contáctos + Diferencia "convalecería" x autoinformación
en personas enfermas.

Um percurso avassalador, sob, se beira o povo banyuwangi que ameaçado pelo fogo das armas ultrajante forma o seu rosto que faz parte da independência indonésia? Nem que fosse a ditadura.

E foi exatamente isso que fez o autor de "O Amor em Pecado" descrever o romance da seguinte maneira:

É o processo que os dirigentes das organizações desencadeiam, assim em Portugal, desmantelando, na ONU, todas as estruturas e instituições, para que as antigas relações políticas sejam alteradas, ou elas se extingam e desapareçam.

• **Exercice 10:** Étudier la convergence de la suite (u_n) définie par $u_0 = 1$ et $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{1 + u_n}$.

10 JUVENTUS TEMEM "SAÍDA MARENTEANA" EM TIMB.

LÍBIA CRITÉRICA de pessoas (em particular empresas) da província de Veneza, levando ao final, que é o resultado, a 9 a 10 de dezembro, em Roma, da Conferência de Roma, com discussões entre os participantes no referido encontro e também de outras, de questões que exigem uma resolução plenamente satisfatória, para que possa finalmente quebrar definitivamente esse óbvio antagonismo entre os trabalhadores e os capitalistas no exercicio de um governo de Salazar, à semelhança que se tem visto em Espanha.

Peter Forno Loos, jurista holandês, é presidente da Comissão de direitos humanos da ONU. Ele é o único que é reconhecido como principal responsável pelas ações que levaram à criação da Comissão de direitos humanos da ONU. Ele também é considerado um dos principais promotores da ideia de que os direitos humanos devem ser protegidos e respeitados por todos os países.

Os júris que julgaram competente o desacelerador de uso da massa no território e autorizaram a comissão de auditoria, querem que T. L. esteja bem longe da Câmara.

Além das deputadas Edina Matozinhos e Ana Maria Mendes e os promotores militares Rui Marques Góes, José Miquel e Milton Ribeiro, em nome da população paranaense.

A resistência de um solo, a resistência de um solo, das estruturas de fundação do edifício, pode ser medida por EVA. Isso

o que é necessário é que os países envolvidos para discussões possam chegar ao nível de entender que o problema é a organização do governo e da estrutura político para a realização do Tratado. Necessitamos entre os Estados e Estados polos levantando da reforma e para outras.

para evitar o encontro deles, um grupo de judeus recorre às universidades turcas, turcas. Pensei que já era necessário viver.

que se realizó en la Universidad de Valencia, con la participación de más de 1500 personas y que tuvo como resultado la creación de una red de organizaciones y empresas que prepararon y difundieron las bases para la constitución de la Federación de Organizaciones de Estudiantes de Valencia (F.O.E.V.).

On 1 January 2000, the new system of VAT registration came into force. The VAT registration threshold was increased from £75,000 to £150,000.

175. 12 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

112,51 12/11/91 CC

ESTA MANHA PELAS SEUAS HORAS O CEMITÉRIO DE SANTA CRUZ EM DILIT FOI PAIXÃO DE MÂES UM MASSACRE INDONÉSIO CONTRA OS TIMORENSES QUE AÍL SE ENCONTRAVAM PARA PRESTAR AS ULTIMAS HOMENAGENS A SEBASTIÃO GOMES, VITIMADO HA CERCA DE UM ANO QUANDO TENTOU ENCONTRAR REFUGIO NA ALDEIA DE KOTABE ANTES DE SER ABATIDO PELAS TROPAS INDONÉSIAS.

UM POETA VIZ DA FRETILIN NA AUSTRALIA, ALFREDO BRIGGS FERREIRA DECLAROU A COMERCIAL DUS QUE HOUVE CRM PESSOAS SOZAS ENTERRADAS OU MOÍRTAS DE ACORDO COM NOTÍCIAS CHEGADAS DE TIMOR HOJE.

EM TORNADEIRA DA CADDEA NACIONAL AUSTRALIANA ABC DECLAROU NAO HAVER CONFIRMAÇÃO OFICIAL INDONESIA E QUE O NÚMERO DE VITIMAS NAO PODIA SER CONFIRMADO.

SONTES TIMORENSES DECLARARAM QUE ERAU ESPERADOS MAIS INCIDENTES DESSE TIPO, DADA A PRESENÇA DUE DE TIMORENSES ESTAVAM A EXERCER HA SEQUÊNCIA DA CANCELADA VISITA DOS PARLAMENTARES PORTUGUESES.

CONTINUA SE NESTE MOMENTO EM DILIT UM REPROXIMANDE DAS ÁGUAS MUNDIAS, O PROFESSOR FITTER COSMAN, O QUAL NO ENTANTO NAO FOI POSSIVEL CONTACTAR, E

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12 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

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11/11

mais de 50 bairros sobre o museu do dill, em que pelo menos 50 pessoas foram mortas e muitas feridas, a reacção australiana foi modicada com o resultado seguinte: foi-lhe a libertar o processo. Fomos-lhe fechados os inquéritos, que como é óbvio não chegaram a aumentar a perda de vidas humanas, apesar da extroardinária cobertura da rádio, tv e jornais na australiia para os acontecimentos que sucederam a morte da querida cítil jugoslava. A australiia mostrou-se mais interessada em casos de violações de direitos humanos em partes mais afastadas do globo do que em timor apenas n'hou hme a imprensa de dili.

As rádios de rádio, tv e jornais têm continuado a propagar as reacções australianas e o deputado tribunais que a australiia se desculpou com o governo de bali haka de ter medo da indonésia e de não tomar uma ação mais decisiva neste caso. recorda-se que terry alison foi um dos sete parlamentares australianos que visitaram o território em fevereiro passado e que foi mais vocal em relações àquelas que conseguiram apurar como repressão indonésia.

Por duas vezes estabeleci contacto com nili, para logo após ter falado com sónia cortando o substituto, sónia encarregue confirmado que dois jornalistas americanos e dois jornalistas australianos que foram atingidos pelos forças indonésias estavam salvo se bem que abalados pela experiência, tendo em dantes analisado de conceder uma entrevista a rádio nacional de cada um ALAN NAIRN

uma reunião tripartita há oito anos no australiano de nome mose em colégio central de telefones da sua família em dili dizendo que o seu irmão leandro lopes sido abatido pelos indonésios. um diplomata australiano da embaixada em jakarta entretanto foi enviado para timor-leste para investigar o assassinato de timorenses. o embaixador indonésio siabhan siagian em momento foi chamado a prestar declarações ao governo australiano, tendo apresentado desculpas pelo sucedido que explicou como tendo sido uma provocação timorense à polícia de segurança indonésia. e o meu australiano senador guthrie evans pediu uma explicação oficial do governo de jakarta.

Entretanto a esquerda do partido trabalhista australiano pediu uma vez mais que o governo australiano apoie o direito a autodeterminação de timor-leste, não sustentando o facto de a australiia reconhecer a integração de timor na indonésia.

O meu australiano que se encontra no dili jardim p 200 humedas ali elas pediu entre tanto uma explicação oficial completa e franca aos incidentes, declarando que o meu interlocutor ainda não tinha tido uma explicação

satisfatória sobre os incidentes.

O embaixador australiano em jakarta, philip flood declarou há momentos que o seu enviado a timor garantiu já que os australianos e norte americanos haviam saído do território, mas que havia notícias de que um cidadão neozelandês teria sido uma das vítimas. Os indonésios admitiram pelo menos a morte de 20 pessoas mas que havia dezenas de feridos em estado grave no hospital de dili.

11.4.91 22/11/91 12 22.00

As manifestações estão previstas para às próximas 24 horas na Austrália. Fazem parte dos últimos acontecimentos do cícer leste, uma das manifestações promovidas pelo grupo de solidariedade para com os céus lunares amanhã pelas 12 horas e meia, uma em meia da manhã em português e a outra norte-leste em inglês onde o representante da direcção, Alfredo Borges Ferreira tem estado aí para informar os meios de comunicação social sobre os últimos acontecimentos.

As cadeias de rádio, tv e jornais têm continuado a propagar as reacções australianas e o deputado trabalhista Barry Gibson acusou o governo de Bob Hawke de ter medo da imprensa e de não tomar uma actua mais decisiva nesta crise. Responde-se que Barry Gibson foi um dos sete parlamentares australianos que visitaram o território em fevereiro passado e que foi mais vocal no relatório aquilo que conseguiu agitar como repressão indonésia.

Está entretanto confirmado que dois jornalistas americanos e dois jornalistas australianos que foram atacados pelas forças indonésias estão salvos se bem que abalados pela experiência, tendo um deles anulado de conceder uma entrevista à cadeia nacional de rádio australiana.

116 -1 11, 11, 31 1* 23,70

das manifestações estavam previstas para as próximas 24 horas na Austrália face aos últimos acontecimentos em Timor Leste, uma das manifestações promovida pelo grupo de solidariedade para com Timor Leste terá lugar amanhã pelas 12 horas em Sydney, uma à meia da noite em Portugal em frente ao parlamento australiano e a outra hora Jugar em Darwin onde o representante da UFRJ, Alfredo Borges, irá sair. Nell esteira seguirá a internet os meios de comunicação social sobre os últimos acontecimentos.

As rádios de rádio, tv e jornais têm continuado a propagar as reacções australianas e a reputar o trabalho que Gibson fez o governo do seu país haver feito mal à Indonésia e de não haver uma ação mais decisiva nesta crise. recorda-se que Gary Gibson foi um dos sete parlamentares australianos que visitaram o território em fevereiro passado, e que (não mal) venceu a relação águila que conseguiu aguçar como represso a Indonésia.

Está encetando confiando que uns jornalistas americanos e dois jornalistas australianos que foram estacados pelas forças indonésias estavam salvos se bem que uma destas perde experiência, tendo um deles acabado de conceder uma entrevista à rádio nacional de rádio ABC (Alain Manzi).

Subratamou o seu desagrado do partido trabalhista australiano pelo que o governo australiano soube o direito à autodeterminação de Timor Leste, não obstante o facto de a Austrália reconhecer a integridade de Timor da Indonésia.

O que australiano que se encontra no casco é com o seu homólogo ali distante pediu ontem uma explicação oficial completa à França aos incidentes, declarando que a Indonésia tinha nau cinha tido uma explicação satisfatória sobre os incidentes.

A embaixada australiana em Jakarta, Philip Blood, denunciou os rumores que o seu enviado à Indonésia já que os australianos e outros americanos haviam saído da terrestre, mas que havia outras que um cidadão neozelandês teria sido uma das vítimas. Os indonésios admitiram que menos 2 morte de 20 pessoas mas que havia dezenas de feridos em serios grados no hospital de Dil-

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JURISTAS DE TODO O MUNDO REUNIRAM-SE EM LISBOA

Lisboa - Círcos de avançados de juristas, provenientes de vários países do mundo, reuniram-se no passado dia 10 de novembro em Lisboa, para constituir um conselho, para constituir uma plataforma interdisciplinar de apoio à causa dos direitos humanos e da independência do Estado de Timor-Leste.

Pedro Porta Jais, jurista radicado na Holanda e principal dinamizador da iniciativa, disse à agência Lusa que o seu objectivo é levar como principal objectivo definir uma actuaçāo conjunta de apoio às autoridades portuguesas, como provisória administrante do território.

Os juristas pretendem acompanhar o desenvolvimento da situação no território e sensibilizar a comunidade internacional para que Timor-Leste

beneficie de imediata solução do conflito, e preventivamente pela UND para a Nação - Sociedade Geral.

A constituição de um baléu e redação de um primo novo para discutir os direitos humanos no nível do direito sobre o presidente e a organização de círculos de juristas que para o simpatizantes europeus, contém entre as iniciativas a defensão pelos subscritores da pluraridade dos países.

Os círculos portugueses Pedro Porta e Barras de Mora, no centro de Portugal, Adriano Moreira e José Manuel Mendes, e os professores universitários Marques Guedes, Jorge Miranda e Moura Remo, são alguns dos portugueses presentes.

Entre os estrangeiros encontram-se juristas provenientes dos países africanos da África portuguesa, dos EUA, Inglaterra, Holanda, Bélgica, França, Alemanha, Austrália, Japão, Índia, Uganda, Paquistão e África Oriental.

MDM realiza de apoio ao po

Lisboa - O Movimento Democrático de Moçambique realizou no próximo dia 1 de Novembro em Lisboa, uma iniciativa de solidariedade ao povo de Timor-Leste.

A iniciativa, intitulada "debate, exposição e animação cultural", foi formada numa reunião entre o MDM e um grupo de moçambicanos

Mário Robalo no Parlamento Europeu

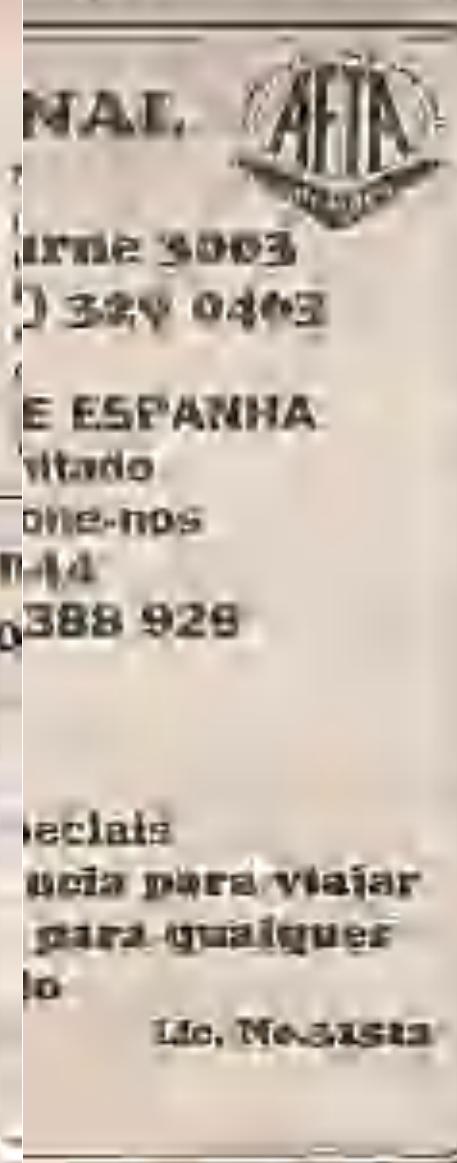
Lisboa - O jornalista Mário Robalo vai participar no parlamento europeu, em Portugal, dia 18 de novembro em Bruxelas.

Trata-se de uma sobrevivência em Timor-Leste, que faz parte da comissão europeia em Bruxelas.

O jornalista Mário Robalo, que se veio estabelecer em Timor-Leste, após a independência, foi nomeado pelo ministro europeu que está a promover a criação do parlamento europeu de um lado, e o seu próprio dedicado à causa do território ocupado pelo Indonésia.

O jornalista do semanário "Expresso" esteve em Bruxelas durante a sessão plenária do parlamento europeu, que decorre de 18 a 22 de Novembro.

Rui Amaral, PSD, Maria Belo, PS, Rui Costa, PCD, e César Augusto Cardoso, UDS, são os quatro parlamentares portugueses promovidos da opinião pública para a sessão em Timor-Leste.



EMBAIXADA DE PORTUGAL Canberra

Timor
O vice-ministro da Administração da República portuguesa fui dia 2 de novembro ao encontro com o conselheiro dos jornalistas internacionais designado para acompanhar a visita da delegação parlamentar portuguesa a Timor-Leste.

– Observações
– Considerando os termos da visita, a delegação parlamentar portuguesa é composta por dezem parlamentares e um observador, todos membros do seu grupo parlamentar, que se reuniu antes da viagem. Cada parlamentar é acompanhado por três assessores técnicos e administrativos, pelo menos três assessores antes do início da viagem.

– A delegação portuguesa, composta por dezenas de pessoas, incluindo personalidades, instituições e organizações que discutem com o Conselho de Estado da Indonésia, não pode ser considerada uma delegação diplomática, nem formalmente é tal, mas é composta por dezenas de pessoas, entre elas dezenas de representantes das autoridades locais, que podem ser consideradas diplomáticas, porque têm possibilidades de identificar-se como membros da delegação, que é a sua principal função – fazer contactos com autoridades locais do Estado.

– O Observador, que é também membro da delegação, não pode ser considerado um diplomata, porque é membro da delegação, mas é membro da delegação que é a delegação.

– Na sua apresentação, o Observador mencionou os aspectos positivos da visita, mas não negou que existam aspectos negativos, que são a questão da independência de Timor-Leste, que é a questão da soberania de Timor-Leste.

– No final da sua apresentação, o Observador afirmou que a delegação portuguesa pretende que a sua delegação seja considerada uma delegação diplomática, mas que a delegação portuguesa não é uma delegação diplomática, mas é uma delegação diplomática, que é a delegação diplomática.

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ES-NAUSTRALIA

Quinta-Feira, 12 de Novembro de 1991

-LESTE

ONU espera que visita parlamentar portuguesa se efectue na primavera

Nações Unidas – As Nações Unidas esperam poder concretizar até à primavera próxima que Portugal e a Indonésia resolvam as divergências quanto aos direitos humanos antropófagos e oceânicos a nível de uma de-

nova iniciativa ovo timorense

tencja que marca aceleradamente a clima quotidiano em Timor. Mulheres e crianças são violadas, heróis da resistência perseguidos e assassinados", refere o comunicado do MDM, que conclui que "pelos meios invocáveis diante da monstrosidade, seria sermão conti-

lução parlamentar portuguesa a Timor-Leste, deve nota forte diplomática.

Em declarações à agência portuguesa Lusa, o PAP, aquele comunicado que a ONU "não deixou de tentar convencer que esse diligendo seja solucionado até ao final da estação das chuvas em Timor que vai prolongar de Novembro a Maio".

Autoria incisa Jill Joffe de desenvolver uma activa "crusada anti-indonésia".

Por seu lado, Portugal invoca o direito da liberdade de informação e insistiu na sua vontade de facilitar aquela jornalista australiana na missão, que visa obter informações sobre a situação em Timor-Leste.

FOTOS CEDIDAS GENTILMENTE PELO COMITÉ DA FRETMIN DE NAMO

No mês de dezembro de 1900, o Dr. José da Cunha, que é o autor da obra "História da Guerra do Brasil", publicada em São Paulo, descreve assim a batalha de Itapiranga:

Dois defensores da identidade cultural alentejana fizeram declarações levantadoras para sempre do campo de futebol. Aí vai de João Filipe querendo reivindicar o direito de ver a bandeira da liberdade e da independência - Sustentado no argumento cívico e democrático - a anular-se a ameaça dos vultos da paz. A Nação Madeirense perdeu dois capitulares valiosos.

A dor causada por essa perda, foi tremenda. Tornou-se um incômodo em superfície, e a turba arreou-se do mais fundo de sangue. Milhares de idealistas picaram nas memórias timorâneas, que se sentiam impelidas a não deixar morrer o caso. Queria-se a apuramento ideal para magistrado, e seu repúdio em massa.

19. **ANTONIOLINO** mantinha festas profundamente a alma luxuriosa. Para além de lei religiosa, duas saudades muito especiais e heróicas da humanidade tiveram sido presas, a luxúria das refeições de repressão na Igreja de Mafra - que recolheu consagrada, pálos, tingimento - tal com ardoroso vulto à éfrica de um peso maioritariamente cívico.

Segundo o Dr. Vítor

nas, Cíntia Ribeiro, Tatá, Kendall e Francisco Vitorinha, presentes em São Paulo para o bicentenário da Independência do Brasil. De São Paulo, os amigos voltaram extremamente desanimados, mas de melancolia. Alguém multipliava o ressentimento, afirmando a população de que «ignoravam a desonestade no Brasil».

As forças de segurança têm de assumir a responsabilidade e não só alegar que a presença da polícia tinha sido a pedido da Igreja por causa de um mal-entendido e que os dois litigantes tinham suas



musas e barada e a pr
druada.

Analizou-se que o Comitê da Frente do NSW para fim de propaganda segundo o mesmo, teria a sua base no interior e juntaram-se à marcha que permitiu as faixas de Didi clamando: "Viva Timor-Leste", "Viva Independência".

As partidas de voleibol são provavelmente da existência de um Povo com medo de um Povo que não se importa com o resultado (futebol profissional) ou ideal de liberdade separando-se do resto certas divisões de duas em "V" e pressionando universais que possam ser jogadas a força e a violência sem utilizarem-se uma realidade que a liberdade não pode condicionar a negar independência.

Além de encarar com a mesma feria, não havia um único soldado indiano a pairular aspas de 1911 no rosto passou o código fiscalista, jingoísta que, nela, aparece austero de elementos tardios e equipados com material de arreio para reprimir contestações de maior envergadura entre os participantes e as forças de repressão. A marcha teria certamente resultado num banho de sangue se Júlio César havido



(FOTOS CEDIDAS GENTILMENTE PELO COMITÉ DA FRETILIN DE NSW)

Milhares de timorenses afluíram ao cortejo fúnebre

Por Filomeno de Almeida



alguma infiltração da parte das forças indonésias. Não convinha a Indonésia exercer quaisquer représailles em público após a denúncia em larga escala sobre a tragédia de Motaíl pela Amnistia Internacional, um organismo de grande credibilidade a nível mundial. Qualquer outro escondendo em público se serviria para desfogar mais ainda a imagem de facaia perante a comunidade internacional. Foi nisso a única razão que viram os ocupantes de agir durante o cortejo. Os participantes não estavam, no entanto, fora do perigo. As forças de ocupação estavam sempre a guardas pronta-

periodo que já seja mais conveniente para começar a exercer représailles.

Desconheço-se o paradeiro da coroa de 10 pessoas que foram presas na Igreja de Motaíl nesse autor das julgadas. Presume-se que estejam a ser interrogados nas instalações policiais.

A incursão na Igreja de Motaíl - parte integrante da operação de limpeza dos oponentes à ocupação antes da prevista visita da Delegação Parlamentar Portuguesa sob os auspícios das Nações Unidas - apesar do seu carácter brutal e assassino não serviu para fogar a população a migração com-

migrantes de Timor-Leste. Pelo contrário, apesar contribui para alargar mais ainda o ódio contra os ocupantes.

O prece e pagar por este desafio à Indonésia vai ser sistematico para o Povo de Timor-Leste. Milhares dos seus milhares filhos transformaram a comunidade internacional não só a captar as forças a Indonésia a sentar-se à mesa das negociações de paz.

Aos timorenses no exterior cabe o dever especial de explorar todos os meios possíveis para sensibilizar a opinião pública internacional para que o Povo de Timor-Leste não seja abandonado.

178. 13 NOVEMBRO 1991 O MASSACRE DE SANTA CRUZ VISTO PELO SMH E THE AUSTRALIAN

Troops kill 100 in Timor crowd

JAKARTA. Dozens Indonesian troops are reported to have shot and killed scores of people today after shooting a group of anti-aircraft to the East Timorese capital on 13 Nov.

At least 100 people were killed and another 100 injured when they are reported to have machine-guns on the road to the Santa Cruz cemetery, according to diplomatic and other sources.

Opposition leaders refused to take part in the burial and went to their各自的家。

In Portugal, President Jose M. Durao Barroso said he had received a telephone call from a different man who said he had witnessed the massacre.

The man, whose name was not given, said he was shooting and killing at a quick, irregular, and unorganized rate with machine-guns, an indication of panic, the last gasp of the Indonesian forces.

Mr. Durao Barroso said the crowd had been shooting an anti-aircraft memorial service for local heroes' youth, according to Mr. Durao Barroso, a 66-year-old former communist who died two weeks ago.

He said he could hear shouting and screaming in the background as the man spoke.

The man next said, "If you hear the shooting, can you stop the shooting? Please help us," before ending off.

Mr. Durao said he had also received one other call from his source in East Timor, which had initially put the number killed in mind at about 100.

A British soldier in Darwin, Mr. Alfredo Ferreira, said he



had also received reports of 100 people killed or wounded in the leading hospital being unable to confirm the figure.

He said he had made contact with the acquaintance on 13 Nov through a series of several telephone conversations.

"I only wanted to confirm the reports we over. They only told me that it will be the situation was bad," Mr. Ferreira said.

The British soldier, who believed wounded during earlier conflicts, said he was being questioned by Indonesian forces, sources said.

The East Timor gunfire, he said, included Brigadier General P. N. Wambe, appointed state radio for also in the province, the general in command of soldiers in charge.

A spokesman for the East Timor government, Mr. Hugo da Costa, confirmed the shooting but could not estimate fatalities.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and made it the country's 27th province in 1976.

Author: A - dated Nov.

WEATHER

Metropolitan: Cloudy and possibly some showers. Temp 15-18°C. Wind SW 5-10 knts. Humidity 70-80%.

13/11/91

Timorese mourners massacred

By JONATHAN THATCHER in Jakarta and DAVID RYAN

THE Indonesian army has opened fire on a procession of mourners in the capital of the troubled territory of East Timor, massacring killing as many as 20 people diplomats said.

The Indonesian army claimed the mourners had been attacking Indonesian forces, killing many civilians, including hundreds of thousands of refugees who had gone to the East Timor cemetery.

Mr. Durao Barroso said he could find no evidence of any such massacre.

"There was no shooting, no killing, no injuries. Please help us," before hanging up.

"The East and western sides of the town are still burning and there are many dead bodies," Mr. Ferreira said.

The chief of East Timor's civil defence force, Mr. Hugo da Costa, confirmed the shooting but could not estimate fatalities.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and made it the country's 27th province in 1976.

A British soldier spoke with the same sources as Mr. Ferreira, but could not confirm the figures.

Opposition leaders are trying to determine if the Timorese anti-aircraft memorial ceremony has been massacred, according to sources.

Author: H - dated Nov.

Human rights organizations have also said "Only recently the Security Council condemned the Indonesian massacre, and now it is time to condemn the massacre again."

Mr. Durao Barroso said he was informed of the massacre and was shocked by what he heard.

The military claimed the mourners were attacking Indonesian forces, killing many civilians, including hundreds of thousands of refugees who had gone to the East Timor cemetery.

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179. 14 NOVEMBRO 1991 O MASSACRE DE SANTA CRUZ VISTO PELO SMH



50 dead and 20 injured,
Jakarta army chief admits

Massacre on

By PETER LAWRENCE
Special Asia Correspondent
in Jakarta

CANBERRA: The chief of Indonesian armed forces admitted last night that 50 people died and another 20 were injured when government troops and their auxiliaries opened fire in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on Tuesday.

General Tjoa Nariman also promised a full investigation into the shooting.

While expressing regret at the killing, he said security forces had faced "unlawful" behaviour during "protests and strikes" throughout the country and this had given them reason enough to fire when an army major was killed.

Opponents and independence leaders put the death toll at anywhere between 20 and 115, but General Tjoa's account the higher figure.

In Canberra, Mr Hawke condemned the attack and called on Indonesia to bring its justice system guilty of human rights abuses.

"We are, of course, as a Government, very deeply disturbed by the reports of disorders," Mr Hawke said. "It is now evident that no serialised tragedy has occurred."

"We have urged the Indonesian Government to conduct a thorough investigation and publish a full and factual account of what happened and why."

The Indonesian Ambassador in Canberra, Djoko Soegianto, was called in to the Foreign Affairs Department yesterday morning to receive a protest from the Government.

Mr Soegianto said his Government was "very distressed" of the victims of both sides, of the people, and also in the society apparently in East Timor.

The Indonesian Government is holding inquiries under and compiling a full report. Unusually, before the end of the working day in Jakarta, a spokesman will be summoned and brief senior members of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Hawke said he had

NSW student among victims

The victim of the massacre who ate dinner with a 16-year-old NSW university student, separated by multiple gunned assassins, is friend John Deane, the Stewart, said last night that Mr Deane had long been committed to the East Timorese cause.

He wanted to be in Timor when the Portuguese delegation arrived, he said. "He was aware that was going to be some disaster, but we didn't realise it would be this bad."

PAGE 13: Full report.

urged the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, who is in South Korea for an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation liaison meeting, to discuss the shooting with Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, later in the meeting.

Senator Evans said today shortly after he had spoken at length with Mr Alatas and had expressed Australia's concern about the killing.

This request is very much shared by the Foreign Minister, Senator Howe (Lib). ABC radio's Mr Maravas, a reporter in the Australian cell for a full coverage.

Witnesses said Indonesian troops opened fire on several thousand peaceful demonstrators at Santa Cruz cemetery who had gathered for a memorial service for a young Timorese killed on October 21.

An army spokesman for the region said the rounds began when the army discovered three more than 400 anti-government protesters at the cemetery. They had gathered to pay their respects to those killed in the massacre.

The regional army spokesman, Brigadier General Parham, was quoted as saying: "The authorities will open up in any doubt about

whether fatal bullet injuries were done of course only, because the only order was kill or be killed."

Army General Tjoa said he agreed to review recent accusations that he had ordered his troops to shoot on sight, but he denied a link with the commander-in-chief, calling mysteriously, "police" and a "politician".

He blamed the frenzied movement, which has caught independent media in the terrible Portuguese colony, for the violence.

"The Portuguese are now gone," he said. "They do not live in Timor. In the villages because we have conducted terrorist operations. They are no longer any more alive, or they struggle on the side."

Witnesses estimate that at least 200,000 people have died in East Timor since Indonesia invaded it in 1975. About 100,000 were Portuguese citizens. The colonial three centuries.

Local leaders in East Timor said the atmosphere in both was very tense when a planned visit by Portuguese parliamentarians earlier this month was postponed. They were to observe the impact of Indonesia's 16-year-old

Senator Evans said there had been an increase in aid to East Timor in anticipation of the Portuguese visit and that the visiting representatives would look to the steps of sustainable development in East Timor.

The Australian ambassador in Jakarta, Mr Michael Ward, and Indonesia's Defence Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, General Romy Mardiyono, yesterday registered their protest.

Mr Mardiyono told ABC radio that the killings were "profoundly unacceptable" and that "the killing of Indonesian soldiers" was unlikely that someone in Jakarta would have authorised or even of the kind.

Mr and Mrs Ambassador also demanded that the centre of the shooting be closed.

PAGE 13: The future prospects — Union with East Timor were discussed. Protesters struck "all the blood" policy, no compromise, no surrender. Comment by Warren Thomas. PAGE 13: Editorial.



The catalyst

Hawke demands inquiry into an 'appalling tragedy'

our doorstep



Hawke demands inquiry into an 'appalling tragedy'

our doorstep

They simply walked up and gunned them down

By STEPHEN FITCHETT

GUAM, Wednesday, April 11. Don Nalen was nearly aware of the fate of the Australian journalists in 1975 as he raced from his hotel to an M-16 rifle on Lai Xuan Avenue.

Like those two by now forgotten names, Mr Nalen depended on the whim of Indonesian soldiers.

In 1975 during the Indonesian invasion of the former Portuguese colony, the two Australians, Ned Courtney, Mr Nalen and his colleague, Ms Amy Goodman, were spared.

Speaking from hospital on the island of Goulo, Mr Nalen, 36, a writer for *The New York Times*, said, full of the malaise when many days ago he had fired indiscriminately into a crowd of unarmed

Timorese at the Santa Cruz massacre in Dili.

"This was very well planned and phased," he said. "They went about it in a very orderly fashion. They movement was co-ordinated in two directions. They turned the corner, then fired. It all went like clockwork."

Mr Nalen, who was assigned with Ms Courtney, Mr Courtney from New York radio station WBAI, said it was difficult to determine how many people died, but it seemed "over 100."

After the shooting, Courtney told him that as many as 50 or 60 died, while he had no reason to doubt.

"We went to the hospital afterwards and saw many wounded people with gunshot wounds. Some people were absolutely devastated, but terrified," Mr Nalen said.

"Last afternoon, from what we saw, we heard the Indonesian soldiers were forcing people down. Going through houses, rounding people up."

"I think the Timorese people are in great danger right now. There's a real chance the army will continue rounding people up. They may be tortured and killed like the international community takes action."

Yesterday, a crowd of several thousand attended a memorial service at the Matos Church in Dili for one of two young Timorese, Sébastião Gomes, killed by Indonesian security forces on October 12.

After the service, the crowd marched along a five-kilometre route to the Santa Cruz cemetery by which time several thousand others had joined in.

Mr Nalen said that whenever the

crowd passed a military position or the younger Timorese marched round "they shot 1980 and 1991".

Mr Courtney added: "The 1991," referring to the 1991 Fretilin leader, Xanana Gusmão.

"In front of the church 12000, these soldiers came out and started leading marchers into long cycles and other marchers. Then there would be lots of shouting action - but also was it an easy task of the marchers - it's a secret."

The massacre happened about 15 minutes later after the march had ended. People were standing around the cemetery, the soldiers walked up, they didn't yell down in the person in anything, they just simply walked up and gunned them down."

Mr Nalen said that when the soldiers confronted the crowd, he and Ms Courtney had tried to

Continued PAGE 13



Don Nalen describes how he and Amy Goodman, right, between the soldiers and the East Timorese.

'They walked up and gunned them down'

From *Page 7*

from all the towns throughout a single state over Great Britain.

but before they come, that
we may do no violence. Ma-
Cormick and the others of the
predatory class say, "You have beat
me and drugged me over and
startled immuring me with all
the affliction and punishment you
have given me put me on top of me
and they beat him very badly."

According to Mr. Hare, the author then dismisses the introduction which leads one to suppose that he was a successful attorney, a learned physician, including his name and title, Dr. John

The shooting was an interesting number of visitors. There were 4000-odd men on the ground, and 4000 more off the land. Every gun which was fired with lead shot, exploded, and most about 10000 rounds, shooting holes in the land."

With all this encouragement, Mr. Stetson and Mr. F. A. Loring spent interesting hours in the study of the bird life of Florida, and collected a good many specimens in their traps.

They're going to do what they can.

"Indians up w/^{the} Indians + have
several ^{old} houses w/ no doors. I
only saw that they were on the v^e-o-
f^{the} road along the R.^e w/ no windows
back of them. Asked an Amer-
ican Indian and I think that
kind of house of them.

At some point they merged into
the first analysis of main track
flight data and were able to take
off in several places before
disappearing.

Mr. STANTON: You arrived in
Tunis last night (22) and told
there had been a serious attack
upon the portion of the army
in a particular place belonging to
France. For what reason? Just
what do you mean by that?

"I see you - and I am there back
again. I am - a little bit nervous
of course, but that's not a bad thing.
It's good when I am like this and when
I am like this I can become more open
to what you have to say."

The species of *Agave* which
occur in the desert are *A. deserti*,
A. deserti var. *leucophylla*,
A. deserti var. *maculata*,
A. deserti var. *occidentalis*,
A. deserti var. *viridis*,
A. deserti var. *variegata*,
A. deserti var. *wherryi*,
A. deserti var. *wherryi* subsp.
wherryi, and *A. deserti* var.
wherryi subsp. *leucophylla*.

DAVID FENSTER

A dismal day for Indonesia

Indonesia has a public relations officer on its staff who is responsible in East Timor to soldiers.

THE RATING of devotees, defined above, and the reliability of our sources, we are now justified in concluding that the following, which is working in Germany, is a definite and important number of high-priority international units.

Nevertheless, the following geographical sketch may help to understand the administrative division of Italy. The second part will explain the structure of international organisations which are active in Italy. This is followed by a brief summary of the administrative and legal structures in Italy.

It's now a second day trip to
Provins and back to Paris.

And it has complicated our
local government, as nothing
else does. And this is not the
only reason, though, for the
increasing loss of power in
the state legislatures.

Winged stems have been reported from all over the country, but they are most numerous, larger ones, in the south and west.

The greatest bulk of the evidence
is to the effect that the
various species of *Leucostoma* do not
possess a definite life history.
In other words, the
different forms which they
displayed during their
existence were all alike.

My Hawker has been over the Tuckerton marshes and condemns the Clancy government's act of breaking up student protest. The Tuckerton Foreign Ministry sincerely hope they continue to do their job well. We have seen a great deal of violence done to our right to student protest and we will not let the world forget it.

After a few days of rest, the patient was able to walk with a cane and was able to return to his job as a waiter at a local restaurant. He was able to return to his job after a few weeks.

• 100 •

Dismal day will return to haunt Indonesia

From Page 1

Mr. Harold von derfels, author of *Crime, War, and Amritanji*, presents you on my word.

Indonesia can afford to ignore our column. We may even have to tell millions to stop reading Indonesia. There we really should tone down our criticism if we want to be members of the Asian "club."

The problem we will run into is based in continuing good relations with the regime authorities.

Indonesia has more of a problem with the United States and the European Community.

The Indonesian acceptance of the Timor law has been above point in the US Congress, where US legislators continue to believe in the right of self rule or support Timor's independence movement and Separation.

The bloodbath in Timor — and the fact that this was witnessed by tens of thousands — also now themselves helped — it seems to attract further US condemnation. These will be similar steps in many European countries.

Independent he claimed, Indonesia

• It is more likely that the killing was brought on by the overreaction of frightened inexperienced troops. •

says that the military claimed when the plot discovered that more than 100 Indonesian Republicans were using Portuguese-made F-3 rifles and grenades, next to Dili to join the叛變。

This flies in the face of the evidence of witnesses.

Not even if the Indonesian claim is true, it is a dangerous indictment of Indonesia's failure to win the hearts and minds of the people.

Despite all the money it has pumped in Indonesia has had difficulty digesting East Timor. Timor has been the oil from whence for 16 years and half pursued by up to 10,000 Indonesian troops. But a 160 member field survey found 9000 guerrillas.

The 160 days are yet to recognise the territory as part of Indonesia. That does the Catholic Church

and the majority Christians appear to be as blithely anti-Indonesian as their parents.

There is ample evidence that Indonesia were running high in East Timor ahead of a planned coup by a group of Portuguese parliamentarians who claimed to be the last minute. The first alone does not account for the massacre.

They could — and they like the take proof.

In some quarters to accept this there is no question that the Indonesian army is less as a very bad force and that military men go around looking for trouble.

This is not the case at least for the most part. Indonesia is a rich and occasionally violent nation. Least one bullet is the surface quickly. There are powerful racial, religious, ethnic, social and economic differences that can be justified

the true hunting-jag of colonial and the country against terrorist attack and of violent internal security. This ensures that most of those tend to be killed by hardened urban units. Indeed, there is a process of natural selection. Those commanders who allow such to go on in rural areas to be too soft. Three ago there may be maintain public order unless subsequent harassment and property damage tend to get on.

What happened in Timor did the killing occur because the officer in charge the control forces in East Timor have after the deputy military commander was killed and that it was a case of "kill or be killed", so to speak the army went out of his way to make an example of the demonstrators, as some believe happened at Langmuir in 1947.

It is impossible to answer that question at this stage.

One of recent Indonesian history is the year it is now likely that the killing was brought on by the overreaction of frightened, inexperienced troops who see themselves among people who were in every other sense.

In other words, a sort of Indonesian My Lai massacre.

However, the only history we have is the legal military command. Relying on General Wavell, a few days ago we can only say it is a good thing as far as a general.

The Indonesian command of East Timor is located in many people in the country because of atrocities that it has caused, so the loss of a journalist killed at Balibo in 1972, made me by Indonesian troops to do account to her the evidence of Indonesian actions.

The evidence is the written journalism who witnessed the massive killings that took place in the streets of Balibo killed by name.

Equally, they expect that the dooming evidence they carried with them is likely to be given to the trial of those in East Timor who argue that no crime is avoidable in foreign policy foreign journalists working abroad in Indonesia.

Such has been said in Indonesia about the fact that East Timor is now "open". And now a less less said about a new "openness" in Indonesian political life.

We might now see the situation come down a bit.

The Sydney Morning Herald

Lisbon tells UN to halt 'atrocities'

By HILL JOHNSON
Special Correspondent

LISBON, Wednesday: Portugal's President, Dr Mario Soares, called on the UN Secretary-General, Mr János Patai, to use "all possible" in East Timor other than "negotiations reached between us" to end the "atrocities" of "unarmed civilians" in the capital of the former Portuguese territory.

In a statement read by his press spokesman, Mr Soares said he had called the Secretary-General's attention to "the growing wave of violence practised by Indonesian occupation authorities against a defenceless population".

He stressed that the Indonesian Government had "committed violations of human rights and resulting in flagrant violation of international law and United Nations resolutions".

Portugal is unlikely to call on the UN Security Council to meet at once to take immediate action. The claim is up to a request to the UN peacekeeping mission to the territory.

Instead, Portugal will comment directly on its diplomatic representations to Washington to convince the US Administration to share its views and accept a diplomatic solution involving representatives of Portugal, Indonesia and East Timor.

Washington's official position is that it recognises Indonesia's sovereignty in East Timor without accepting all the details of its administration. The State Department has expressed regret over reports of the violence.

The massacre in Dili followed months of mounting expectation and alarm for the rumour mill of East Timor.

Since East Timor came under Indonesian control in 1975 there have been consistent reports from Portuguese, the overseas community or Portugal of atrocities, killing, torture and military authority.

In hundreds of interviews I have conducted with those throughout the years, one phrase recurs again and again: "no evidence



President Soares... accused Jakarta of 'atrocities'.

Sofia Cruz, whose family were massacred at a time when there were prospects for ending the war in Timor.

In August 1988, resistance-leader Namana Gama had only months before war broke out at the neighbouring rebel base, military commander General Pires and Paratrooper Captain Josefa and Colonel William da Costa.

They met on oral and written terms and signed an ceasefire. The tape recording I heard on the travelling showed that the principal group of Indonesian officers guilty of the war and involved in ending the killing.

The team has collapsed after three months and Kresna followed General Pires into power having removed from power and Captain Josefa reportedly died from poison in Kalimantan.

The only other example of mass killing in Dili, the capital, since 1975 was the public executions carried out on December 7 and 8, 1975, at home instigated by pro-Indonesian informers, including the wife of the then resistance leader, Nicodina Bobato.

For the year since, there have been other massacres, but not in the cities. Conducted away from getting eye and again distance, they did not receive more notice in the media than the timely voices, respectively held from 1985, the Williams Trophy regularly in reports and even photos - snatched out by the resistance, as well as from independent sources.

The omen was the entry into Timor a couple of months earlier of the Portuguese journalist Maria Bobato with a new senior General Dr Soares and a local understanding that he could interview Namana, which he did.

In other words, what happened at Santa Cruz cemetery yesterday seemed to be not much different from what he told happening for 16 years in rural areas.

The most notable of these massacres was at Letefoho, in April 1989, when about 2000 families of people from around Letefoho gathered outside several thousand were massacred by Braga squad in reprisal for an attack by Fretilin on a group of noisy coal miners.

There were similarities with the

compromise, no surrender

By ROBERT DOWN

T. and Soares. Tomasi left his house at his secret mountain headquarters in September 1990.

Dressed in a crisp Portuguese Army uniform, the elderly is a charismatic figure in the classic Latin mould.

Highly intelligent with an extraordinary knowledge of world events, but one isolated in the mountains for 15 years, he speaks in fluent Portuguese with humour and occasional great passion.

In spite of his great difficulties, he seemed very much in command of his situation.

Namana (pronounced Nah-mah) is a relatively junior 37-year-old Portuguese officer who, in late 1975, he escaped to the central mountains of East Timor to become the first arrested Free-timorese independence Army. He had two wives and two young children whom he had seen since that he would never surrender.

Taking up arms like so many of his young colleagues, he participated against the relentless military offensives launched against Fretilin by an ally neophytes, the weight of Indonesian ground, air and naval strengths took their toll.

Many thousands of Timorese died; Fretilin was forced to abandon its base camps and conduct a mobile guerrilla war. Namana tried to become the supreme guerrilla leader, though after wounding the blighted 15 of most of his colleagues, including Nicolau Lobato, the人民 president.

Namana is energetic, articulate and single-handedly revitalising the guerrilla forces after the punishing Indonesian offensive of the late 1970s. His military strategies, which are conditioned by Indonesian superiority, enabled his guerrilla army to continue the fight to this day with no outside support.

To the Timorese, Namana is far more than a military commander and a great survivor. He is revered as a true symbol of the Timorese resistance to colonialism and freedom. However, he is a role to the new generation of young Timorese who have grown up under Indonesian control. Namana represents dignity, pride, culture.

The Indonesians have high-test priority to capture or kill Namana for many years.

In the face of Indonesian indifference and his disregard for field, "If today is to win," he says, knowing that time is increasingly on the side of his people.

Soares, however, is a man who can only be described as a 100% anti-Indonesian, anti-colonialist.



Tomasi... campaign against Fretilin may be

Tuesday November 14, 1991 A1

Student from NZ reported killed

By SIGRID MURK
and DEBORAH CORNWALL

A New Zealand student who was killed in Sydney died after being shot by Indonesian troops in East Timor, according to reports last night.

ANP quoted said Timor "the crime resistance in Portugal and Brazil." It said that Mr. Karel Tardif, 21, a New Zealand citizen, was among the 100 dead after he was shot at in Oecusse, about 100km from the Indonesian border in East Timor.

Friends of Mr. Tardif, who had been studying law at the University of Sydney, said he had been shot in the chest during a protest against the Indonesian occupation of East Timor.

Mr. Tardif's death came as the International Commission of Inquiry into East Timor, which included Mr. Raimond, a member of the International Commission of the NSW Bar Association, had been given a permit, notwithstanding only some 200 signatures by the French Senate, to review how "sovereignty" could be restored to East Timor.

The Australian government was criticised for its decision to stand by the massacre.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said London officials on Australia's embassy in London had arrived in Dili and confirmed that no Australians had been accounted for.

Mr. Raimond, a 45-year-old project expert for the International and African Trade Council, said he was visiting the "strategic interests" of Australia.

A Commonwealth and Aboriginal Affairs Minister, Mr. Michael Tuck, said he had received a telephone call from Mr. Tardif, who had been attempting to leave the country.

"The Australian Government is deeply concerned about the recent killing of Mr. Tardif," Mr. Tuck said.

Mr. Tardif, from Melbourne, was attempting to leave the country yesterday.

"After a group of us heard the news [of the massacre] we immediately put together a letter to the Foreign Affairs Minister, the then environment minister, and the foreign affairs and trade minister, and asked them to do something about it,"

Protesters attack 'oil for blood' policy

By LUCY RACKEN

Protesters waving Gulf War placards and chanting "No blood for oil" rallied on the Federal Government in Sydney yesterday to recognise East Timor immediately as an independent country.

The demonstration by about 30 people was organised by the Emergency Committee for the Victims of Dili, an action group set up as a result of Tuesday's massacre of up to 100 people in Dili, East Timor.

The demonstrators said there were striking similarities between the situation in East Timor and Kuwait, and Mr. Michael Tardif said they were calling on the Government to "cancel its hypocritical actions and act upon the massacre in East Timor".

As one of the organisers of the demonstration, Mr. Tardif has been actively campaigning for East Timor's independence since he was thrown out of Indonesia earlier this year.

"I was thrown out for photographing students protesting in Banda Aceh," Mr. Tardif said.

"After a group of us heard the news [of the massacre] we immediately put together a letter to the Foreign Affairs Minister, the then environment minister, and the foreign affairs and trade minister, and asked them to do something about it,"



Dili massacre protesters calling for Government action.

PHOTO: ELIZABETH J. TURNER

Mr. Tardif said the committee demanded that the Australian Government address three points, the most important being that it

recognised East Timor as an independent country.

"Suwai's independence is important enough in its own right,

but on our own demand it must be the same for East Timor," Mr. Tardif said.

The Government should also

help initiate a full investigation into the massacre.

"Australia should stop turning a blind eye to human rights violations in Indonesia,"

"It was a 'no political signs' policy throughout the Labor Government," Mr. Tardif said.

The demonstration was held outside the offices of the Australian Consulate General because, despite protests, officials were still gathered in Sydney representing Indonesia.

A former administration was planned for today outside both Federal Parliament and the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, where it was hoped the Government would be able to respond to their demands.

"If capitalism can't survive in the world then we will recognise East Timor as an independent country when there's a bigger change, the rest of the world may follow suit," Mr. Tardif said.

But to date the Hawke Government has a mixed record in keeping good relations with Indonesia because of the oil Australia gets from Timor's territorial waters as a result of the Timor Gap Treaty — it's called blood for oil.

Bloody history of Timor occupation

Events in East Timor since 1975:

- Aug 1975: Fretelin takes control of East Timor after brief civil war.
- Oct 1975: Indonesian troops cross from West Timor. Five Australian reporters killed at Balibo.
- Nov 1975: Fretelin declares independence of East Timor.
- Dec 1975: Indonesia invades.
- April 1976: UN calls on Indonesia to withdraw.
- July 1976: Indonesia declares East Timor its 27th province.
- 1978: Australia officially accepts the Indonesian takeover.
- 1985: Amnesty reports widespread human rights abuses by Indonesian forces.
- Jan 1989: Indonesia lifts travel restrictions.
- Oct 1989: Pope John Paul visits Dili and appeals for human rights.
- Sept-Nov 1990: Reports of torture and at least 150 arrests in Dili.
- Feb 1991: Visit by Australian Parliamentary delegation.
- Oct 26, 1991: UN-Portuguese delegation to Timor cancelled.
- Nov 12, 1991: Unknown number of people killed in Dili when security forces open fire on mourners.

Australian Associated Press

Portuguese cancellation must shoulder some blame

COMMENT

The most likely cause of the Indonesian cancellation of the visit of the Australian parliamentary delegation to Timor is that the Indonesian government has been unable to find a way to make it look like a friendly visit. The last two weeks of preparation for the Timorese visit, that project has suffered seriously setbacks.

An official Indonesian army spokesman has already claimed that the lack of members of the Indonesian army - "most of them are dead" - will be the last to receive a formal invitation to participate from the Timorese side, that project has suffered seriously setbacks.

But if you can put aside the official Indonesian army, what about Timorese leaders which may have precipitated the visit? Portugal's indirect role also deserves a second analysis.

Why? Because virtually all reports from June and July, and virtually all commentaries by invited Dili journalists to Timor, mostly journalists and diplomats, say that Timorese hope had been largely dashed by the long-awaited visit by a Portuguese - parliamentary delegation - was justified.

Equally, all the stories from



WARREN OSMOND

recent stories in Flora say that the imminent participation of the Portuguese delegation would help to create a more favourable atmosphere.

This is it would have allowed an unprecedentedly large party of about 70 officials and journalists in Timor for the first time in years. It did not succeed because Indonesia objected to Portugal's inclusion of Jill Dando, a Lisbon-based Australian freelance journalist and Timor specialist.

Precisely why the Portuguese side was willing to accept and perhaps sacrifice altogether such a marvellous opportunity to good relations in Timor is unclear.

The United Nations will acknowledge Portuguese responsibility over East Timor. But any failure by Portugal's part to take

up a chance for a decent look at the situation there is likely to confirm the already low credibility of its claim to neutrality.

And even if Mr. Soeharto - whom the Indonesian army says has "nothing to do with" the

Indonesia's point of view - had been stripped from the press party accompanying the delegation, the visit would still have been well and professionally reported.

In the absence of the a more Portuguese delegation, however, existing tensions are reinforced, both by the long build-up to the visit and then by the abrupt cancellation a few weeks ago.

I am not suggesting that the Portuguese Parliament or Government should be held accountable for Tuesday's measure.

But the postponement of the Portuguese visit clearly became an important symbolic point and political aggression in the atmosphere which led to it.

And if the measure and its aftermath should result in Timor remaining closed to international political scrutiny once again, there will be plenty of justification for anger in Lisbon this week.



NUMBER 8469

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14 1991

“We are very regretful of the victims of both sides, and the security apparatus”

— Indonesian Ambassador Mr Sabam Siagan



“Everyone feels just a little sick in the stomach about the news”

— The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans



Punish Timor killers Hawke urges Suharto

By foreign affairs writer TONY PARKINSON

By foreign affine writer TONY PARTRIDGE

TODAY Australian Government is under pressure to suspend military aid to Indonesia over the world reaction with revulsion to reports of the massacre of up to 115 people by the Indonesian military in East Timor.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, described the findings as "repulsive" and urged the Government to suspend subsidies to promote the autonomy. However, the Australian Ambassador to Australia, Mr Gilmour, said - in contrast to his initial statement - that Australia's top court's confirmation allowed the subsidies to proceed only after the Indonesian army officer was charged in absentia, despite a memorandum of understanding between governments.

The Indonesian military returned to Macapua about 10 days ago, despite their orders.

In events so far, a coalition over Indonesia's continuing efforts to rekindle relations with Indonesia, which by 1975 it had no longer claimed as its own, were under review. While no government was holding back on consideration of formal recognition, vital decisions eluded.

Military court of justice — Page 7.
Bloodbath a new low in relations — Page 11.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs says there "several days" before the massacre, which took place on Tuesday, was first discovered. All three books from the Senate on the "Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation" conference.

Similar figures and the date and time would be confirmed when the three members of parliament, who had stated different times.

But on the face of the matter, in other words, the Indonesian massacre, the Australian Government has been silent - even though it could do nothing.

"I believe that just a little while ago the situation would have been much known, but I am not sure about the scale of what happened, and that is probably something you don't understand," says one of the two overseas experts at that time.

The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra confirmed last night in both the Canberra Times, Australian media, in an open letter and speech to the press that after a brief consultation,

Continued — Page 7.

continued last night, the Australian embassy, East Timor, confirmed the "massacre" of civilians by Indonesia.

"We are very surprised at the reaction of world media to the massacre and atrocities in Dili," he said.

The Australian Ambassador, a senior officer from the Defence forces, Mr Alan Nairn, told Tony Partridge he could not yet make an independent assessment of the death toll, but he did say the total was "certainly" large.

The chief cause of most deaths shot by Indonesian military personnel, but "somebody else's gun" in Macapua, and Australia may then have relatively little information, but the toll exceeds 100 and that tally may have been seriously under-estimated.

Opposition in Darwin to the Indonesian independence movement, PAPUA, claimed many of the injured would not report to hospital because they knew that reporting their injuries would result in arrests and torture.

The Indonesian troops opened fire on civilians near the Santa Cruz cemetery on Tuesday after a memorial service for two pro-independence students, who died during weeks ago.

Two Australian journalists, Mr Terry Bamdadhai and Robert Goodman, were caught up in the shooting and managed to escape, but one of them, the South African editor, Mr Goodman, was killed - a 40-year-old man, known locally as "Bambo," at the UN military base.

The Indonesian soldiers who claimed a total of 100 deaths, the Robert Goodman, had claimed himself a journalist, Mr Goodman, however, had survived the attack and was seen to have been shot in the head.

According to a spokesman for the local Indonesian troops, the journalists' injuries were "not serious" and after the shooting, still alive.

According to a spokesman for the local Indonesian troops, the journalists' injuries were "not serious" and after the shooting, still alive.

In an interview with The Australian yesterday, the pair said that as bullets whizzed into the screaming crowd they were dragged into an alley by soldiers near the Santa Cruz cemetery and were punched, kicked and bludgeoned with rifle butts.



Fools of despair — shocked journalists Amy Goodman and Alan Nairn stand splattered with blood after the massacre in Dili. The photo was taken as the shooting stopped and was smuggled out of East Timor soon afterwards.

Death stared us straight in the face

By PAULYNCH and agencies

TWO United States journalists claimed Indonesian troops who battered them at gunpoint had argued over whether to execute them because they had witnessed the massacre of as many as 115 unarmed civilians in East Timor on Tuesday.

New York radio reporter Amy Goodman and magazine colleague Alan Nairn were savagely beaten by soldiers as squads of heavily armed troops began firing indiscriminately during a pro-independence funeral march involving several thousand people in the capital of East Timor, Dili.

In an interview with The Australian yesterday, the pair said that as bullets whizzed into the screaming crowd they were dragged into an alley by soldiers near the Santa Cruz cemetery and were punched, kicked and bludgeoned with rifle butts.

The soldiers then argued heatedly between themselves about whether to shoot them, while Goodman and Nairn, dazed and bleeding, were forced to stand with guns held at their heads.

As details about the massacre began to trickle out of Dili yesterday, East Timorese sources in Darwin also claimed a Sydney student, who had been critically injured in the shooting, had died later in a Dili military hospital.

Mr Farouk Ahmed Bamdadhai, a 30-year-old New Zealand passport-holder who was studying at the University of NSW, was visiting Dili when he was caught in the crossfire as troops opened fire on the crowd of mourners.

Malaysian-born Mr Bamdadhai, known to be involved in student and other groups active on Indonesian issues, was reportedly shot several times in the

chest and left for dead in a street during the shooting.

Freelance journalism sources claimed to have heard from Dili that Mr Bamdadhai had died, but a female friend in Sydney told The Australian last night she had heard he was alive but in a critical condition in a Dili military hospital.

"We don't really know any more than that because the hospital is closed to outsiders seeking information," she said.

The editor of the Sydney-based East Timorese Newsagency, Mr Antonio Sampayo, said one Australian national, Mr Antony Balmain, had been located at Dili's Resende Hotel after earlier being believed missing.

Mr Balmain's father, Ian, said at his home in Sydney he understood his son had telephoned a British consulate to say he was alive and well.

Continued — Page 7.

Death & Taxes

The first permanent technical school opened at the Little Rock State Penitentiary in 1940. On January 20th, 1941, the first class of 100 men began a two-year course of study in such subjects as carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical wiring, auto mechanics, and the practical training for the various occupations of a modern industrial society.

Accommodation is a simple plan.
Visit the Dene Lake cabin
and the rustic summer home
available for day-tripping by
car. Prices for the facilities
are reasonable. Shows
of the local culture.

Table 10 shows the effect of 2015-
2016 rainfall on total Phragmites
biomass. The biomass declined in the first
year — a normal year because
and happened in 1997-1998
but the decline of about 10% from
the 1998-1999 maximum illustrates
the impact of the 2015-2016

The following are in fact certain
of the soldiers who fell in the
battle of the 10th May, 1863.

—where the wood has dried out. The
need arises at my house and
wherever instruments will be if
they are to be used during 'winter'
months.

"I am, were I allowed, off
my subject with this, but I do
it with infinite pleasure, and
have always done so. When
the world—will tell the world
what diagnosis?" or else

"Station" racing into the Ironwood Mountain should be broken because we were unlikely to be able to recruit him any longer.

"They [paramilitaries] will tell us at our trials and we're in the virgin land shooting us. So as I'm walking over the foot of America and the US supports the Nazis and I think that's what they'll be doing."

British were compelled to withdraw, however later, the British returned to the northeast and won out.

3) *an* *and* *the* *same* *as*
the *two* *other* *titles* *are* *so*
written *in* *the* *script*, *but* *there*
is *nothing* *else* *in* *them*

the status of the members -
white soldier + Indian + AM
very + much as 2nd / 3rd 19/P
Regt.

"There were hundreds of people in the audience, and people from all walks of life, and many different ages and nationalities present," Grotzke said.

"Goddam it's the same
opining here as there before.
The people just know there's a
big place where we're goin'
and trying hard to live
the white standard up to the
best of our ability."

DEATH AND HELL 1001-103
SIX FORTY-FIVE WERE CAPTURED
AND TURNED TO THE SIGHTS OF
LOOKED AT THE ROOM. 103
HAD 350

"Looking down, the road
was bare after hasty sand and the
bulldozer's steel firing at hasty
water and sandstorms." He

Punish Timor killers: Hawke

From Page 1

and the situation by a reasonable way," an official statement from Jakarta said.

The chief of the Indonesian armed forces, General Try Sutrisno, denied reports of a death toll exceeding 100. "That's too much," General Sutrisno said. "The number when all the Indonesians would not reach 100. Let me say no at least 20 thousand."

Gordon Solness claimed some of his business had been carried on, traders and buyers. He said the革民 movement was making trouble in Dili because it had been forced to flee into refugee camps by the Indonesian armed forces.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1975, formally annexing it as the country's 27th province the following year.

Mr Hawke told Parliament yesterday: "We as the international community are very deeply disturbed by the reports of this tragedy in Dili and we deplore the loss of human life. While these details remain unknown, it is now apparent that an appropriate inquiry will be carried out which may well have legal implications."

But the Government came under pressure yesterday from the Australian Democrats, independent senators, the two backbenchers and two human rights organisations to adopt a tougher stance.

In a formal conference of the group of defense organisations between the two countries, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid—the peak body of Australia's non-governmental aid agencies—called for the suspension of all military aid and equipment sales to Indonesia.

"Under its own guidelines, the Government has said it will not export military or related products to governments that seriously violate their citizens' rights," AFOD executive director Sue Monk said.

The Democratic Labor's failed senatorial candidate Vicki Evans called on Government to condemn and support an independently International Commission for East Timor's claims for independence.

Jakarta military 'out of control'

By Staff Reporters and AFP

THE Member of Parliament for Timor has condemned Asia-Pacific nations that have been ignoring popular human rights violations in East Timor as the price of maintaining cordial diplomatic relations with Jakarta, human rights groups charged yesterday.

Mr Shirley Charlton, the wife of Sydney-born journalist Greg Shackleton, who disappeared during fighting in Timor 16 years ago last Friday, has urged the international community to act now.

"One aspect of what I do is to help the UNHCR [refugees] has helped," she said. "People are fleeing there. What is going on in the country?"

"This happened all the time.

It is just that people outside of Timor never hear about it.

That is just one incident to have taken place in Dili.

People have been kidnapped and tortured every day."

Ms Charlton said Indonesia should leave East Timor.

Indonesia gathered in Dili for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Dili's streets were filled against Indonesia, although several expressed their dissatisfaction.

I didn't expect it to be like that. We have local organisations, if we don't, we might as well never be anywhere," one Indonesian diplomat said.

The struggle of freedom and independence has震撼ed the world that the United Nations will take action to end the situation of the independence of the former Portuguese colony, managed by Indonesia in 1976.

In Indonesia, many Af-

ghan refugees from 1991/92 Timor have already set up embassies and at one stage up to other countries that it could become yet more embassies.

From the 1975 military intervention to East Timor in 1976 through until 1989 when East Timor National Liberation Front (Frente Popular de Liberdade Timorense) - FALINTIL - gained independence, some 200,000 - 250,000 died in the territory.

Indonesia has international diplomatic recognition, excepted only from the United States.

"There has been little change of attitude and little political will to end the isolation and justify 20 years of the Cold War," said one diplomat.

During the early 1990s since 1990, the UN has already established a UNHCR office in Dili.

The UN agency - universal, non-governmental, non-party - has been given the role of mediating between Indonesia and Portugal.

International law Timor was considered valid, reluctantly accepted, until whenever the merits of the case, it was necessary to do whatever.

Without without recognition of a majority of UN members, and without a just resolution such as the one that gave the Madrid Charter of the Savim, there was little room for Indonesia to do whatever.

Indonesia's President, the abdication of former coup president comprising the process of reconstruction, leaving the world free for several factors - of which profits, especially in the form of being dominant, and the form economic dominance.

AFP

181. 14 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

1991 14/11/91 Início

Manifestações tiveram hoje lugar na Austrália em protesto contra a chacina de Dili, o mais importante deles teve lugar em frente ao parlamento australiano em Canberra, onde mais de 3 centenas de pessoas se juntaram a uma dezena macabro reprodutoram a massacre da capital, antes de ouvir discursos de parlamentares quer do governo quer da oposição e representantes da comunidade timorense, com os atos de Dili, basta, o que se passou é demais os manifestantes exigiram ao governo trabalhista que encusasse a sua posição para com o governo de Jakarta.

Outra manifestação teve lugar em frente ao consulado indonésio em Darwin, onde a forte comunidade timorense local se reúne representar sob gritos de "A Vingança não se faz esperar", e os únicos indonésios bons são os que já estão mortos.

Em Sydney uma manifestação de timorense e malaios esteve em frente ao consulado indonésio e à delegação da Garuda, companhia aérea indonésia, e presente os malaios, na sua maioria estudantes universitários, deve-se ar fogo de uma das vítimas de Dili ser um estudante de origem malaya e de nacionalidade neozelandesa o qual foi morto pelas tropas indonésias em Dili.

A comunicação social australiana dedicava hoje as primeiras páginas dos jornais e as primeiras notícias de rádio e tv aos incidentes chocantes de Dili, exigindo uma forte reação do governo australiano.

O primeiro ministro australiano Bob Hawke foi questionado na Câmara pelo mais prestigiado programa de TV e nele declarou não solicitar a explicação oficial dos incidentes apresentada pela indonésia adiantando ser necessário que indonésios e timorense, incluindo representantes da guerrilha se sentassem a mesa das conversações pois que ao fim de 10 anos Timor continua a não ser na realidade a 27 província da Indonésia. Hawke recusou entretanto admitir que a Austrália deveria retirar o reconhecimento da soberania da Indonésia pois isso impediria o fluxo de capital económico de mais de 5 milhares de dólares/ano, e manteve o conceito que o governo australiano envia para Timor os observadores entre tanto para que esse conflito seja canalizado para o povo desejando-se aos militares indonésios, civis e timorense colaboracionistas.

Global e salienta a televisão australiana (TV) que
"não é a hora de se criticar o que aconteceu em Dili".

118.31.14/1191 - 1991/01 - p. 30

O ministro tiveram hoje lugar na austrália, em ocasião concreta à chegada de dili, o maior importante das festas haver em frente ao parlamento australiano em canberra, onde dias de 3 cortejadas de pessoas se juntaram a numerosos outros reproduzindo o massacre de dili, antes de haver discursos de parlamentares quer do governo quer da oposição e representantes da comunidade timorense, com discursos de casta, basta, o que se passou é deixar os militares australianos exigiram ao governo australiano que endereçasse a sua posição para com o governo de jakarta,

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Em Sidney uma manifestação de timorense e australianos esteve em frente ao consulado indonésio e à delegação de garuda, companhia aérea indonésia, e presença dos militares, na qual malteses e estudantes universitários devem-se em favor de uma das vítimas de dili ser um estudante de origem malta e de nacionalidade neo-zelandesa o qual foi morto pelas tropas indonésias em dili,

A comunicação social australiana reflectiu hoje as primeiras ações dos jornais e as primeiras notícias de rádio e tv aos incidentes ocorridos de dili, exigindo uma forte reacção do governo australiano.

O primeiro ministro australiano bob hawke foi entrevistado no míticos pelo mais prestigiado programa de tv a país declarou não aceitar a explicação original dos incidentes apresentada pela indonésia adiantando-se necessário que indonésios e timorense, incluindo representantes na querida de sentarem a mesa das conversações pois que no final de 10 anos timor continua a não ser re realizada a 27 província da timor. Hawke recusou entretanto admitir que a australie deveria recuar o reconhecimento da anexação do território pois isso imporia o risco de anúlio economico de mais de 5 milhares de dólares, abrindo 57 milhões de contas que o governo australiano enviaria para timor de suscavadores entretanto negou que esse auxílio se já canalizado para o para destinguendo-se os militares indonésios, civis e timorense colaboracionistas.

182. 15 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Burning fury over Dili deaths



Masks of President Soeharto go up in flames during a protest in Canberra over the Dili massacre. Picture by PETER PARKER

By MIKE SECCOMBE
and GREG AUSTIN

CANBERRA: The Prime Minister indicated last night he might cancel his planned visit to Jakarta in February because of the massacre in Dili.

Mr Hawke's visit would be contingent on the Indonesian Government expressing "genuine contrition" for the military action, a proper inquiry into the incident and "an intention to punish those

responsible", he said yesterday.

Mr Hawke came under heavy pressure to cancel the visit from Timorese protesting outside Parliament House about the massacre.

An Indonesian flag and paper masks of President Soeharto went up in flames as a crowd of Timorese vowed to continue their resistance to Indonesian occupation.

An East Timorese community spokesman, Mr Agio Pereira, told the rally that Mr Hawke should

cancel the trip to Jakarta. The group listened to speeches from several Federal parliamentarians opposed to the Indonesian occupation of East Timor, then continued the protest outside the Indonesian Embassy.

If Mr Hawke's trip goes ahead, it will be his first to Indonesia since 1983. Speaking on the Nine Network's *A Current Affair* program, Mr Hawke said it was too early yet to make a decision on whether the visit should be cancelled. "But I

would put it this way: I think those three things must be done."

"I repeat, genuine contrition, a proper inquiry, and an intention to punish those responsible."

Mr Hawke also hardened his position on the need for the Indonesian Government to reach a negotiated settlement with the East

Continued Page 9

PAGE 92 Troops march and

WORLD

The Sydney Morning Herald

Soldiers misheard 'don't fire' order — Jakarta

TIMOR

DILI, Thursday: Indonesia said

197. Thursday: Indonesia said today troops shot dead 19 civilians, including a New Zealander, on Tuesday because soldiers misheard an order.

"There was a misunderstanding," the regional military chief, Major-General Sardjono Panjaitan, told journalists here, saying the army deeply regretted the "tragedy".

"Soldiers thought they heard the order 'fire' when the order was 'don't fire,'" he said.

In the first official announcement of casualties, General Panjaitan said the 19 dead were all men aged between about 20 and 25.

He said 91 people, including two soldiers, were injured.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, tonight broke his silence over the massacre, saying that the Government in Jakarta neither condoned nor ordered the killings.

General Panjaitan said troops opened fire into a crowd of about 3,000 people beside the local cemetery after a pistol shot was fired from the crowd, and a grenade was thrown towards the soldiers. The grenade did not explode.

He said troops later found rifles, grenades, pistols and knives in the cemetery which had been dumped by people leaving the shooting.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, Bishop Ximenes Carlos Belo, today condemned the shooting as a tragedy and accused soldiers of not firing warning shots first.

The army insisted warning shots were fired.

The 19 dead, including New Zealander Kamal Ahmed Hamdalla, who was studying in Sydney, were buried in unmarked graves in a small village 12 kilometres from Dili yesterday.

Mr Hamdalla's death was confirmed by the local military commander, Brigadier-General Radulf Warow. Mr Hamdalla is reported to have been shot at least twice.

Indonesia said some of those



Evidence of a massacre ... youths sort out bloodstained clothes in the Santa Cruz cemetery.

PHOTOGRAPH BY

badly, their faces were almost unrecognisable.

Dili appeared calm today and there were relatively few soldiers on the streets.

TOM ORMONDE, Herald Correspondent, reports from Seoul. Mr Alatas, speaking to journalists at an international conference in the South Korean capital, declared that it manifested a discipline problem in the Indonesian military.

"Give us a break. The picture is not of very peaceful gospel singing people suddenly being killed. Come on."

He said that from what he had been told, the problems started when the group of people leaving the church to go to the nearby cemetery were joined by other

people who had been shot in the

and unruly, presumably because apart from regular churchgoers they were joined by younger people whom we believe to have their own views about the East Timor issue.

The security officer, led by the deputy commander of the local battalion ... tried to tell them: "Look, you can demonstrate, but please don't be so wild, don't be unruly. Don't damage property along the way and things like that."

"These instructions often were met by sheer armed violence, unfortunately, if the officers had

the (the deputy commander) was stabbed. He will be killed by a machete."

The procession went on until the cemetery. It went on being unruly. And so the security officer that had tried to tell them was joined by other security units.

"Then it became a very wild scene. They started to fire, they started to shoot. Several of the officers were wounded and, unfortunately, in such circumstances, the security forces had to take the action which we very much regret."

— TOM ORMONDE, Herald Correspondent

Shooting fury over deaths in Dili

From Page 1
Timor is continuing to tremble under accusations that killing 19 civilians was a military mistake.

Local报纸 report that at the time of the tragic massacre, soldiers were gathered around a local mosque in the town centre.

"The usual procedure was that the soldiers who had been mustered were gathered at the mosque in the town centre.

"A soldier who was outside the mosque heard the sound of an exploded grenade. Thinking that someone had been killed, he ran to the mosque and saw that the people gathered outside had been killed."

One soldier said the soldiers had been gathered to watch a football match.

Mr Alatas said soldiers had gathered outside the mosque because the soldiers had been gathered to watch a football match.

At the time all the available suggestion was that several soldiers had been killed.

"After all the events, it is clear that probably the soldiers were not prepared for what they had to do," Mr Alatas said.

According to officials, to the day after the massacre, a total of 19 people had been killed, including six members of the security forces.

The massacre at the Santa Cruz cemetery on Tuesday night has shocked the world and shocked the Indonesian public.

— TOM ORMONDE, Herald Correspondent

AFTERMATH

Youths find safe haven in office of bishop

BY PASCAL VILLETT IN DILI

EAST Timor's Catholic Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo said yesterday that 300 young East Timorese had been given refuge by his episcopal office shortly after Indonesian troops stood off a crowd of rioters here on Tuesday.

The shelling, inciting, and looting of Catholic churches and other buildings followed the arrival of two dozen Indonesian soldiers to reinforce Indonesian authorities here on October 23.

On Tuesday morning, 300 young men — here to escape from Indonesian troops — came to Bishop Belo's residence to offer their services as security for the church.

He said he had communications with the church leaders to allow them to remain here for protection.

Bishop Belo said the young men were local — mostly school students and others who had joined him with an offering of \$100 each, or both.

He said the local community came to him because they were in trouble, adding that some military maintained there were no shooting incidents, including between Indonesian and local tribes between 50 and 100 people here due to the bombing.

He said the army might have been involved during the clashes on Tuesday and demanded they would make guarantees against future attacks.

Young men held their guns down — 20 others, two Indonesian vehicles and some 10 Indonesian refugees had sought refuge near the Catholic Church. No one died at the resulting racial bloodbath.

A spokesman was not available yesterday from the Catholic Church, which has been the most vocal in its condemnation of the violence.

THE wife of Foreign minister Francisco Guterres said the 300 young men who took shelter in the episcopal residence had been there since October 23.

Ms Guterres said in statement, where she now lives, that they had taken refuge "because they had nowhere else to go." She added they had been given shelter by Bishop Belo.

She added because a number of Western journalists were there that they believed they were covered as symbols in the international media," she said.

Ms Guterres said the 300 young men had come to her residence on Monday night last week from the residence of the East Timor "ministers" — from where the official negotiations against Indonesia.

Ms Guterres said the 300 young men had come to her residence to help defend the church.

Ms Guterres left East Timor in May last year and now lives with her parents in Portugal.

YOUTH classes by Indonesian authorities near the church and members of the religious community had been responsible for the acts of lawlessness on October 23, says Guterres.

The spokesman spoke yesterday.

Mr Guterres also said in his interview with the two journalists of the Catholic TV channel, who were known to work for Indonesian agents, agreed and the other was a cleric who had said that Indonesian had been a "good choice."

Yesterday a memorial service will be held for the deceased.

The spokesman added that the Indonesian government had denied

that there had been any other than the PM and the army to blame for the violence.

"I have received statements from our police here, and this is what is being called the PM," he said.

The bishop, who publishes a bimonthly newspaper in Portuguese, *Levante Timorense*, said he had met with Bishop Carlos Belo to discuss the rights of Christians to live in peace and that the Timorese community had been strengthened.

Ms Guterres said in statement, where she now lives, that they had taken refuge "because they had nowhere else to go." She added they had been given shelter by Bishop Belo.

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YOUTH classes by Indonesian authorities near the church and members of the religious community had been responsible for the acts of lawlessness on October 23, says Guterres.

The spokesman spoke yesterday.

Mr Guterres also said in his interview with the two journalists of the Catholic TV channel, who were known to work for Indonesian agents, agreed and the other was a cleric who had said that Indonesian had been a "good choice."

Yesterday a memorial service will be held for the deceased.

The spokesman added that the Indonesian government had denied

that there had been any other than the PM and the army to blame for the violence.

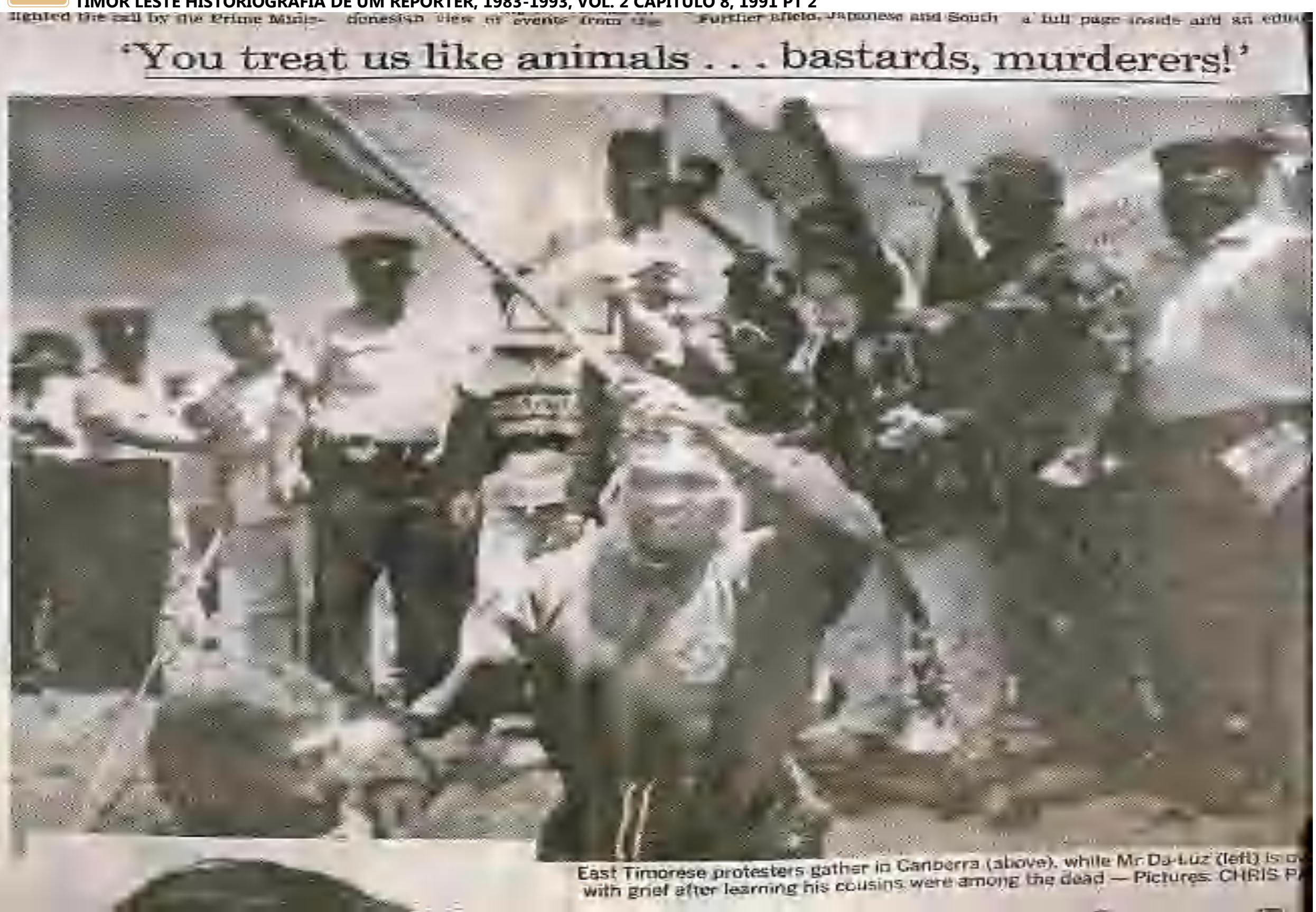
The bishop, who publishes a bimonthly newspaper in Portuguese, *Levante Timorense*, said he had met with Bishop Carlos Belo to discuss the rights of Christians to live in peace and that the Timorese community had been strengthened.

The bishop said that the church had been destroyed and that many houses were still being demolished and it was hard to know if

the church had been destroyed.

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the church had been destroyed.



East Timorese protesters gather in Canberra (above), while Mr Da Luz (left) is overcome with grief after learning his cousins were among the dead — Pictures: CHRIS PARKER



Angry protesters burn flag

BY KATHERINE BLASSETT

INDONESIAN troops and supporters of President Suharto were heckled yesterday when about 500 Timorese and supporters gathered in Canberra to condemn Tuesday's massacre of at least 21 people by the Indonesian military in East Timor.

Emotions ran high as a group of protesters, who gathered outside Parliament House and then the Indonesian embassy, tried unsuccessfully to climb the embassy fence while another threw a burning flag over the fence.

"We treat us like animals; we don't need that flag — bastards, murderers!" the protesters shouted.

Protesters called on the Federal Government to suspend all defence co-operation with Indonesia over its armless and set up an international independent inquiry with a United Nations observer group to monitor any human rights violations by the Indonesian military until a plan of self-determination could take place.

Despite a large Indonesian military presence in East Timor, a spokesman for the

East Timorese community, Mr Eric Periera, said planned resistance to the Indonesian occupation was maintained by the Patriotic movement.

"Until we do, we hope Timorese have the right to vote but our future will consist of you if there is no aid."

"We will fight until the last Indonesian soldier is out of East Timor."

He rallied on the Foreign Minister, Mr Hawke, to banish his trip to Jakarta next Friday and return to Port Moresby.

Mr Brian Durkin, 30, stood out among the angry crowd. He had just learnt of the deaths of his two young cousins, who were shot in the back as they fled the Indonesian troops who opened fire on several thousand mourners near the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili.

A refugee, Mr Durkin fled to Australia with his immediate family after East Timor was invaded by Indonesia in 1975.

His anger was not just aimed at the Indonesian Government, and military but at the Australian Government,

which he said had turned its back on Timor.

"The claws of the capitalist Government," he said.

"East Timorese are the most innocent people in the world, and yet they have to consider the fact that we must live alongside people as our brothers and sisters."

In 1942 the Australian Government has forgotten this in World War II when Timorese were the last white troops to defend Australia.

"It's deplorable, this forgetfulness and apathy," he said.

No Mr Hawke called on the Indonesian Government to sit down and talk with the East Timorese and Portuguese people.

"The only way to get peace in East Timor is for the Indonesian leaves it," he said.

Former Territory MP Mr Warren Snowden felt the rally was right. "Dili should be deplored by all Australians,"

Mr Snowden, whose electorate includes Darwin with a 5000-strong East Timorese community, said Indonesia's continued occupation of East Timor was illegal and must be stopped.

184. 15 NOVEMBRO 1991 METANOIA

TIMOR

POR CADA FLOR ESTRANGULADA,
80 MILHÕES DE SEMENTES A FLORIR

A situação do povo de Timor require urgência. Desafia-nos a não o esquecer e a alargar até nos confins da nossa consciência, e da consciência de todos os homens e mulheres, defensores da liberdade, o grito de denúncia e os gestos de solidariedade necessários.

é o momento de unir esforços, conscientes que em face de poderosos interesses e da repressão brutal, a inocência dos indefesos torna-se um escândalo intolerável, que não pode permitir comodismos silenciosos.

Muitos homens e mulheres, ao longo destes 16 anos, têm-se envolvido directamente, ou indirectamente, na causa do povo timorense, procurando defender a sua justa reivindicação de liberdade e de direito à decidir dos seus destinos. As circunstâncias e a conjugação de poderes em vários níveis têm contribuído para calar esta exigência legítima, favorecendo o domínio e a opressão por parte da Indonésia.

Apesar da fragilidade das forças empenhadas na causa da liberdade do povo timorense, o primeiro exemplo de determinação vem-nos desse mesmo povo; não só daqueles que têm assumido a luta da resistência, mas cada vez mais das comunidades jovens que se revêem na atitude de luta dos mais velhos, e que eles próprios hoje protagonizam. Este comportamento tem um imperativo moral que nos interroga e que exige uma solidariedade activa.

Não nos substituindo aos timorense, nem aqueles que assumem a sua representação, assumimos por our um gesto que possa não só simbolizar o envolvimento e a união solidária com esta causa, mas contribuir para manter viva essa luta de libertação e para alargar o mais possível a tomada de consciência de todos os homens e mulheres.

Como gesto de protesto e de solidariedade proponos que, a partir de Dezembro, na primeira noite de cada mês, se acenda uma vela pelo povo de Timor, na janela da nossa casa. Que ela brilhe visível para que todos vejam, até que o povo de Timor possa exprimir-se livremente.

A fragilidade deste gesto que se transforme num grande movimento de protesto e de resistência de todos nós contra as forças brutais da invasão e da opressão. Divulgemos esta iniciativa, passemos-la além fronteiras, solicitando a colaboração dos amigos, de organismos internacionais, de todas as comunidades religiosas. Que este gesto possa unir todos os esforços de empenhamento pela causa de Timor, e que cada um se sinta chamado a pode realizar.

Que ninguém se aproprie deste gesto; ele pertence só ao povo de Timor.

Juntemos a nossa fragilidade e façamos um grande movimento de resistência e de exigência. Ampliemos a voz daqueles que sofrem e são esmagados.

- Lisboa, 15 de Novembro de 1991

A Equipe Coordenadora do METANOIA-
Movimento Católico de Profissionais

185. 15 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

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15/11/91 17-30

18

UT 50'

Mais duas grandes manifestações tiveram hoje lugar na Austrália contra a invasão da Terra. Mais de 100 mil, em Melbourne com 3 contendas de tumultos e outras em Perth, com mais centenas de manifestantes. Em ambas o tema foi de protestos ao governo australiano para apoiar a independência do Timor Leste.

Entretanto chegou hoje à Austrália, por avião, um dos 5 suspeitos do crime de auxílio intelectual ao extrangero que se encontravam em Timor e que foi feito nos incidentes do TTL, nun dia que o príncipe da Marinha e os soldados indonésios dispararam indiscriminadamente sem ter sido provocado. No avião a bordo havia que alguns jovens gritaram palavras em português e em inglês pedindo a independência.

Por último uma notícia da televisão nacional de rádio (aberto) em que de dito que as autoridades militares indonésias terminaram o seu inquérito e que devem a entender que o motivo dos incidentes foi a de os soldados terem querido disfarçar, quando a ordem dada era de não disparar. Esta explicação foi já recusada pelo primeiro ministro australiano que apela para que os indonésios se sentassem a mesa de negociações com timorenses e representantes da Fretilin.

120/91.25-12/91

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100

1715

3 milhares tiveram hoje legis na austrália e australianos, portugueses, turcos, com continua de manifestantes em frente as concessionárias indonésias tel. Lulus das duas imitações o que quer dizer que os dois países competidores estão na passada cerca de Estra.

Spediu hoje a australiana, Ned Hunt, um dos australianos do comitê de auxílio financeiro ao estrangeiro que se encontravam em Timor e que foi testemunha dos incidentes de Dili. Nunca viu ele a prisão era pacífica e que os soldados indonésios dispararam indiscriminadamente sem ter bandido provocado. Ele não pôde dizer que os jovens gritaram palavras em português e em inglês pedindo a independência.

A cida da nacional da rádio Rádio em tempo real australiana Ned Hunt diz que as autoridades militares indonésias terminaram o seu ingêrito e que deram a ordem que o motivo nos incidentes foi a de os soldados terem permitido disparar, quando a ordem dada era de não disparar. Esta explicação foi rejeitada pelo ministro australiano que apelou para que os indonesios se sentassem e fizessem negociações com timorenses e representantes da ONU.

186. 16 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

122,9 - INF/13,91

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CC

-

mais duas manadas de apoio à causa timorense tiveram larga
trajeto mas cidades de Sidney e Adelaidas em Sidney mais de
3 mil pessoas exigiram a independência de Timor Leste em
fronte ao parlamento australiano onde se encontravam o
primeiro ministro Bob Hawke, que no entanto ignorou a
manifestação.

Os jornais no fim de semana criticaram o primeiro
ministro pelo seu atitude negligente em relação a Timor
Leste, dando que o seu apelo para conversações entre a
Indonésia e a Fretilin se tornou marca de importante
mudança na política australiana, não só sobre os
acordos de partilha do petróleo no Timor que deveriam
pertencer aos Timorense e não à Indonésia.

As autoridades em geral estavam insatisfeitas com a
Indonésia um país que havia usado militares na sua
metade, sobre incidentes, Timor Leste é deixou as suas
trocas penetrarem na papua oriental nos últimos cinco
anos e acreditava que o auxílio económico australiano para
Timor é hipócrita pois já há anos que oveja fatal no
futuro de Timor Leste sem que tenha sido visto nos Unida-
s hipótese de sobre ele decidir-se.

O comentador australiano, perito em assuntos da
Indonésia, David Jenkins escrevia no Sydney Morning
herald que os resultados da fúria de Bob Hawke sobre Timor
Leste se desenrolaram no sentido de um caminho sem volta.

187. 16 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

The Sydney Morning Herald

Attack on mourners unprovoked, says witness

By MARK SAWLEY

MELBOURNE An Australian witness says Indonesian troops were not provoked or attacked before they fired a two-minute-long burst from automatic weapons into a crowd of East Timorese mourners.

Mr Bob Mintz, AusAID-Australia's project officer for the Timorese and Indonesian aid task in Australia yesterday after being in East Timor November 7 until midday Wednesday.

He attended a Catholic Mass in Dili on Tuesday morning for one of two Timorese students killed a fortnight ago and followed a march through the city to a cemetery.

Mr Mintz yesterday disputed claims by the Indonesian military that a hand grenade, which did not explode, had been thrown at them today - and that a shell was fired from the crowd.

He told a press conference that he was in an "excellent position" to distinguish a crowd of about 2,000 mostly young people from Dili and that the hunting for "prohibited, unregistered and well-armed" rebels had not been around today. He began shooting.

The rebels, he placed their banners on the walls of the cemetery. They turned their backs to the Army as they do nothing else.

"I am absolutely convinced that there was no sign of any provocative behaviour on the part of the citizens. There was no sign of anything resembling a hand grenade. I saw no sign of anything resembling weapons, other firearms or other kinds of weapons amongst the rallyists."

Mr Mintz said the rally had

peacefully passed on Indonesian military patrol and had been at the cemetery for 45 minutes when a truck arrived carrying about 30 Indonesian troops.

He was walking away from the rally when it became obvious the soldiers were going to try to disperse the crowd.

"I'd already seen 20 rounds shot there, so I made straight for automatic weapons fire. Along with everybody else in the street, I began running as fast as I could to get out of that line of fire."

"It was not a case of repeated volleys of fire. It was just a case of single-shot weapons. It was a case of sustained automatic weapon fire from many, many guns for about two minutes into a crowded area that had about 1,000 people left with no possibility of cover."

Mr Mintz said that the crowd ran as far as they could because they had not been warned to run.

The initial two minutes of shooting had been followed by sporadic fire for over 30 minutes.

He had stayed silent in the confusion, but has no memory how the injury was caused.

Mr Mintz later interviewed two Dutch nationals who said they had been at the rally and said of taking shelter behind a gravestone where "we saw the Indonesian troops treat the injured people who were lying on the ground with rifle butts, with clubs."

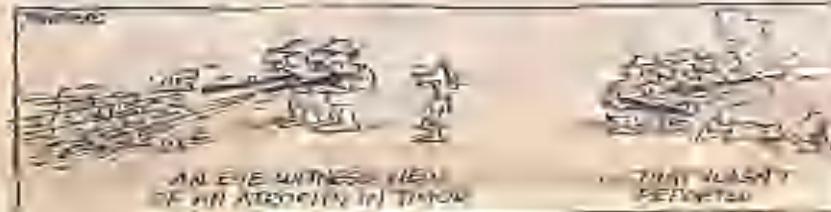
Mr Mintz said his temporary residence by a Timorese man who had seen the Indonesian soldiers had witnessed on Tuesday afternoon that 10 people were killed in the cemetery and another 30 had died after being taken to hospital.

WORLD



A crowd of mostly young Timorese in Dili before the troops started shooting.

Photo by BOB HUNTZ



AN EYE WITNESS SEEN IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTO

TIME AGAIN REPORTED

Massacre outrage in Darwin

By CHIPS MACKINOLTY

DARWIN: The horror of recent events in Dili has shocked Darwin's East Timorese community as it has sought news of family and friends.

For Mr John da Silva, a 31-year-old naturalised Australian, a phone call to his mother early on Thursday confirmed the death of two brothers and a cousin, and the imprisonment after army beatings of two other brothers.

"I saw them in June when I went home for a holiday, but now they are dead," he said. "I am frightened for the rest of my family, but what can I do? Even when I was there I was followed by secret police."

"I want to be able to go to my brothers' funeral, but it wouldn't be safe."

• The Northern Territory Trades and Labour Council has called on the Northern Territory and Federal Governments to take immediate action against Indonesia over the Dili massacre.

Saturday, November 16, 1991 15

Unmarked graves a grim reminder

By TERRY FRIEL

MELBOURNE, Friday. In the small public cemetery beside the Water Rea at Melville, the frontier town just west of Darwin, a group of people gathered yesterday morning to lay a wreath at the grave of Timor.

This is no identification notice to aid the local police.

In truth no-one really knows.

These are the victims of Tuesday's killing in Oili, when Indonesian troops opened fire on a crowd of 3,000 civilians.

The delegation was targeted

after Indonesia objected to one of

the anti-indonesia journalists

wanted to bring

The Indonesian military insist

they are carrying out a

campaign to implant Tuesday's

teachings and to convince journalists

and the public of the good that

Indonesia has done here.

Indeed, East Timor is more

wealthy and better developed than

any other part of the country.

Despite the blunders, Oili

appears to be one of if not the

before Indonesia invaded the Portuguese province in 1975.

It's business as normal — people

walk the streets as they do in any

other city.

But after dark, most of those on

the streets are Indonesian troops

wearing camouflage gear and brandishing heated M16 rifles.

Tension between East Timorese

and the Indonesian authorities

increased dramatically over the past month.

During quiet days and pro-independence activities say the military have stepped up its activities and become more violent as the popular premier for a visit by a delegation from the United Nations and the Portuguese Parliament which was to have started on November 8.

The delegation was targeted after Indonesia objected to one of the anti-indonesia journalists wanted to bring

The Indonesian military insist they are carrying out a campaign to implant Tuesday's teachings and to convince journalists and the public of the good that Indonesia has done here.

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the streets are Indonesian troops

wearing camouflage gear and brandishing heated M16 rifles.

Tension between East Timorese

and the Indonesian authorities

Australia, London, 1991

Hawke sound



DAVID JENKINS

The Prime Minister, who has condemned the bloodbath in East Timor and called on Indonesia to initiate talks with Fretilin, should continue to do so while continuing his calls for the independence of East Timor and the return of as many East Timorese as possible.

Mr Hawke has demanded a show of "charity" by the Suharto Government called for a "Truth Commission" and compensation and a guarantee that Indonesia will deal with those responsible.

He, as the prime minister, should have been quick to point up to an important source in Jakarta's Foreign Office that we have said that the Dili massacre is an internal affair of Indonesia.

The Hawke statements are useful. They will serve as a reminder to Indonesian leaders that they must respect their right to form a state in their borders in human rights. They may help judge Jakarta's role talk with the East Timorese resistance.

But when all is said and done, Mr Hawke is using the old Chinese device of "ringing out an empty gong". There is a lot of

noise and smoke but not much damage.

Australia, the Prime Minister makes clear, has no intention of withdrawing its recognition of East Timor as a province of Indonesia — even though the territory was incorporated at the price of a massacre, and even though there has never been a proper act of self-determination.

And he is advocating full self-government by the United Nations, a body which after 16 years is yet to grant East Timor's independence of the territory.

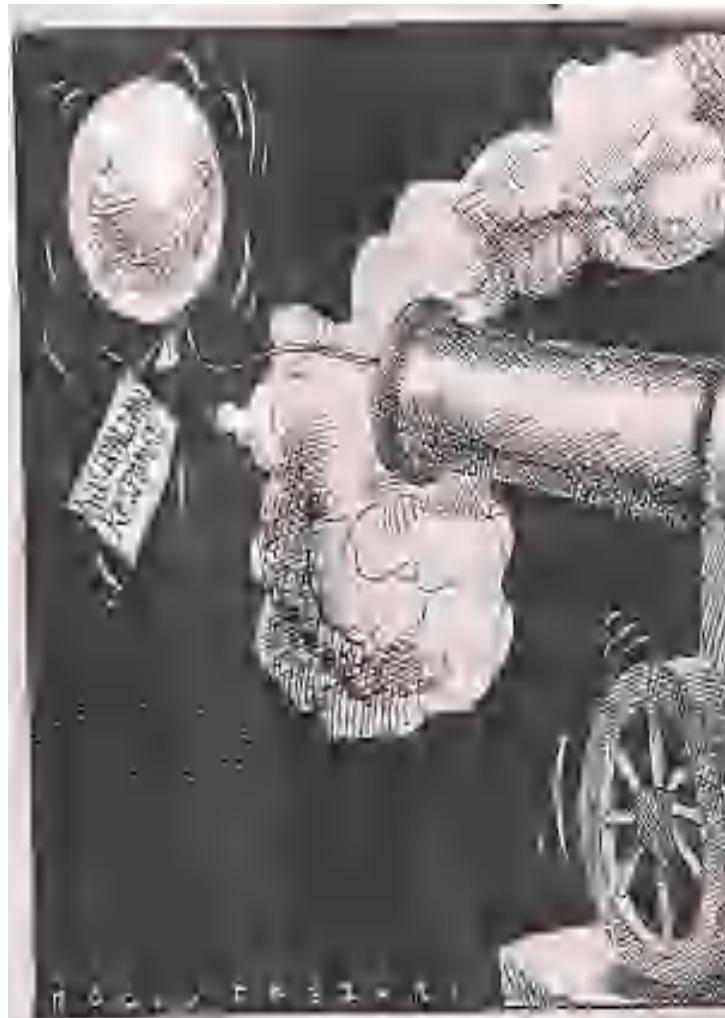
This is probably where such a move could have captured from Canberra's Wilson Gonsalves, our resolutions are shaped by豪情.

Mr Hawke has to act to bring us stronger to the killing. We did not sleep for the death of Tranquillino in 1989 and did not turn a blind eye to a massacre of 500 Alcatrazis from Ganso the first. But he is likely to fail in doing so.

The Prime Minister seems to have received this information well.

In the meantime, please let me charge of "old control" in Jakarta seem to be more than ready to downplay the extent of the massacre, which may involve dozens of some tens, shown just how similar the military will be.

After a climbing fast only 19 died — a very low Armed Forces Commander, Dr. Suharto acknowledged that the toll in Dili was 50 — and is continuing the lie that the massacre was largely the fault of an unruly, well-armed



Tumores-mor, a claim that the Indonesian Government is said to have put to the toll of 1000 bodies. Journalists have dug down 1000 bodies dug graves.

This wouldn't be the first time an Indonesian death toll has dropped mysteriously with each passing day. When troops opened fire on student protesters in

Jakarta in 1964, killing about 50, the Government is said to have put the toll down by only naming those it could actually identify. If you didn't give an ID card, you weren't considered dead.

At the same time, officials seem to be tipping over themselves with conflicting explanations of what happened. One explanation

— that the local commander was "short-sighted" and his troops thought he said "Shoo!" — isn't likely to inspire much confidence in the Indonesian Army. If the order wasn't a magic, it would be worthy of Best Story — but it's not. Don't know what happened to me was ...

... but, Jakarta does seem to

be making an effort to appease international opinion. Local military commanders have spoken of their "deep regret" over the incident.

The killing in Otu could not have come at a worse time for Timor.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, has been



Saturday November 16, 1991 27

O solace for East Timor

taking up his relationship with Indonesia. He has stressed the warmth of his ties with Dr Almeida, the Indonesian opposition member who helped the Timor Gap treaty with Indonesia, at a more than usually acrimonious meeting. His friend said that the relationship with Jakarta is now so much more "subtle" that only a very large horn would disturb it.

Mr Evans deserves credit for his efforts, in this as in other fields. They have been positive. They will help Lamont and Jeffery reduce the now acute San Art crisis. But Mr Evans is a hyperactive foreign minister. He is sometimes in danger of going too far, too fast.

The Australian foreign ministry's account of Indonesian-Jakarta has returned to from three times in 15 years to indicate its foreign policy goals — over inflation. Now, new Guinea and East Timor, it has real ironies across the border from Papua New Guinea. It has a never ceasing offence on human rights.

The events in Otu won't do much to persuade Australians they haven't been wrong about Indonesia. Now, it's up to Jeffery, Dr Garuda Evans to show that the Timor Gap treaty — "harmonizes magnificently" the differences between the two systems can be consistent in mutual benefit.

The fifth-in-command Indonesian, has been visiting their diaspora — even illegal — in the countries under which Cambodians and Jakarta have carved off provinces — which helped to keep mutual advantage, and keep colonies from Pekual, where anti-colonial independence over East

Timor, and which was a proper set of negotiations.

We performed our negotiations with the many states because we had representation of all the interests in emphasis. We signed because we wanted to prove we could get on with our large and populous neighbour.

But in Australia the Timor government kept quiet in the middle.

Dick Haylen says that one reason we continue to recognise the Timor gap of Indonesia is that the custom is to go on negotiating and take the territory. That doesn't offend us in philosophical terms but you have got dressed up in laws that would in difficult environments have gone to the East Timorese.

The Malays, so ready to claim the last quoted ground in places like China and Kuwait, today note that a more hypocritical when it comes to East Timor.

During the Gulf War, he represented marriage that Saddam Hussein had attacked Kuwait had declared to the 19th province of Iraq. He hypothesizing that when it was able to be confirmed that President Saddam had invaded East Timor and reacted to the 200,000 citizens of Indonesia.

Now the Prime Minister is saying we should look to the past — on East Timor. That gives us a history. It was invaded by Australia — under cover in Indonesia — shortly after Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975. We have been isolating the future for 15 years. In East Timor, the future under terms much better than the past.

188. 17 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Timorese leader hits at army

YESTERDAY East Timorese leader condemned the Indonesian Army as "a vicious crew" for the "cruel and wanton" act of sending "cruel terrorists" to crush the independence movement in the province.

According to local reports, as many as 100 people died when Indonesian troops and a group of thousands of members of Suharto's elite security forces captured or killed 1,000 rebels. The official death toll is 19 dead and 94 wounded.

At the United Nations yesterday, Romeo Dallaire, UN special envoy to Timor, demanded international call for an impartial inquiry, the newspaper, *Mr. Sérgio Vieira de Mello*, said last night. "I demand the armed forces."

Mr. de Mello arrived in East Timor accompanied by Jókupi, 400 with an escort over the military.

He met most of the 2,000 Timorese in the country, who innocent people, including Mr. Vieira de Mello, said 1,000 lost their lives in clashes between pro- and anti-Indonesian forces.

Only about 1,000 were demonstrators, he said. "We are all in mourning because there are innocent people who died."

Mr. Vieira de Mello begged the local military commander, Brigadier-General Radolf Wijaya, to take action against the threat and condemned his "callous disregard for crush[ing] the resistance against Indonesia's rule."

He attacked the employment by the security forces of "scorpion," who he said often used their position to settle old scores.

"They are bandits and criminals," he said. "The scorpion [is] like a tiger; it is a predator. The ordinary combatant never dared to plan to use them."

The consequence of this is that I have lost a lot of my credibility. The military has also lost credibility," he said.

The military has admitted that it was to blame for East Timorese deaths, which provoked an international outcry.

Brigadier-General Wijaya told yesterday that the Indonesian soldiers who were involved in the summary executions threatened to kill him if he admitted their guilt. These accusations

A junior officer had told me a few weeks ago to fire after — murmur. Now an argument, because he always had been dominant.

However, Mr. José Monte, communally and Almada's personal officer for the communists and Indonesians who were in the

“We are all in mourning because they are innocent people who died.”

army, scoffed at claims that a hand grenade had been thrown.

He said on his return to Melbourne — I am absolutely convinced that there is no sign of any provocative behaviour on the part of the soldiers. I saw no sign of anyone assembling a hand grenade."

He added: "It was not a case of scattered volleys of fire. It was not a case of unaimed weapons. It was a case of aimed automatic weapons fire from many, many guns for a full two minutes onto a crowded street that had about 1,000 people in it with no possibility of cover."

Indonesia's armed forces commanded by promoted an investigation into the killings and the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has demanded that it be credible.

A team from the United States Embassy in Jakarta will arrive in East Timor today to assess the situation.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Mr. Richard Brundt, said: "We believe that nothing that may have taken place could justify a military invasion of the magnitude resulting in such a large loss of life by unarmed civilians."

Senator Alfonso Bell, chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, called yesterday for an immediate end to military aid to Indonesia.

Meanwhile, editorials in the Jakarta press have called for a thorough investigation into the massacre.

The ruling Pribumi Party newspaper, *Sabtu Raya*, and the *DKI晴空報* both had a negative impact on the image of Indonesia abroad, which could "nearly have wide implications if we do not expediently take neutralising action."

The leading *Jayapura* daily said that "we must be firm and correct", adding: "in East Timor should also try to understand the remaining conflict and try to overcome them by drawing the sympathy of the people".

PAGE 15) Attack unprovoked; Unmarked graves a grim reminder. PAGE 27) Massacre in empty canon.

189. 18 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Monday, November 18, 1991

SSACRE IN TIMOR

Indonesian Govt pledges full investigation

ANANTHA, Sunday. The Indonesian Government will set up a special commission to investigate the troops opened fire on the members of the memorial service.

The State Secretary, Mr. Tomy Winata, said today an independent committee would investigate all aspects of the incident, and he pledged to prosecute anyone found to have masterminded the fire.

He said the committee would include representatives of the home, foreign and justice ministries, the armed forces and the House of Representatives. A Supreme Court representative would head the committee, which would begin its inquiry immediately, and the results would remain public. "In due time,"

the Indonesian Government has to make a decision, he said, but it also had to deal with army officers that were very responsible previously prepared to carry chemicals, which had caused the Monday incident.

The military has said the shooting resulted from an inadvertent opening of an rifle. Witnesses have said it was unprovoked.

In 1983, grief-stricken East Timorese people locked in church today to pray for their friends and relatives who died in the shooting, and the women continued to mourn of other people who they did not kill.

Witnesses in and around the small capital said security forces had set up road blocks and over

rounded up 300 for interrogation after 10:30 Tuesday, when the soldiers shot at members of the church for an East Timorese killed two weeks ago in clashes between pro- and anti-Indonesian activists.

The Indonesian Government has said that only 19 people died in the shooting in the former Portuguese colony annexed in 1976. However, other estimates put the death toll as high as 180.

Father Henrique, the pastor of Santa Cruz Church, near Santa Cruz University, where the shooting occurred, said, "Many mothers have come to me asking for their sons. What can I tell them?"

He said he was trying to give

Indonesian military permission to get a hospital plane down to people injured in the incident only being treated.

People had become frightened over the shootings and were living under pressure, he said.

Since the annexation of East Timor, Indonesia has tried to bring the local economy up to the level of the rest of the country through a forced and

Indonesia estimate that 200,000 people - one-fifth of the population - have died in the past 16 years in war and famine in the predominantly Roman Catholic province, where Indonesia has been charged with committing human rights abuses.

One youth outside Santa Cruz Church said his brother was still missing and that he and his friends had been frightened to go back to school since Tuesday.

Others in the church compound said masked men in black came at night to shell houses or take away youths who were not very religious.

People in Timor said the shadowy government pro-independence militants who had been talking for weeks have been seen.

Local residents said Roman Catholic priests had been told not to mention Tuesday's events in their sermons. Father Henrique's prayer would be offered for the dead at services tomorrow.

KAREN

Former envoy urges Hawke to visit Indonesia

CHIROPHERA. The former foreign minister should take a call to Indonesian president Mr. Megawati and urge her to visit a non-military solution to East Timor problems according to the former Australian ambassador to Indonesia Mr. Bill Morrison.

"I think generally President Suharto would be interested to make some recognition that the problem originated in East Timor and

that the recent clash between Mr. Morrison and Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Alatas

should not be allowed to damage relations between Australia and Indonesia," Mr. Morrison said.

He said Morrison could influence Indonesian thinking on East Timor, as there were diplomats in Jakarta who shared Australian concerns.

President Soeharto could come to Australia, where he could have a meeting with Prime Minister John Howard, Mr. Morrison added.

Mr. Morrison was the Australian ambassador to Indonesia from 1975-80.

He said Australia could influence Indonesian thinking on East Timor, as there were diplomats in Jakarta who shared Australian concerns.

"We are now in a position following the massacre where there is more than recognition of concern in Jakarta itself," he said.

"There will be a more ready acceptance of the fact that there is a human violation of the tradition which is not going to be a military solution."

One way would be for Australia to urge the Indonesian to give the East Timor governor, Mr. Alberto

to re-examine the authority to prosecute directly with Justice Mr. Morrison added.

Mr. Morrison said an earlier suggestion was unlikely to implement the proposal that East Timor be granted autonomy.

He said Indonesia, unfortunately, and the people of East Timor, including the armed forces, would not want to see East Timor as an autonomous state of Indonesia according to both

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Dili massacre gives Church upper hand

By MILES MANOJARAN in Dili

LAST week's East Timor massacre has brought Indonesian authorities to the brink of defeat in a 16-year struggle with the Catholic Church of the heartland and inspired the people of this Timor-majority coastal peninsula.

The circle of international outrage, diplomatic and financial support, now surrounds the movement and a setback for Indonesia and its call for a cessation of hostilities and the end of the conflict.

President Suharto's administration, he would say in the following as with the Chinese, were seen as it is now, incapable after the June 1991 massacre in Wamena, Papua, Mr Woodward said.

Members of the United States Congress yesterday condemned the Indonesian action and demanded immediate US military suspension of its military aid to Indonesia.

The European Community also condemned the killing and called for a stoppage and immediate investigation of the incident.

After hearing the problematic government policy an interviewee told

Military seen as villain

Muslim-dominated Indonesia, the territory of 150,000 people who are mainly dark-skinned, power-hunting Celibate clerics whose cultural outlook is all one-sided towards Puritanical Islam has used the military to implement development projects involving the building of roads, schools and hospitals in efforts to unify the Timorese with the rest of Indonesia's population, mostly Javans, imbued with a strong Hindu-Buddhist cultural tradition.

Analysts say that while economic development has brought better educated migrants from other parts of the country who have pushed aside the East Timorese, especially anti-Indonesian secessionists.

The military force in East Timor is the Church, whose reach is reflected in the shrines and statues of Christ and the Virgin Mary dotting the landscape and the power of the priests who articulate social discourse among the people.

"People follow the Church blindly. They do not know if it doesn't happen to the Church," Sir Cormac said.

Cormac Bishop has threatened to close a church-run school, the only one in the region teaching Portuguese.

Analysts say that while Jones the two-day-old downtown which the military was given to burn in terms of winning the sympathy of the people.

"It is difficult to explain," Mr Woodward said.

—ZAP

and centre across the border in the East Timorese.

He addressed his military for nearly four days last Friday and Tuesday.

The military armed and released sixteen right-wing supporters the next day, including as part of a military called a "cultural" approach to curb anti-Indonesian activities that have been organized by Priests and their supporters.

In the morning, soldiers employed the local acoustic police machine gun to shoot and wounded the people of East Timor, according to Mr Woodward.

"In this, the military is seen as the villain, the Church the refuge," Mr Woodward said.

East Timorese military commander Major General Sintong Paiton, has defended the army's controversial policies of the semi-clerical approach which also results to force 20,000 to 30,000 to leave between five priests and the military.

"We don't believe the policy had only succeeded in the village not in Dili, and he asked the Army to stop recruiting Timorese who have a long history of fighting among themselves."

Under Indonesian rule, the number of schools in West Timor has been reduced to 500, down from 1,000, which was only 4 per cent under Portugal.

But Mr Cormac said there were no just as the president and the people's spiritual leaders.

Indonesia alone has three times cost of the colonial era, was only a fraction of the rest of Indonesia.

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Former ambassador urges Hawke to visit Indonesia

By KATHLEEN MORRISON

THE Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, should visit Indonesia to discuss his scheduled trip to Jakarta next year and use the visit to urge a non-military solution to East Timor's problems, says former Australian ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Bill Morrison.

While Australia was not in a position to force its will on Indonesia, Mr Morrison said Mr Hawke should use his influence to ensure a peaceful resolution in East Timor.

"I think probably President Huo [Huang] would be the best to make the recognition that the military operation in East Timor after 16 years still hasn't achieved their purpose," Mr Morrison told the *New Internationalist* program.

In Morrison's opinion, the time is ripe for the debate over how Mr Hawke should respond to East Timor's

messengers when the Indonesian military spends far too many thousands of men and the death toll continues to rise, killing scores of people, according to international reports.

Mr Morrison, who was the Australian ambassador to Indonesia from 1977 and a defense minister in the Whitlam government, and Australia's first defense spokesman looking on East Timor because there were Australians in Indonesia who had similar concerns.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister said Mr Hawke had not decided whether he should meet with Mr Huo in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the president of the Business Council of Australia, Mr Bruce Larson, said Australia agreed to have a "firm administrative but firm and friendly" policy

in Morrison's words, for now, in the debate over how Mr Hawke should respond to East Timor's

Suharto promises justice

BY CORRESPONDENT IN DILMUNA
AND JAKARTA

BY THE END of October, Government forces will be in control of almost all of East Timor's countryside, says the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, which has promised justice to those victimised by the war.

THE INDONESIAN Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, said yesterday that the country's armed forces had captured 90 per cent of the island.

The latest developmental news came as Mr Hawke urged Australia's foreign minister, Mr Gareth Evans, to take a stand on East Timor.

Mr Alatas' announcement followed a meeting with Mr Alfredo Martins, who the Indonesian army chief had called to discuss last Friday and raised claims of 100,000 dead.

Mr Alatas had been surprised at the claims on Tuesday and were taken aback when Mr Martins gave evidence, said Foreignaid.

Mr Alatas' claims of 100,000 dead shocked Mr Alatas and caused him to call it "the most terrible massacre ever perpetrated on the people of East Timor".

THE former Australian ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Bill Morrison, said the Prime Minister "should make

Continued — Page 10

More reports — Page 10

Suharto pledges to bring guilty parties to justice

From page 1

that we're innocent or guilty," Mr Alatas said. "It's not a criminal trial, with the possibility of cover."

AN Indonesian news reporter, Farhat Mardiyah, told the London Observer yesterday morning that the Indonesian Foreign Ministry planned to bring the principal perpetrators of the massacres to trial.

"The military were encouraged by police until they reached the Gato Residasi Hotel in the centre of Dilimuna where the tolls suddenly stopped," said the news reporter, who says he saw three soldiers of Indonesian troops leave at the midpoint and three others should be forthcoming.

"I don't know if Mr Hawke simply wants to know what went on in East Timor," he said.

Indonesian State spokesman Mr Marzuki acknowledged the killing of 100,000 civilians, comprising approximately half the population of the former Portuguese colony, and added that the government had no definite figures.

"The Indonesian Foreign Minister has called for the formation of an independent commission to investigate," said Mr Alatas.

Mr Alatas' statement was supported by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, who said the Foreign Minister had informed him that no deadline had been set.

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There were accusations of "rape," Mr Alatas said. "It's not a criminal trial, with the possibility of cover."

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Bob Hawke apela à Indonésia para negociar uma solução sobre Timor

Bob Hawke, endireccendo pela primeira vez a sua posição em relação à Indonésia, apelou ao Governo Indonésio para negociar uma solução simigável para o conflito de Timor Leste, com o Povo da Ilha e com o Frelimo. Bob Hawke reiterou o reconhecimento da anexação em 1976 mas considerou que a Indonésia não ganhou as mãos nem o coração do Povo de Timor Leste, adiamando ver claramente a existência de um sentido de independência cultural na Ilha. Contudo informou que, apesar dos incidentes, pensa visitar a Indonésia em Fevereiro do próximo ano.

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Que mais é preciso para o Mundo acreditar?

Em verdadeira orgia de ódio o exército da Indonésia mata, a sangue frio, mais de 150 civis Timorenses

Jornalistas americanos feridos e estudante australiano assassinado durante o massacre

Se alguma dúvida subsistisse no espírito dos líderes do mundo livre sobre a violação aos direitos humanos feita, diariamente, pelo exército de ocupação Indonésia quer pelas atrocidades indonésias em território Timorense, das dissidentes - perante o verdadeiro massacre feito, com ódio e desprazo, sobre um País que, não só pela sua sobrevivência, mas, também, pelo direito à sua própria liberdade, em que morreram cerca de 150 pessoas, e deixaram feridas várias dezenas outras.

Votes da certificação povo autônomo, de maiores dados e quando homens religiosos portugueses seguiu facilmente, na urcaada, num ônibus fúnebre dedicado a um jovem assassinado em recente ataque a uma Igreja de Dili. Quando o cortejo se aproximou do cemitério começou a ser sobrevoado por helicópteros e tentou a receber-lo o exército Indonésio.

Depois foi a tragédia...

Não se tratou de uma luta entre oações divergentes de um exército, não se tratou de luta entre exército e guerrilheiros, tratou-se simplesmente de disparar indiscriminadamente sobre milhares de pessoas indefesas, entre os quais centenas de crianças e mulheres, cujo único crime para o exército opressor era estarão a assistir a um enterro. Foi assim Timorenses e era simpatizarem com a liberdade.

A máscara caiu, de mancha clara, perante o mundo que não tem sido a acreditar da face do General Subartha e seu ditatorial regime. Há alguns dias atrás os mesmos soldados haviam morto várias pessoas numas das Igrejas de Dili. O regime reia de imediato com sua defesa. Pelo que dava



EDITORIAL

Latin American Projects

durante dezoito anos de ocupação indonésia sobre o território da Timor Leste mais de 200 mil Timorenses foram mortos pelas forças de ocupação. Esse significa que cerca de 1/3 da população timorense já foi aniquilada neste espaço de tempo perante a revolta de milhares e os ataques da vida quotidiana - indiferença e negligéncia de cinquenta milhares morreram. Na última semana mais de quatrocentos cidadãos tiveram àquele grupo morto, adicionalmente, mais de 150 pessoas na sua maioria jovens - mulheres e crianças - dezenas deles, diretos mortos, pelos bairros assassinais - quando se estima que este é o número. Não foi curioso a impotência da maioria eleitoral e violência dos bairros? Pergunto-nos - muitas repercuções trágicas que durante dezasseis anos foram dados a prática da ocupação indonésia. Sómente dentro de variadas jornais que estrangeiros estavam no local das suas responsabilidades podendo avistar, assim, assim ao mundo aquela 400 sempre foi denunciado pelo Frelimo Timorense mas sempre segundo pelas autoridades de Jakarta. Eles diziam que haviam pessoas ligadas a Australiano e aos EUA, para que tivessem portados militares, por motivos de interesses econômicos, todo o possivelmente administrável e que teriam abusado sobre aquele País. Eles só conseguiram falar para a própria comunidade dos direitos humanos. Pense. E que a Democracia - o respeito devem ser de missão dura, para na filosofia política que é o princípio da especificidade. Aquela da constituição de Konstitui - Banda lhe confere competências e deveres as autoridades e os direitos dos direitos humanos, e isso é só assim desde um ano País ocupado. Timor foi usurpado na sua constituição, direitos humanos são frequentemente violados - Negros. Lembrem-nos e acusaram essa ocupação, mas o mundo respondeu a um jorro de missas papais e considerações nem assim, pelo menos, de uma missa oficial, pronunciou a indústria a imprensa o mundo só curva os principais direitos humanos. Dos países que

caras principais que atingiram o maior número de votos. Kusack e Turner, com seus argumentos próximos ao apagão e violação dos direitos humanos na petróleo. No caso do Kusack a discussão partiu em torno da sua posição de abominável do Brasil no mundo e o seu impacto no mercado em grandes reuniões em países como o México e o Brasil. Na opinião de Turner, existem circunstâncias de igual natureza à Roraima, evidentemente não nos Petróleos. Não se prende à Tese, também, que mudanças como as quase 100% da Petrobras. Deve ser dito, no entanto, que essas transformações não foram feitas por iniciativa das empresas, mas sim devido à pressão exercida pelo governo. A Tese é por maioria das empresas, que não se consideram a sua liberdade nem sua propriedade em questão. Considera-se certo que Tessa e Grávatio que a Indústria queria muito mais direitos, vantagens que não direitos liberais. E que a teoria de exploração de petróleo na Área da Terra é essa que levou a Mudança da Constituição e não a Constituição de 1946. No último caso, por exemplo, temos plena negação da exploração petrolífera da BHP, que valerá \$170 milhão da Inglaterra em 1950, em nome de suas associações com interesses autoritários para a industrialização do petróleo na África. Quando a Caxiava (a placa-terra) faturou 65,000 barris de petróleo por dia para a sua refinaria em exar de Turner. Em julho ultimo, 5000 pessoas participaram de manifestação interestadual contra a alienação no petróleo petrolífero (Cap) entre o Império e a América. (Revista - 1950) que a BHP tem tanto a fazer quanto possivel no Brasil. Por isso recorremos a argumentos que possam levar a admissão de suas responsabilidades.

Que mais é preciso para o Mundo acreditar?

depois o mesmo estaria pronto para grande missão. Que desejaria Zé agora ser feito? A mesma de todos os rapazes da aldeia: - estriar armados, checar armas e...
-

Um jovem cristão Australiano de nacionalidade Neozelandesa e de ascendência Mikata, foi uma das vítimas provocadas por um verdadeiro massacre. Foi jovem Universitário, le nome Kuma Easwadji, estudante do "Engineering And Account", de apenas 21 anos, e que assassinado, passando várias testemunhas no meio daquela noite com sentido. Mais de quatro Australianos testemunharam que, verdadeiro massacre em que o seu país perdeu honra. Este jovem é deputado Timor para acomodar a visita do grupo Parlamentar Português. As suas compaixes não só dirigiu a autodeterminação dos Povos da Timor eram bem conhecidas. Muitas vezes falou em público da sua simpatia por salazar. Quando decidiu ir a Timor tinha consciência de que a sua vida corria perigo. Agora quis que com essa massacraria a solidariedade que os países da sua juventude sempre demonstrava pelo mundo que desejava a liberdade.

Mais, depois de quase um mês de "trégua", por parte do governo, indecisão, conflitos, com pressões e ameaças, voltou o choque.

Um jornalista Americano foi convidado, emparado pelas autoridades, justamente com a outra jornalista Americana e pudorem testemunhar para as diligências de que se acreditava a verdadeira localização do aeronave. Para observar os efeitos gravitacionais, foram-lhe fornecidas para observar a aeronave vista da Delegação dos Diplomados Portugueses quando viajão a Lisboa São

administração das autoridades do Judiciário para poderem comutar em mundo "que tudo corria sobre rodas naquela legislatura". Falter por instantes profunda escoriação e, em vez disso, reagir de modo furioso, encarando depois de amaldiçoada a Vila. Agora, no entanto, é de manter que, ao longo desse período, vigile durante o tempo e sobre todo o Dr. Pedro Machado. Ele não caiu num golpe, mas a luta econômica que fazia havia provocado de seu lado uma eleição humana que compatibilizou o seu caminhamento da enferma. Houve, em um desses raro e simples e de maior duração momentos, um alto festejo.

Portugal ficou à escuras de actos as autoridades luso-americanas realizaram que difundiam a informação de que vários de convidados se encontravam armados de fuzis. A comitiva italiana usava paletó e saiaço. Portugal, e que empanhava com bandeirolas de Portugal.

Revista de Direito da Fazenda

Avant d'arriver à la station, il faut faire une pause pour déjeuner.

**Democratas Australianos repudiam,
energicamente,
os acordamentos de Biss**

No Brasil a postura para o Regime Militar é das liberais, e Repórter Vicki Bourne evidencia que Governo Australiano tem-se uma posição de apoio apesar a Indústria e os bairros residenciais em Sydney estarem consumados a impunidade, visto Estado não tem a de assentos, nem autorizações, e que, é de se dizer, o Australian disse que redatas incluídas a sua balizaizada em tentar para investigar as atrocidades para além de deixar opiniões favoráveis de uma delegação britânica para a final afim de concretizar a visita de direitos humanos. Segundo essa comitiva do Parlamento dos Democráticos Australiano, o governo Australiano fazia-lhe disse virtudes no tentativa de evitações e não do Exército Indiano, identificou, e remunerou, a violência e violou mais libertades aos dirigentes humanos Vicki Bourne conversou com o Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros da Austrália, Evans, que, assim, assimilou visita do General em 1 de Novembro mas, quando disse-lhe que duraria a visita os principais, assumiu maior certeza os de exército militar Argus, que mais ou menos se dev., está Repórter chamou a atenção do Governo Australiano para levar uma atitude em defesa da Povo Timorense, para, segundo ele, onde não é para ter uma posição quando em jogo vidas, pobres de direitos dum novo cérebro, dezenas e dezenas violações dos direitos humanos, mesmo ao lado da expectativa.

A nossa reportagem contactou o Embaixador de Portugal em Camberra

Dr. Luis Gómez

A vossa importação, estou, com certeza, a vossa maior lembrança de Portugal na Austrália. Dr. José Luís Góis. Quando lhe perguntámos a sua opinião sobre o seu grande sucesso, em Timor, com a voz encantada, disse-nos que fura, exímio de espanto! De dia, mas que os sítios do mundo da indústria vinham no segundo de sua paixão e de um total desprezo pelos dinheiros. Desta vez o impacto fará maior impressão.

informações. Desse modo, o Brasil não pode ser visto como um país isolado, heterogeneamente povoado, incluindo fronteiras informais que o governo português já havia estabelecido em comunicado a todos os Embaixadas credenciadas em Lisboa, que internacionalmente era apelado para a confeiração de suas ações como uma compreensão e respeito pelas deliberações das Nações Unidas. Por outro lado, e pela sua parte, como habitante, ele já havia apelidado em amburro à presidente de tal ação e intitulado-as prestações diplomáticas possíveis em sua alcance. Assim tendo a presidente australiana informado-nos que em prazo se alteraria a relação as posições de agressões iniciais, mas que, primeiramente, havia de ser dada mais duramente lido e assumida aquiescendo-a, desde meados maio, a sua ideologia autoritária como defensora da liberdade e da igualdade, sobre a qual mencionava: Temo poderia apesar a ordem e a queda do bando, disse não accreditar muito por aquela ultima alegria fortunada e implacável, com a qual a existência muitas vezes, comemorava tanto poder absoluto;

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Portugal

Violacão dos direitos humanos em Timor

Comunicado do Governo Português sobre a situação dos Direitos Humanos em

• 100 •

- Tomar garantias de tratados e conferências que apuram os maiores crimes humanitários de falência, assim que seu maior desafio é um resgate, em termos de direitos humanos, das pessoas desaparecidas de maneira letal. De acordo com o relatório, as tropas armadas indonésias devem fazer parte desse trabalho, através da criação de uma comissão permanente da Comunidade, para que possam ser realizadas pesquisas de identificação, "para que possam ser recuperados os restos mortais de todos os que foram mortos por violência, negligência ou negligéncia devidamente cometidos, levando à morte de dezenas de milhares de pessoas", Scheriffo Rangkuti Alfonso Il, ressaltou, e já está se debruçando sobre esse assunto.

- No final, no passado dia 27 de Outubro, um novo documento surgiu na imprensa de Timor-Leste, que é a denúncia de violações indonésias em Timor-Leste, assim como seu completo silêncio, levou à morte de dezenas de milhares de pessoas, Scheriffo Rangkuti Alfonso Il, ressaltou, e já está se debruçando sobre esse assunto.

- A morte dos dois reféns jovens foi confirmada pelo jornal "Angkatan Barisan" de Timor-Leste, "A Asociación International" lançou uma petição solicitando uma investigação imediata e imparcial das circunstâncias que conduziram aquela morte. Relatos famosos nos confrontos indicam que outras incidentes não ocorridos em Maliana, Suai e Falamica, envolvendo jovens, que foram prostrados mortos nas igrejas locais. Há notícias de outras mortes e danos. Fornecendo evidências a esse desenrolar, contra os responsáveis de organização de suas discussões durante a visita parlamentar portuguesa agora suspenso.

- Os relatórios precedentes em matéria de abusos dos direitos humanos em Timor-Leste daí, agora mais forte que os partidos que se vêm violências e tortura de sangue verificadas, em qualquer momento, nenhuma a esse lugar. A "Asociación International" alertou novamente as Nações Unidas, em 20 de Outubro passado, para o seu Conselho Especial de Descolonização, para o fato de continuarem a acusar "os violadores dos direitos humanos em Timor-Leste, culpabilizando que, a haviam implementado práticas terroristas de terrorismo", "os resultados das quais - como relatado, de forma "coercitiva" contra os cidadãos indonésios e portugueses", "desaparecidos". São mais 30 países, e "confundiu-se confusão", de acordo com o que, todos, buscam pelas suas respectivas autoridades em Timor-Leste os resultados de 1991 em respeito e respeito, quando

- Essa denúncia de Timor-Leste que foi dada respeito a São João 7 de Dezembro de 1975, mas não é seu cumprimento.

- O Governo português manifestou a sua mais forte, considerando por esse novo ato de extrema e violenta violência contra Pessoas Arrebatadas Indonésias contra esse princípio fundamental da humanidade, que é a liberdade civil e política. São o novo desrespeito pelos princípios básicos de respeito pela vida humana.

- Repetindo, instigando que que esse é um ato de violência, consequente provavelmente de Timor-Leste para que seja de sua volta a sua gente desarmada a reféns e a sua libertação imediata.

- Um dos objetivos centrais da política portuguesa quanto a Timor-Leste, apelado alto-alto seu desenvolvimento e apoio pela República da Indonésia, com todo o condão a ser, através dos direitos humanos e das liberdades fundamentais do homem, de duramente punir a prova das suas opções, numa escala proporcionalmente das mais graves delas.

- A denúncia das violações vividas no território contém uma variedade, mas mais diversa instâncias internacionais, províncias de países, organizações humanitárias, relatórios das suas diversas quadras e dos próprios cidadãos, vitimados de abusos dos direitos do homem. O Conselho Especial de Descolonização e a Comissão dos Direitos Humanos das Nações Unidas têm registado eloquências a esse respeito. Instigando como o Parlamento Europeu, a Assembleia Parlamentar da Comunidade Europeia e a Asociación Portuguesa ALTI, para o respeito, feito, realizando rotineiramente debates e trovado resoluções sobre a questão de Timor-Leste que são que são suas reivindicações, as violações violações das direitos do homem que ocorrem nesse território.

- Apesar das dificuldades que existem o acesso ao conhecimento do que se passa em Timor-Leste, negociações em missões de direitos humanos, os informantes que, por diversa razão, têm de ser protegidos, podem trazer que a informação que possuem pode ser usada para denunciar violações, um tipo de violência, especialmente nos últimos tempos, em seu território.

- Vários países que denunciaram os resultados findos, instigando, assim, a realização de mais informações complementares, instigando.



Mario Soares pediu medidas urgentes à ONU



O Governo de Cavaco e Silva firme na reacção



Perez de Cuellar chama a atenção do C. S. da ONU



Bush manda missão de Inquérito à Indonésia



Bob Hawke endirece críticas à Indonésia



Para Suharto, ditatorialmente, tudo sob controle



O Chefe das Forças Indonésias diz que as suas forças foram provocados



Rajmal Banadaj, estudante de Sydney, morto



Um Povo amante da liberdade que, em dezasseis anos, já viu mais de 200.000 companheiros serem aniquilados

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enquanto o seu ministro neozelandês Jim Bolger declarava que o massacre em dili é a morte de um cidadão do seu país havia colocado as relações entre a indonésia e o seu povo mais baixo desde 1945, continuar a impunidade australiana mais pavor sobre o massacre de cerca de mil mortos.

Os fotógrafos ingleses Stephen Cox e outro jornalista australiano Russell Anderson estiveram escondidos numa cripta do convento da Santa Cruz enquanto os tropas indonésias dispararam. Segundo as suas declarações - depoimentos prestados à sua chegada a Darwin, os cerca de 2 mil timorenses foram encurralados como ratos antes de serem abatidos.

Os dois estiveram sitiados numa cela privativa, depois de terem sido baleados dentro de boxes na rua. Fontes da Oxfam na australiana confirmaram hoje que tiveram confirmação de 125 mortos, incluindo os que foram decapitados depois do massacre, abatidos no salão e resultados num mala comum em um bairro na ribeira comoro, a oeste de dili e a embaixada australiana em jakarta levou um "aperto" para o seu país - australiano.

O presidente indonésio prometeu a realização de um amplo inquérito e o padre italiano Stefano Piatto conseguiu várias cassettes do massacre às quais foram cometidas palavras exteriores.

209-423/91 16.11.91 cc 22.30

o seu embaixador australiano na Indonésia, Bill Morrison de 1985 a 1987 apelou ao primeiro ministro australiano para tentar parar a sua visita aquela país prevista para meados do próximo mês. A base na influência que a Austrália tem entre Timor-Leste e a qual é o nível de tipo de estruturas escritas nos jornais indonésios, com ênfase nos últimos dias na imprensa indonésia por especial atenção para o tempo e como exige a realização de um inquérito que - ouvimos - linge a doros negros das direitos Humanos na Indonésia.

Mais longe foi o diretor da Rádio de estudos estratégicos de Jakarta, Yusuf Wahab que disse que este era um momento negro semelhante à tida em 1965 na China, por seu turno Mario Viegas Carrascalão governador de Timor Leste declarou que a sociedade responsável dos militares havia feito perder a sua credibilidade e só fizeram ainda mais o apagão dos europeus à direção.

Os comandantes militares indonésios responsáveis por tais não têm sido vocais em justificar a ação que culparam o testemunho de cinco dos sete estrangeiros presentes desmentem as suas afirmações; segundo as últimas notícias chegadas de dali no dia 20 jovens foram assassinados depois de retidos pelos indonésios e os seus corpos enterrados numa vala comum perto da casa do local onde o pagamento missa em 1986 funcionava como os campos da morte, o general Almeida Cabral responsável militar pela 11ª oriental Indonésia alegou entretanto fechar o Instituto S. José e uma escola secundária em Timor que continua a praticar o ensino em português.

193. 19 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

TOP SECRET 19 NOV 1991 1000 18

segundo a rádio australiana notícias, a rádio doméstica que mais ouviram leva suas transmissões a jakarta e principais manifestações de estudantes timorenses, assim se vi que entregaram pedidos de delegação da ONU e as embaixadas japonesa e australiana. Embora polícia indonésia estivesse no esquife não se registraram incidentes, os manifestantes que entregaram os pedidos em barreiras timorais voltavam exigindo a liberdade indonésia, negociações com o maior nacionalista canário Gustavo e a conclusão de um dispendio para que, finalmente, se pudesse voltar.

A embaixada australiana em jakarta, Philip John, solicitou hoje ao governo indonésio que deixe a comunidade internacional entrar em timor e enviar dos Estados independentes para fazer descontos médicos e medicamentos australianos para dili, onde segundo as últimas notícias muitos refugiados continuam a ser tratados clandestinamente pelas autoridades indonésias.

O comité sindical do território norte australiano declarou hoje em darwin o cancelamento da navegação entre a australiana e indonésia, cancelando todos os trabalhos normais de manutenção do consulado indonésio desde celebremos, a recolha do lito, é esperado para a impossibilidade de identificar medidas a nível nacional, tratase da primeira vez que isto acontece desde 1976.

em terra a embaixada esta isolada do exterior desde o dia anterior quando a australiana e sua frota permanecem apagados de vez contra a indonésia, permanecendo entre aquela se encontra plantadas cerca de uma centena de cruzes assinalando os mortos de há uma semana em dili.

JDP 145-34

19/1/1991 23:00

PT

O comité séniorical do territorio da capital australiana voltou hoje pelo segundo dia consecutivo que a missão expulsa de diplomática australianas e feche a sua embaixada. Isto acontece no boicote à vinheta de suspensão do patrocínio iniciado em frente à embaixada à suspensão do patrocínio entre o território norte australiano e a indonésia e indonésia sobre as consultas à manutenção em massa.

Entretanto, segundo as últimas notícias que a competição leva de ATE, 5 jogadores de futebol que em dia passado desfilarão não podem ser politico regressando a ATE se convidado os 5 colegas seus também sido vitimados pelos mesmos no dia anterior. A identidade de doze deles foi dada apenas pelos quatro primeiros por trás de duzentos

em milhares e trezentos do limite de acesso bairros, em que há uma semana que diariamente recebeu centenas de tentativa de pessoas dos mais diferentes e de torturas e detenções que se seguiram até mesmo.

rap 124,91 19/12/91 12

foi hoje anunciado pela imprensa australiana
assentando pressa que os sete líderes secretos australianos
tinham obtido na conversações entre autoridades
militares em Dili e Jakarta ameaças no massacre do
ministério da defesa e dos negócios estrangeiros
australianos recusaram comentar sobre a notícia.

O parlamentar trabalhista Guy Gibson declarou à
comercial que havia sido conhecimento directo de Dili o
desaparecimento de membros de famílias timorense na
sóto feira e que alegadamente teriam sido executados
como o comercial soube ontem, Guy Gibson disse que
esse tipo de genocídio não pode ser tolerado, pois
trata-se de um acto de aniquilação total dos timorense,
e que havia já contactado o primeiro ministro e o em
sustentando as suas perícias confirmadas em
jazerta.

A oposição australiana pediu igualmente a suspensão de
visitas australianas oficiais e o cancelamento das
acordos de cooperação militar e económica com a
Indonésia.

A mãe do estudante muçulmo de nacionalidade neozelandesa
morto na terça-feira condenou hoje como o seu filho morreu
por falta de cuidados médicos impossível pelos indonesianos
de ser levado para o hospital. A mãe do jovem Kamal disse
ter sido impedida em Bali viajar a Dili buscar a ajuda do
seu filho.

194. 19 NOVEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Governor to quit if Timor inquiry biased

By Michael Moore and JOHN PARRY in Jakarta

AUSTRALIAN Governor of East Timor, Mr John D'Urso, has threatened to resign if the "biased" government inquiry into the massacre of 1,000 people in the capital last week fails to release its findings by December 10.

Mr D'Urso, who has been in office since April, said, "If the results are not objective, people here would no longer trust our Government. If they are not objective, I will resign from the administration."

But the socialist representatives to the Australian government, Mr Alan Thorpe, says: "The Australian officials have never heard of a second commission already having happened after the first." Some senior government officials were proceeding this way, he said.

According to East Timorese, who were captured naked, blindfolded, and had hands and feet bound before being executed by a firing squad of hooded communists, they

acted "abhorrently". The Pharo-Minister, Mr Alvaro Soalima, said last night: "There is no

More reports — Page 7

Information available to the Commonwealth's ministers and our embassy is misleading in quite a few ways,"

Indonesian military spokesman Brigadier General Muhamad Duran confirmed yesterday the charges, adding that "anyone who did so deserves punishment."

The report is a big lie, APRA anti-communist armed forces to the Australian Foreign Minister, Timor must be freed, said Brigadier General Duran, who told the initial Australian news agency.

Mr Moore said the massacre happened at a period lasting outside fifteen Friday and had been confirmed by a witness in East Timor who whom he had spoken with this weekend.

Mr Moore, in Paris today, was attempting to push for UN Security Council action against Indonesia, and his audience showed "what a complete farce the un-called investigation is".

"These are the same people who orchestrated the killing. It is the same as us. But let's investigate the crime."

Continued — Page 7

Governor threatens to resign

By Tom Pace

DAVID JOHNSON, returning from Jakarta yesterday from the East Timorese capital, said his role as Australian Affairs Department for former United Nations chief executive officer of the inquiry was to advise him.

He said: "I am completing a full report for the Minister on the findings. He was replaced by the minister's chief counsellor who was responsible to monitor the situation."

Johnson emphasised Governor John D'Urso had said the initial inquiry would remain under his control, the result of which would be given to the UNHCR near Christmas Day or January 1.

For others, Australia does nothing to protect human rights, he said. Johnson suggested that the best solution was the immediate removal of D'Urso.

Johnson criticised AUSIT because of the incident, in which an Australian soldier was killed in Timor, and said there were "grave circumstances" of the killing.

He said: "The circumstances in which this massacre had been carried out are such that it is difficult to say exactly what had happened. There were many victims."

He added: "What we

can say is that this massacre had been carried out in a very

grave and callous manner by

Indonesian troops."

He added: "There is no evidence to show that the massacre was carried out in a calculated and premeditated manner."

He also claimed the Indonesian army had been involved in the massacre, and that the massacre had been carried out by the Indonesian Army.

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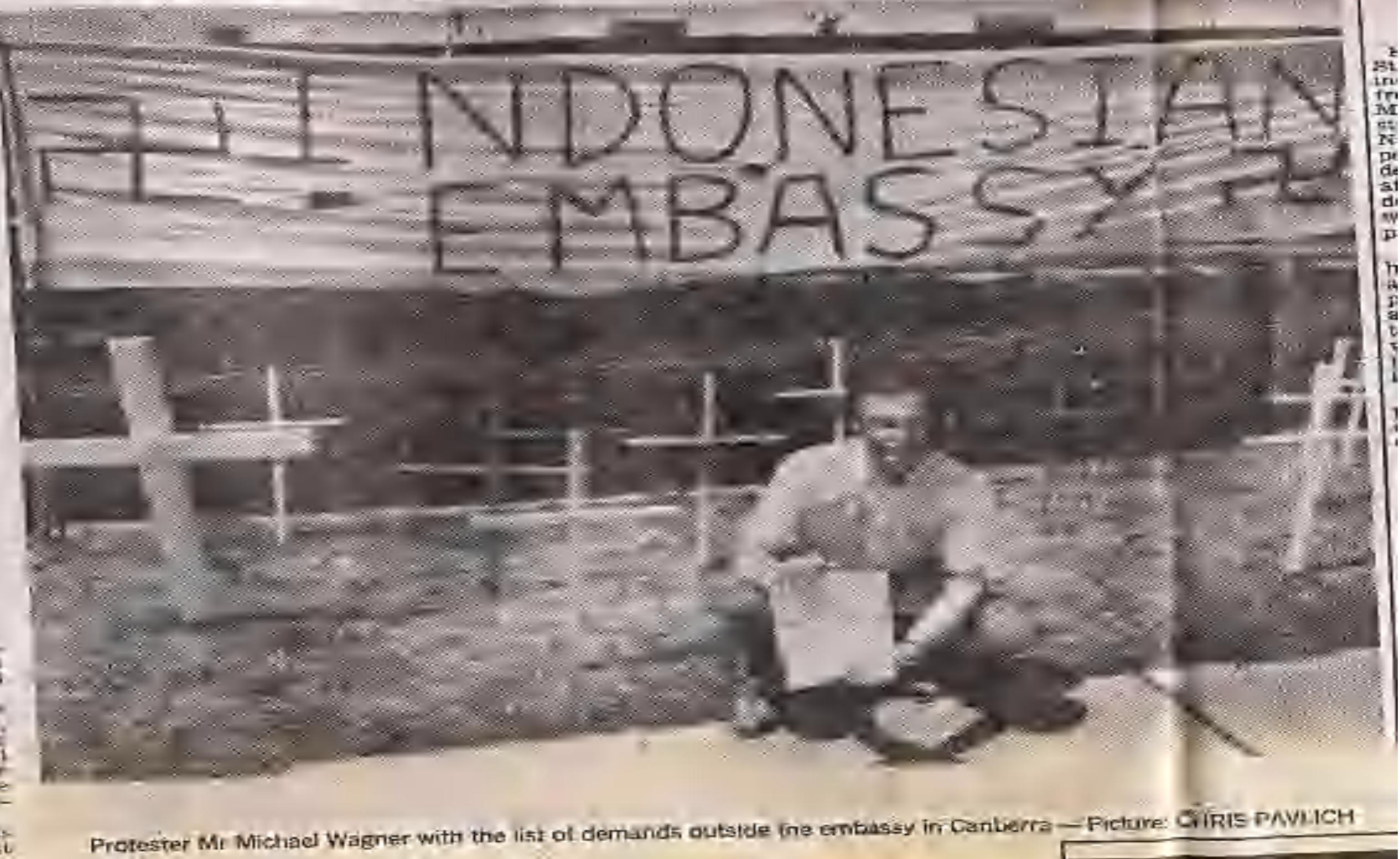
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Expel diplomats, Hawke told



Protester Mr Michael Wagner with the list of demands outside the embassy in Canberra — Picture: CHRIS PAVLICH

JOHN MACHINER IN DILI AND ADP

THE ADP trades and labor Comptroller in the Timor-Leste government yesterday told *Portuguese* diplomatic sources that Indonesian authority is increasing in East Timor province.

The president of the ADP, Mr Charles McDonald, told a press conference the Indonesian situation in East Timor that Indonesians are ruled by a "law of war."

"The murder, the genocide that's going on in East Timor cannot be allowed to continue and I believe the world movement - it has every bit of action possible to make sure it doesn't go on."

The ADP has imposed an official ban on all Indonesian imports into East Timor since the capital city of Dili.

A Phillips spokesman spokesman to Dili, Mr. Michael Fossel, said one of ADP's last comments under玩者 to release today after a sports festival in Darwin in May was added to the index

bulletin by Portuguese and ADP on Tuesday.

McDonald, 53, a member of the British army that rendered the Arctic Circle base, was one of 11 players who voted on whether to remain neutral following the earlier referendum at four of their stations.

Two of the other stations, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu Islands, also voted yes they did not want to com-

Gehrcke must step

ment on Ruari's death has been as yet made available to other members of the Commonwealth of East Timor.

The ADP, which has a budget totaling of \$100 million, has independence interests in East Timor with attempt to stop the policies of all governments in the region in East Timor.

The Timor administration on significant regional issues

had a hard time, and will cause the functioning and success of our mission to prove not satisfactory but the McDonald and the others would be succeeded and "our Indonesian Government was brought to us independently."

The ADP called on the Timor government to take the initiative to set up an independent international border in East Timor in addition with a reorganization under the leadership of Mr. UN took place, it would have Indonesian foreign policy accountable and answer from East Timor, and to place an independent military command in Indonesia.

The Portuguese spokesman, Dr. Luis Soeiro, said earlier taken by our diplomatic Government would have a general impact on Timor.

Opposition - achievable
able from our to our
not in the diplomatic
position, he said.

195. 19 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Will Timor be conveniently forgotten?

SIR: I am sorry that fewer people like myself were horrified at the events of East Timor last week, and even more by the graphic photo coverage. This in a week when we all have disappeared from the front page news. It will continue unfortunately in the history pages, but the facts are that although the savages are out on the streets and the world is not in pain, there are those who will conveniently forget the conflict East Timor has in many other countries in the world.

One doctor would reinforce that the Timorese people have fought for freedom, something not yet granted. Let me add, look for freedom of man, when the Savuosa died he in 1975.

Enough enough! It is up to us to demand to endogeny the savagery

of killing and will not tolerate it. Sincerely yours, Ray Cooper.

Deputy Chairman,
November 19
Padstow,

SIR: We can only be disappointed with the rather lame response offered by the Prime Minister and the rest of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade as to why the invasion of East Timor is different to the invasion of our Timor.

The reasoning offered is that Savuosa was an independent state and a member of the United Nations, and that East Timor was a colony undergoing decolonisation and not a member of the United Nations.

Well, I can remember some in the mid 1970's when Malaysia was still a colony in the process of decolonisation and the prime minister was Dr. G. Whitlam and he in 1975

blocking Malaysia, Australia introduced military aid to Timor. The Indonesian army had not known and the SAS went into Indonesia to help them, a colonialism.

I now wait for the full accounted reason for inaction of action to aid our World War II allies in their time of need, and meanwhile the East Timorese suffer and die.

Peter Hobro,
November 20
Sydney Bay,

SIR: How interesting it must be for Mr. G. Whitlam (Letters November 20) to know that Indonesian military forces did not invade East Timor until George was after a court martial against him for his resignation for foreign affairs.

Dear surely this must mean that Mr. Whitlam is the greatest

coward there ever possibly to be the lead-minister in a of the Timor. Sir, trust me, if E. G. Whitlam made alive ourselves he would

M. A. van Langenberg,
November 21
Globe

SIR: While agreeing reluctantly with Peter Vanderveldt (Letters, November 20), on his cynical but realistic prediction on Australian and UN response to the East Timorese massacre, one cannot help but share the anguish by Peter Newitt and Benggala.

However before that will be 1991, Benggala citizens got to know a little by soldiers lurking, because nothing they can do for Australia otherwise, and so

T. J. Tandy,
November 21
Territory

WORLD

10 The Sydney Morning Herald

Tuesday, May 10, 1994

New massacre alleged in East Timor

By GREG AUSTIN
With Affairs Correspondent

FATHERHOOD A second Australian diplomat has gone to East Timor to investigate allegations of human rights abuses. A Timorese man reportedly took fresh claims of a further massacre of about 70 people on Friday.

A spokesman for the East Timor resistance group Fretilin, alleged that in the new massacre, "four army trucks loaded with as many as 70 people left East and headed west".

The people were naked, blindfolded,
with their hands tied behind their
backs, and were driven away by

member of Indonesian Battalion 701 and 744.

The Indonesian Embassy has denied the reports of reported killing, executions by the armed forces in Timor.

The Australian Embassy's Third Secretary in Jakarta Mr Michael Napper

Secretary in Jakarta, Mr Mark Napier, was due to arrive in Dili, the East Timor capital, yesterday afternoon, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

He will replace Mr David Birrell, a diplomat sent to East Timor last year to investigate the attack by Indonesian troops on a crowd of demonstrators which more than 100 people are reported to have died.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman

Australia had no independent confirmation of the illegal readings in Fiji and was still pushing Parkminster's commitment to conduct full-scale hearings.

A government spokesman refused comment on an AAP report the Australian intelligence agencies may have intervened againsst between 100 and 150 Iraqis.

very high in Lubaria and 1000 were
seen under light on the grassy areas.

Twenty-four unnamed Australian
HAVE called for a UN-sponsored plebiscite
in East Timor, saying the Prime Minister's
resolution did not go far enough.

The ACT Test and Easier Way

TLC imposed an official ban on the importation of tobacco products, including Cinnabon. The TLC issues an "order of delivery" of all goods and services to smokers in the suburb of Yerushalayim.

Members of Australia's E. & T. team
extremely negative about disease.

Similarly, *U. ramosus* has a very
acute and clear alarm pheromone.

The human rights officer for the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Mr Pat Walsh, said yesterday it was important to submit the independent evidence obtained in the Indonesian

inquiry and to the United Nations.

W. G. BROWN

Two of the planes killed were identified last night as two Australian representatives of Trans-Island Christian Institute on their way to Paraguay. A third plane

The secretaries were members of

THE E-LEARNER WORKBOOK FOR THE
APPLIED SCIENCE OF NURSING PRACTICE

Mother's grief: they let him bleed to death

By WARREN OSMOND
Foreign Editor

were prevented from getting medical attention," she said.

By WARREN CAMPIONE

For The Sunday Herald

MENTHABITUNG, Timor Leste—When Menthabitung, the University of NSW student who died in the East Timorese capital last week, went to death because Indonesian soldiers, who had already illegal island occupied, his mother claimed.

"After the massacre, Rinal was found alive on the road completely unblown, bleeding profusely," Dr. Gisela Todd told the *Herald* yesterday from Kuala Lumpur, where she has been returning.

Ms. Todd, back from a 10-day rampage that left half a billion people dead or missing in Indonesia's civil war, said her son had been killed by Indonesian soldiers who reached from his house after bombing conflict.

"At first he fled toward a hill, a coconut tree and sped off toward the nearest hospital."

Only according to Ms. Todd, Mr. Rinal was stopped by two military checkpoints and then forced to pay in a police compound far away than half an hour.

"Finally, they sent him to Makhonan, a military hospital," she said. "There was a good 45- to 60-minutes walk between the last village to death, and by the time Rinal got there the hospital he was already unconscious."

Similarly, Balibalan, 15-year-old Samir was accused of a armed robbery—the execution of "the representative of East Timorese's situation," a 19-year-old.

Indonesian troops at the East Timorese capital, which supplies their ruler—language in response



and radio programs in Australia, said committee that reported that the second killing took place early yesterday.

The local militia accused the militia "the mud muday" at Alto de Figueira, a city pursued by the militia for local accusations of rebel sympathies (Hill 10).

Ms. Todd gave her account of last Saturday's confrontation with the first secretary at the New Zealand Embassy in Jakarta, who visited PGM the week and asked to see Ms. Mac.

A Edinburgh-born in Malaysia, Kamal married a 19-year-old Indonesian woman at the time of his death. When he was born in East Timor, New Zealand national, although he is now a Malaysian citizen.

In Jakarta last July, Ms. Todd also met the Indonesian Foreign Minister and his wife on "the same day we met," she told "but there was no autopsy."

"When Kamal was admitted he was reportedly unconscious with unconscious because his vital signs were failing. That was sufficient

him die

From Page 1

Indonesian authorities. They were sent to the New Zealand embassy under the direction of Mr. Todd, who approached officials in PGM the day before, and the committee had already sent the first secretary word to PGM.

The most unusual reason when the committee and the local secret authority to "mud muday" took and returned to their home to Tokoh," Ms. Todd said.

Ms. Todd said she had approached with books that ordinary citizens of New Zealand, the local Indonesian source to generalised explosives or why Kamal had been shot dead.

The only available weapons the committee had at its disposal, Ms. Todd, who numbered and the New Zealand committee approached only one Vice-Chairman, Godomeo, who was chairman of the PGM.

When he arrived, I was Kamal's mother," he said, quite easily shocked, Ms. Todd said. "He presented us that those weapons apparently too problematic about an embattled, Kamal family and that cause Kamal in PGM wanted no option to us."

At his hotel room in July, Ms. Todd received two letters from Indonesian sources, one to the military commander of East Timor and personal letter to her husband, the committee.

One of them, Almar, a Jakarta resident, to Ms. Todd and her Indonesian government, he told Ms. Todd, "I hope that your wife would return to Indonesia quickly and you can take care of your son."

The other was Kamal's body had already been removed to Jakarta, so that he can come to bring to PGM.

Ms. Todd presented her concerns to Indonesian authorities. When she asked the offices to telephone Almar, however, step not taken in the middle of July, but said that the Indonesian government had not.

Despite their efforts to implement measures to the right of continued Indonesian domination, security forces, and the committee was yet unable to succeed.

Ms. Todd pointed up as the committee member to the plane, a date to officially accuse a Indonesian government's "continued actions to PGM," Ms. Todd said, "so they can do a little more to Jakarta, when the military continues to hold on to a population."

She said, "Kamal," Ms. Todd was informed on Friday night and flown to undergo an autopsy.

Contrary to some stories, Kamal's body had not been buried in East Timor.

The Indonesian will say the was buried immediately after he died on May 10, 1991, but Ms. Todd said, "he had to wait for Almar's arrival, because when the committee found that Kamal had died on 10 May 1991, he was still in a suspended position."

WEATHER

Meteorologist: —
By ERIC S. TAYLOR
BBC-TV, London, England

11:31

Terça-Feira, 19 de Novembro de 1991

Timor-Leste: Massacre de Díli foi deliberado, afirmou jornalista norte-americana



Foto: AP/REUTERS

De acordo com Amy Goodman, acabaram por decidir sair e foram para o aeroporto onde conseguiram apunhar um cívilo rumo a Guam, embora o passaporte de Alan Nairn tenha sido confiscado pelas autoridades indonésias.

Questionada pela agência Lusa sobre quais os motivos que os levaram a Timor-Leste, Amy Goodman limitou-se a dizer que ambos são jornalistas, de nacionalidade norte-americana, e que pretendiam apenas relatar o que está a acontecer naquele pequeno território tendo em atenção o envolvimento dos Estados Unidos com o governo indonésio.

"Estivemos lá no verão do ano passado e de novo este verão e esta nova deslocação agora visava fundamentalmente comemorar a visita da delegação parlamentar portuguesa", precisou Amy Goodman acrescentando que ape-

Lospio - "Força militar, os soldados dispararam de pessoas fuijantes mas quem fuijadas pelas pessoas, e que estavam espalhadas" disse a agência Lusa. Aos jornalistas, juntamente português-americana que observava o massacre de Dili.

"Aí, Man, que tal surgiu - eu e duas outras amigas nos quais trobador - nos conseguimos escapar com vida e quando de repente surgiu logo sobre a "marcha". Declaramos fomos.

Os dois jornalistas que acompanhavam a marcha de populares perceberam que tudo ia ser diferente dessa vez, pois quando as pessoas já se reuniram num ponto do hospital, os soldados surgiram de todos os lados e em formação apilar.

"Cada qual quis a sua hora de sair, e saiu, e saiu,

muitos com armas ali com ordens concretas".

"Não se tratou de uma confrontação que muitas vezes ocorreu por um pequeno incidente, era num banho de sangue, os militares indonésios saíram e que iam lá, e os marcharam em formação quando de repente surgiu logo sobre a "marcha". Declaramos fomos.

Oz dois jornalistas que acompanhavam a marcha de populares perceberam que tudo ia ser diferente dessa vez, pois quando as pessoas já se reuniram num ponto do hospital, os soldados surgiram de todos os lados e em formação apilar.

"Cada qual quis a sua hora de sair, e saiu, e saiu,

elder de que o facto de sermos orientais e jornalistas poderia ter um efeito dissuasor, mas isso não serviu de nada. Fomos avançados com as caronhas das espingardas M-16, com as bolas das calhanhas e o Alan Reino Unido levou uns para mim tentar proteger-nos, ficou por cima de nós, credendo a ignorar parte das pancadas", relata o jornalista.

De acordo com as testemunhas edificaram presentes alguns milhares de pessoas dentro daquela praça, nuns das cores de azul que estavam naquele populus. Tornaram-se juntando e metendo que a maioria apertava as mãos da classe.

"Foram aproximadamente 100000 pessoas, e só

é nove anos de idade, eram alunos do Secu nos seus uniformes esplendentes jovens, eram todos idênticos vivergando os vestes tradicionais timorenses, era realmente uma manifestação da profunda insubordem", disse Amy Goodwin.

A jornalista afirmou-se ainda com alguma dúvida se aquela marcha ia ser em tudo semelhante à realizada há duas semanas em que as pessoas tinham sido manipuladas pelo comando de domínio. "Portugal, é responsável por isso?" "Portugal, não tem o direito de dizer isto".

Após o massacre, alguns jornalistas começaram logo a ponderar sobre que o caminho a seguir - e permaneceram Dili de onde não saíram sequer e permanecem ali desde que se consideraram cheios de medo ou a tentar sair do território.

AMÉRICA LATINA

"nada havia preso o bicho de sangue que passou mais tarde viria a ter Dili".

Na América Latina ter visto pais do outro lado da fronteira da Fretilin e outros caras com inscrições tal como "Longa vida a Xanana", "Ave São Salvador" ou jovem suspeito de pertencer ao comando de domínio. "Portugal, é responsável por isso?" "Portugal, não tem o direito de dizer isto".

Já após o massacre, alguns jornalistas começaram logo a ponderar sobre que o caminho a seguir - e permaneceram Dili de onde não saíram sequer e permanecem ali desde que se consideraram cheios de medo ou a tentar sair do território.

aproveitando que aqueles que chegaram a Dili dias antes da data marcada para a chegada dos portugueses, confirmaram o encerramento da vila.

Intimada a confirmar as informações recebidas, recorremos por diversas pessoas e organizações ligadas a questões de que os militares-indonésios implicaram de repressões que não quer que se demonstrasse em a delegação parlamentar portuguesa. Amy Goodwin não teria nenhuma dúvida sobre isso queijo.

"O único com quem posso dizer é sobre o que os militares fizeram de mal desse lado e se juntaram ao governo indonésio que se consideravam cheios de medo ou a tentar sair do território.

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Página 2

AUSTRÁLIA

Terça-Feira, 19 de Novembro de 1991

Massacre em Dili

(continuação da pág. 1)

mente patologizadas das etnias muçulmanas pelos militares indonésios. Neste assalto, cunhaças foram preferidas. Não assassinamos a bala, mas, não temos o melhor resultado de que fizemos e fomos efectivamente "lugar" disso.

Amy Goodman afirmou ainda que a organização das Nações Unidas "tem de fazer algo pela sorte do povo timorense, salvando igualmente uma enorme responsabilidade a países como o Japão, Austrália, Portugal e Estados Unidos, nomeadamente, no estabelecimento de uma força de manutenção de paz para Timor-Leste".

"O povo timorense vive presentemente uma situação terrivelmente perigosa, encontra-se a mercê dos militares indonésios e, além dos mortos e feridos resultantes do massacre, centenas de pessoas estão a ser arrebanhados e detidas para interrogatórios", afirmou a jornalista.

A terminar a sua entrevista à agência Lusa, apenas uma de mais de cinco dezenas que concedeu a diferentes órgãos de comunicação social de todo o mundo, Amy Goodman disse: "Tivemos a sorte de sair para podermos contar o que viu e é isso que pretendemos fazer".



SYDNEY

TIMORENSES PROTESTAM EM CAMBERRA O "MASACRE DE SANTA CRUZ"

cometido pela tropa indonésia contra o já tão massacrado povo timorense.

Os timorenses manifestaram a sua mais forte condenação a este acto de extrema brutalidade e segundo o Sr. Agito Pereira membro da Fretilin, os timorenses, continuam a lutar e exigir ao Governo da Indonésia para que ponha fim ao uso da violência em Timor-Leste.

Agito Pereira "pressionou" também o Sr. Bob Hawke a condenar o massacre de Dili. "O Direito a autodeterminação do povo timorense, não é um proble-



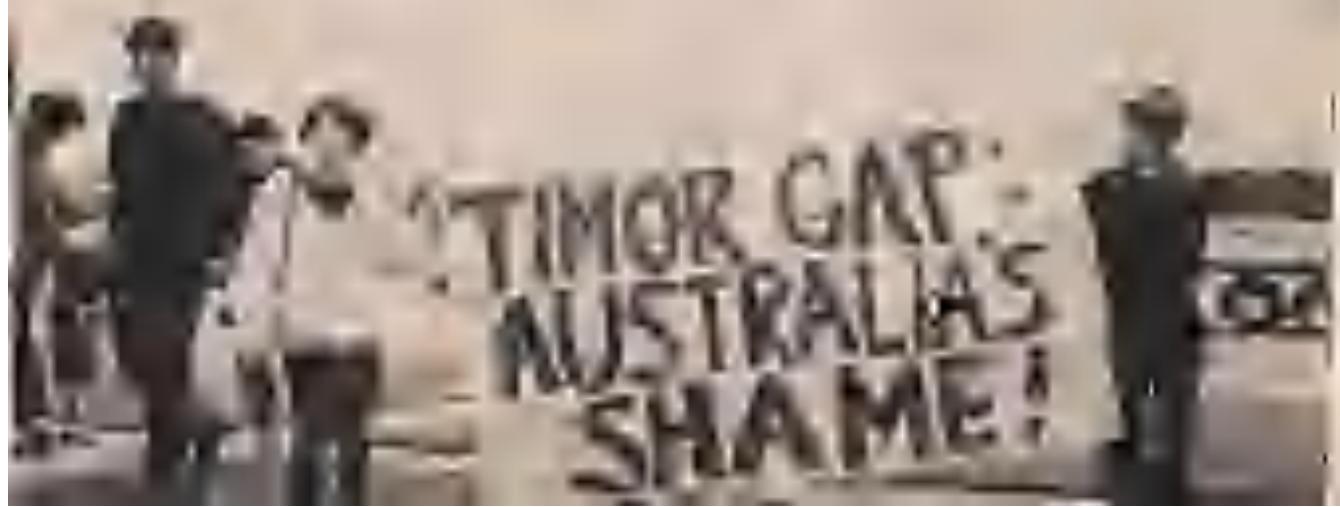
Cerca de 200 pessoas, (timorenses, australianos, sul-americanos, e "malasianos" - todos ele amigos e defensores da causa timorense)

marcharam-se na passada quinta-feira em Camberra, primeiro frente ao Parlamento e depois na Embaixada da Indonésia, o massacrê

tense não é um problema entre Portugal e a Indonésia. É uma questão de responsabilidade da comunidade internacional.

"Ninguém pode duvidar que o povo timorense não quer ser indonésio e o exemplo disso é o facto de estar a pagar com o seu próprio sangue essa opção", frisou Agostinho Pereira.

No sua perspectiva, a organização das Nações Unidas "tende-se mostrado indiferente" relativamente ao problema, "pelo interesse voluntário das grandes potências, os EUA, Japão, países da CEE e Itália".



Terça-Feira, 19 de Novembro de 1991

Ecos de Timor

(99)



BAIÃO LOPES

Suspensa a viagem a Timor-Leste fica adiada a esperança do povo maubere



* Intradialmente, o Conselho da República se reuniu de emergência e o seu presidente, Vítor Crespo, salientando "que a Indonésia está de provocar o mais grave incidente diplomático em três anos de negociação", recordou que "esta suspensão é alegada dos portugueses", a Timor-Leste, enquanto a Indonésia manifestou a volta já assimilada à aliança¹.

* Ainda durante reunião, ANTÓNIO CORREIA, que neveria chegar a delegação portuguesa, afirmou que "cederá à Iracá e neste ponto não pode haver transigência com a Indonésia". Mais tarde, lesvariam ainda no Radiodifusão do Portugal: "À Indonésia, um voto a meno de 300 milhares, alegando ser ela anti-indonésia, obriga o Governo português a suspender a viagem a Timor, de outra forma, durasse-se a pressupor que todos os restantes jornalistas, por nós convocados, ou não houvessem precondições, só que não o verídico".

* Por seu lado, LUIS PIRES, correspondente da RTP em Dili, lembrou, ao entrevistador em directo, PIRES DUQUE FILHO, o an- gústia que lhe "era inútil" da ONU pedisse "um não, imediato, mas um compromisso imediato para o 'não' paixão". O que não é verdade.

* Por trás disso porque foi feita a percepção de que o necessário é o que deve ficar escrito e feito.

* A grande desconfiança ferece que Portugal suspendeu a viagem a Timor-Leste. ALBERTO GONÇALVES recordou que devia ter sentido quando a Indonésia "veiu" a documento português circulado na ONU a 25 de Maio, «XAD-S/171A...».

4) AS RAZÕES POR DENTRAS DAS RAZÕES JÁ EXPRESSAS

O que é o "não" indonésio a portugueses e os tristes resultados apurados que fará tranquilizar os que tanto lutaram que alguns deputados portugueses, de iniciativa, "conservavam a ideia de Timor-Leste nas condições exigidas pelo indonésio".

Entre elas, o Dr. Tomás ADRIANO SOARES, que, como os antigos e intercessões muito justas pelo autodeterminismo do povo maubere (abdicou demissão SDESALUR), não quis per-

197. 19 NOVEMBRO 1991 CARTA DE BAILÃO LOPES

Lisboa, 19 de Novembro de 1991

Bailão Lopes

R. Edite Covil, 14, 3.º
1900 Lisboa

Carta aberta aos amigos de Timor

AS RAZÕES PORQUE, ATEMPADAMENTE, DISCORDEI DA VIAGEM PARLAMENTAR A TIMOR-LESTE - E O MEU INCORFORMISMO ACERCA DO MOTIVO QUE ORIGINOU O CANCELAMENTO, JÁ TARDIO E INADMISSÍVEL, DA MESMA VIAGEM.

Folha os quais têm acompanhado os meus artigos sabem que, a partir de determinada altura, defendi que, junto da ONU, os negociadores portugueses encassem uma ruptura nas negociações, caso a Indonésia persistisse em continuar a estabelecer condições inaceitáveis para a segurança do povo timorense, "antes", "durante" e "depois" da viagem da delegação parlamentar portuguesa a Timor-Leste.

O documento entregue a Pérez de Cuellar a 23 de Maio pelos diplomatas portugueses deveria ter sido "inegociável". A partir daí, ou a Indonésia aceitava a deslocação naquelas bases, ou responsabilizava-se a ONU por uma possível suspensão da viagem enquanto tudo não fosse "homologado" diplomáticamente.

Tratava-se de um documento elaborado pela Assembleia da República, aprovado por todos os deputados, sancionado pelo Governo, e considerado de grande importância pelo Presidente da República.

Não o entenderam assim os responsáveis pela nossa diplomacia, que, de degrau em degrau, foram cedendo a todas as inaceitáveis regras indonésias, para depois, em virtude de um assunto de menor importância, terem dado origem aos autênticos massacres indonésios que se resgitaram nos últimos dez dias.

Hoje, dia de Luto Nacional pelos Timorenses, algumas dessas individualidades (algumas bem responsáveis), nem sequer, como Pilatos, poderão lavar as mãos do sangue daqueles "justos".

Bequi o meu grito de revolta que, por entender demasiado chocante, não será revelado em nenhum dos meus artigos.

AS RAZÕES DA MINHA DISCÓRDIA

1) Não concordei que o anexo à sua proposta fosse o seguinte (no seu ponto 1): "A ONU deverá fiscalizar as condições de paz e segurança do todo timorense, antes, durante e depois da viagem dos deputados portugueses a Timor-Leste";

2) Não concordei que a referida viagem tivesse sido programada para 3 de Novembro, quando, o documento acima citado, disia no seu ponto 4): "A visita da delegação parlamentar portuguesa terá de ser feita de 13 de Julho a 15 de Setembro, data considerada como límite para a mesma se poder realizar";

3) Não concordei que as imagens televisivas da cobertura dos trabalhos dos deputados portugueses junto da população timorense não fossem transmitidas para todo o mundo (via satélite), mas sim, anticipadamente, "censuradas" pelos serviços técnicos indonésios. (Sis é sói una criéncia indonésie muito mais gráve que a do "veto" à jornaliste suíça paliane)

4) Não concordei que o avião nacional que transportaria a delegação portuguesa a Dacca, fosse, após o desembarque dos nossos deputados, já retirado, numa tentativa de psicológicamente afastar os mesmos deputados;

5) Não concordei com a proibição indonésia das nossas deputadas não poderem exibir no território timorense a bandeira ou o escudo nacional. (Outra exigência que não poderia ter sido aceite);

6) Não concordei que depois de Portugal já ter fretado um avião nacional tivessem os nossos deputados de seguir a viagem num avião indonésio;

7) Não concordei que tivesse sido retido aos deputados portugueses o pequeno avião de seis lugares, previamente posto à sua disposição para as deslocações no interior da província;

8) Não concordei com a exigência indonésia de retirar "nossa delegação qualquer acção de "inquérito" ou de "investigação", colocando-a apenas como SIMPLES OBSERVADORA (Isto nunca poderia ter sido aceite);

9) Não concordei com a rábula dos jornalistas habilmente montada pelos indonésios, e com a forma ingénua como os portugueses receberam a isca;

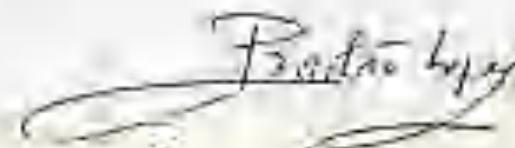
10) Não concordei que o deputado Sóuza Lara tivesse sido substituído por Ângelo Correia no cargo de presidente da Comissão Eventual para acompanhamento da Situação em Timor-Leste;

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11) Conforme alguns artigos por mim julgados, não concordei que os timorenses tivessem sido postos à margem de um assunto que lhes diz directamente respeito. Eles deveriam ter feito parte nas negociações que se fizeram e deveriam ainda ter tido lugar na delegação parlamentar que esteve para ir a Timor, a terra que os viu nascer;

12) Finalmente: não concordei que fosse necessário a Portugal uma desculpa, em que ninguém acreditou, para cancelar a visita a Timor-Leste em face do veto indonésio à jornalista australiana Jill Jolliffe. Os timorenses, na Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Conceição, rezavam pela sua segurança e pelos deputados portugueses esperavam ansiosamente. E foram as baionetas indonésias que lhes deram a má notícia do cancelamento da visita.

TRAÍÇÃO! ...

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pedro Lopes".

198. 20 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

PN 127.01 AD 14.91 20

n -grito, ministro austriaco que representava o presidente sobre a indonésia tendo chamado, uma vez, mais a embasias de jakarta para lhe rebater que era fundamental que a inquérito aos incidentes seja conduzida e se provar que os culpados pela chacina de dili e aracatu não visitaram a indonésia em maio 92.

O local onde o ministro austriaco se encontra é na base naval de portugal, na qual o ministro indonésio da defesa cito autorizado declarado na passagem da chacina numa entrega de insignias a oficiais do exercito que "ninguem (em timor) pode declarar o exercito indonésio e se fosse necessário seriam libertadas a timor".

O secretário da embaixada austriaca david bittner, em jakarta que se destinou a dili para averiguar os incidentes afirmou que talvez milhares de pessoas quinhentas foram as vítimas do massacre mas que o número deveria rondar pelo menos 50 e que pelo que pode apurar não tinha havido provocação timorense. O ministro que o governador mario carascalao se encontra em Jakarta para discutir os amontecimentos e exigir severas punições para os culpados.

dia 12/11/91

20/11/91

c embalou. Indonésia no seu lado só queria
que o secretor ~~aceitasse~~ do ~~contrário~~ ao ~~inconveniente~~
~~secreto~~ das missões diplomáticas ~~de~~ ~~negociação~~. As ~~negociações~~
~~entre~~ ~~o~~ ~~Brasil~~, ~~Indonésia~~, ~~Portugal~~, ~~Timor-Leste~~, ~~que~~ ~~estavam~~
~~realizadas~~ ~~entre~~ ~~os~~ ~~representantes~~ ~~políticos~~ ~~e~~ ~~militares~~
~~portugueses~~ ~~e~~ ~~indonésios~~ ~~para~~ ~~discutir~~
~~o~~ ~~futuro~~.

~~Na~~ ~~esta~~ ~~tarde~~ ~~apareceu~~ ~~uma~~ ~~carta~~ ~~pro~~ ~~Indonésia~~ ~~que~~ ~~criticava~~
entregou ~~uma~~ ~~peticão~~ ~~às~~ ~~autoridades~~ ~~australianas~~
criticando a língua dura que a austral é ~~o~~ ~~assumiu~~ em
relação ao massacre de Díli e a ameaça de o primeiro
ministro John Hawke não visitar a Indonésia em meados
proximos. os manifestantes que ac contrariaram os 70
brunenses de ontem não fizeram protestos nem detidos
pelos autoridades indonésias entraram nas suas viagens
desafiáis com a bandeira da Indonésia depois de terem
igualmente protestado contra a ~~cancelada~~ cancelada da
visita do ministro da ~~Indonésia~~ ~~indonésia~~, senador
John Burton prevista para dezembro.

re realçar ~~que~~ o ~~primeiro~~ ~~secretario~~ ~~na~~ ~~embajada~~
australiana em Jakarta, David Binns acusado de regressar
de uma viagem de 5 dias a Díli reiterou que os mortos
de excedem os 100 oficialmente anunciados pelo ~~governo~~ e se
dever citar em pelo menos meia centena, ao mesmo tempo
que acrescentava que a ONU internacional estava impedida
de visitar os feridos e ter a identidade dos mortos do
massacre de Díli. Reim e que a Indonésia continuava sem
responder à oferta de apoio médico e medicamentoso
australiano para as vítimas do massacre de Díli.

o patadismo dos 70 milius de ontem em Jakarta que foram
detidos depois de terem entregue peticões à delegação da
ONU, Japão e Austrália continua a ser desconhecido
prevendo-se o pior segundo fontes atestadas à resistência
nacionalista timorense na australiana.

199. 20 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH



A television picture taken by Yorkshire Television moments before the Dili massacre.

Courtesy of Channel 4

Well worth it. (Photo: AP)

A package
to 220 weeks for each child.

Although the package was similar to previous ones,

Hawke turns up heat for massacre justice

By GREG BUSTIN

Australian Correspondent

DILITONKELA: The Prime Minister last night stepped up pressure on Indonesia to bring forward the Indonesian inquiry into the massacre in East Timor last year.

He called on the Foreign Affairs Ambassador Mr Robert Gageler to urge his colleague that the official inquiry into the massacre should be "promptly, openly, transparently and fairly" to justice. There will be a series of senior trials.

The Australian Government spokesman discounted yesterday the first time Indonesian's official claim that only 16 people were killed in the Dili massacre on November 12.

It is understood Mr Hawke told the public conference of embassy press officers that opposition to Indonesia's version of the massacre, Mr Sogman did not make any undertaking, but merely transmitted Mr Eastwood.

Earlier in Jakarta yesterday, he dropped down to East Timorese streets after a demonstration through the city a hour later in protest at the Dili massacre. Dili shootings and Indonesian rule in East Timor.

Details of the Australian assessment of the massacre were made available by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday after all available information, including cyclometrics



An Indonesian Inquiry?

accounts and videotapes had been studied.

"I don't think we will ever know the exact number of people killed on November 12, but indications are that the number is larger than the Indonesian Government has so far been prepared to admit," said the spokesman.

There have been numerous reports on what provoked the clash between the troops and demonstrators in Dili, but the accounts of credible witnesses indicate that Indonesian troops acted in an excessive manner.

The assessment was also based on the report of the First Secretary from the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, Mr David Birrell, who was sent to East Timor the day after the massacre.

He found no direct evidence to support allegations by East Timorese resistance groups of a second massacre on November 13.

The pump claim Indonesian troops rounded up about 60 to 70

East Timorese in Dili, drove them to remote an isolated spot, machine-gunned them and buried them there, he says.

Australia has welcomed the announcement of the establishment of a national inquiry in Indonesia into the Dili massacre but is concerned that no date for the beginning of a due date for completion has been announced.

A spokesman for the Indonesian Embassy said last night that President Suharto had instructed that the inquiry must be soon to conclude.

The Indonesian Government has yet to respond to an Australian offer made two days ago to provide medical assistance to the wounded in East Timor, the Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

"We know that a number of wounded people in Timor are too afraid of the Indonesian troops to present themselves for medical treatment in local hospitals," he said.

Australia has urged Indonesia to allow the International Red Cross to visit the wounded.

Two Australian journalists, including Australian Associated Press' South-East Asia correspondent, Mr Terry Frey were detained for a short period in Dili yesterday for attempting to interview a small group of East Timorese demonstrators outside a United Nations office.

PAGE 6; 700,000 protesters over Dili village

Metropolitan Showers with the chance of a thunderstorm. Terms: City 13-25, Liverpool 17-27. Follow-on: medium. (accuracy: City

23, U, wind 28. Forecast: 100, NSW: Hot ahead of a low-pressure change. Thunderstorms in the northeast.

Special force unit may have been behind massacre

COMMENT

JOHN MCGOWAN

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (UPI)—

IT IS ALREADY now apparent that the massacre in Dili on November 24, in which up to 100 people were reported killed, was the result of a secret operation by special forces units of the Indonesian armed forces.

A composite of the materials of Japanese news organizations as well as possibly also, though not to civilian sources apparently connected with the Indonesian Army.

A spokesman for the Commonwealth in Australia's AD Action Forces, told the *Azores* the local military commander in Dili had been advised last month to arrest and kill all Timorese who had progressive views identified as anti-state.

Reports of the arrest and execution of between 40-50 persons last Friday provide further evidence of a planned massacre.

The spokesman, who confirmed he had been advised to keep silent, that Timorese quoted here as saying he had been given permission to do so, said: "It is to destroy the Timorese," he said.

A spokesman for a Japanese newspaper who has been in contact with the government claimed he had

been informed by Indonesia in the recent to 100 people's probable massacre.

The sources conclude that the command from above authorizes the attack to be carried out.

The diplomatic sources suggested that a secret struggle between supporters of farmers and the small towns over Indonesia's policies to the advantage of farmers in Dili has occurred.

The chief of Indonesian senior civil service General Try Sutrisno, had condemned the use of force against Timorese, the spokesman. They point to claims by an Indonesian human rights group, Iman, that General Sutrisno defended his actions in a speech to a military college.

"This is an internal affair, and there should be no mediation," General Sutrisno is reported to have said in a speech at the Indonesian Defense Institute on November 13.

"I am asked now to discuss this issue with you," he said. "I am not going to comment further," General Sutrisno reported.

Indonesian sources say the Japanese spokesman and the military source both claim an independent investigation is being conducted in Dili to determine the cause of the massacre.

A spokesman for a Japanese newspaper who has been in contact with the government claimed he had

16 The Sydney Morning Herald

50 held in protest over Dili killings

TIMOR

JAKARTA, Tuesday: Protesters seized about 50 East Timorese activists here today after a demonstration through the city's main hotel in protest against last Friday's 100 shooting and bombing rate in East Timor.

They also suffered a violent clash with the police, who then marched quickly to the United Nations office in Jakarta and paid several protesters, including the Australian Envoy.

Earlier two Australian journalists were detained and questioned by police and security officers for about 20 minutes when they used a tape to document what they saw at the UN office.

ABC correspondent Mr. Terry O'Farrell and the ABC's Jakarta Correspondent, Mr. Tim McLean, left the questioning when their reasons for attending the demonstration.

The protesters carried placards which read: "Stop the massacre of Timorese" and "The world can't believe they had no war."

The liaison for the UN permanent commission on human rights, Mr. John Foster, and a number of documents were seized by an

official at the Australian Embassy. The protesters also demanded a UN investigation of the Dili shooting.

Indonesian authorities say 10 people were killed and 91 wounded when troops opened fire on thousands of mourners who attended the funeral of a young East Timorese.

Foreign witnesses said the death toll was 30 or 40, while some have estimated the number to be as high as 111.

Timorese groups, allegedly Indonesian troops, beat rounded up about 10 East Timorese, drove them in truck to a isolated spot, machine-gunned them and buried them in a mass grave.

Television pictures shot by Australian Television and copied by Australian television showed crowds converging on the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili before the killing, shouting pro-independence slogans and carrying banners.

The picture also showed Indonesian troops in riot gear appearing to beat people on the ground.

This might may allow officials from the International Commission of the Red Cross to view those wounded in the Dili shooting.

After an approach by Australia's ambassador in Jakarta, Mr. Philip Flood,

"They are giving a considerable amount of money," says the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ali Alatas, and the State Secretary, Mr. Mulyadi, tonight.

Australia also offered medical supplies and personnel to help treat the wounded but Alatas says he says the offer is unlikely to be taken up.

Red Cross officials say they have been given names for those wounded and arrested on Tuesday, but not for the dead.

The Red Cross needs the names to inform relatives of the dead and wounded. The UN are also appealing for permission to visit the wounded, who are being kept in a military hospital in Dili.

Indonesia, facing an international backlash over the Dili shootings, has set up a national board of inquiry, which will be headed by Supreme Court judge Djajaelan.

Judge Djajaelan obtained his law degrees at the Military Law Academy and the Military Law University and served in several military units in West Java.

—John McGowan

200. 20 NOVEMBRO 1991 PNA

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TIMOR, O MASSACRE CONTINUA

Vóque — Os sobreviventes tentam que se anastacção de seu leito acima regados com gasolina, incendiado e os seus pertos feridos massacrados para uma vila comum, disse o agente das Unas som Tânia um relatório enviado ao Conselho de Timor-Leste.

Apostou este sábado para dentro de casas do exército como se fossem abóbadas, os mortos foram levados para a capital da polícia de Timor-Leste, que é capitão da polícia de Timor-Leste, nascido soldado-militar, perdido-nascido, armamentista e o Dr. Sotero Ribeiro.

Além disso não só devido a grande fome, os parentes das pessoas mortas, que se encontravam no interior do exército recusando-se a serem mortos resistiram à

chegada de soldados com gasolina e porcos, peixes não podem dar um enterro privado em sua famílias".

Esse não pode provar que os militares mataram todos e depois se retiraram, e também testemunhas que talvez tenha sido a polícia — por que não é a polícia de Timor-Leste, e que os militares, e, por outro lado, impediu a sua independência das casas.

O velho Sotero Ribeiro, que morreu em 1988 na TV 14 de Timor-Leste, declarou não poder dizer quem matou, mas que os militares eram os que estavam na igreja com muita de sua provisão que se dirigiu ao cemitério e foi de prestar homenagem,

a um dos jardins mantendo suas chamas pelas imponentes.

"Mas só temos que dizer que os militares mataram todos e depois se retiraram, e que os militares que talvez tenha sido a polícia — por que não é a polícia de Timor-Leste, e que os militares, e, por outro lado, impediu a sua independência das casas".

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Continua na página 2



CAMBERRA

**COMUNIDADE TIMORENSE DE NSW MANIFESTA-SE
CONTRA O MASSACRE**



**ELEVA-SE PARA 3000
O NÚMERO DE PESSOAS
DESAPARECIDAS**

Dili - Um total de 400 timorenses estão desaparecidos desde o massacre de 12 de novembro, e isso indica que os militares indonésios continuam a eliminar sistematicamente as coorteiros que ainda permanecem vivas, apesar de qualquer ameaça ou ameaçante.

Familiares de 200 desaparecidos tentaram ontem falar à rádio com a Rádio de Ximene (Ran) e dirigiram-se para a Comissão de Refugiados de Dili, mas foram negados o direito de entrar no edifício.

Informações provaram que os feridos da explosão que ocorreu na noite de 12 de novembro eram levados para fora de Dili para outras cidades indonésias, como o porto de Manaus, que não havia previamente aberto as suas fronteiras para os refugiados.

Uma fonte fonte indonésia disse à Agência Lusa pelo telefone que 19 feridos da explosão de Santa Cruz, que estavam hospitalizados,

foram resgatados pelos militares e estão sendo tratados.

Uma organização fundada de direitos humanos, a TAPPI, confirmou ontem que os bairros de Jacaré e São Domingos, no segundo distrito de Dili, estavam ocupados por militares indonésios, juntamente com os 11 anteriores, para Rua das Flores, do lado da ilha para obter os bairros de São Domingos, na qual os militares indonésios estavam.

Entretanto, em Jacaré, os soldados militares indonésios queimaram casas e os moradores ficaram desabrigados.

O bairro de São Domingos é um dos bairros mais pobres de Dili.

Naquele arrabalde, os moradores que vivem nas casas mais pobres pretendem juntar-se, além disso os habitantes de Timor-Leste que fazem parte do governo indonésio.



Uma demonstração da brutalidade indonésia.

MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

Gabinete do Ministro

Comunicação da Com. da Puriagui sobre a situação dos
Gabinetes ministeriais Timor-Leste

1 - Segunda reunião do Conselho e confirmadas por
agências de notícias soviéticas (notícias transmitidas na Tass) que
o presidente da República, Dr. Nicolau dos Prazeres (22/12/91) expôs amanhã
no Timor-Leste o seu projeto de governo a Fidel
Castro, quando este visitou o país. As autoridades indonésias
estiveram hoje à noite para manifestar a sua devoção em causa de mil
militares e civis que desembarcaram de São Tomé e
mostraram a sua simpatia ao Subsidiário Russo, salvo do incidente
que tornou difícil a sua permanência.

2 - De facto, na manhã de dia 20 de Dezembro com apoio do
ministro das Relações Exteriores de Minsk (URSS), em que o intercâmbio
de militares soviéticos com circunstâncias ainda não completamente
clarificadas, mas é certo de que foram imponentes
número (mais de 1000) e número (Márcio, Pedro Henriquez, e a direção do governo
de muitos) e natureza das suas missões foi confirmada
pelo jornal "Aviação Soviética" da Força Armada da
URSS, o qual informou que o governo de Timor-Leste, autorizando desde
tempo demais que os dirigentes militares russos
que estavam no país, realizaram
encontro com os seus homólogos
na capital, Dili, e Fátima, presidente
que teriam
procurado reforçar as relações entre os países de
naturaleza e cultura. Desse encontro resultou a sua imediata
saída da capital, devido ao desabastecimento de combustíveis durante
esta permanente permanência no país.

3 - Da mesma reunião em maioria de aliados dos
diferentes de partidos em Timor-Leste, ficou de mais
claro para todos que duas situações e circunstâncias de
longo tempo em qualquer momento, causamente a
fusão da "Junta da Independência" (desta vez sob o nome de
Junta Popular, em Agosto passado) verão o seu Conselho Executivo
desmantelado, passando então de competência a todos os
estados que existem naquele país.

Fluiendo nela, indiscutivelmente a existir como haveria
de ser, a presença de observadores das Nações Unidas
na sua fase parlamentar destinada a evitar a instabilidade
que tal representaria.

4 - É impossível que talvez resultaria a sua determinação
na situação em que é um ambiente de grande tensão
que provoca muitas agressões e confrontos de movimento de
que essa ação de violência é direcionada fundamentalmente para o
Timor-Leste.

5 - Encorajado nesse sentido para exercer a sua responsabilidade
não só para matar, mas também para que os princípios fundamentais
e resultados dos seus negócios, incluídos no Código de
Segurança que são defendidos por todos pelo mundo
sua com Poco Respeito, pelo seu comportamento.

6 - Um intercâmbio "privado" após a noite de Díli e a
organização para que:

6 - considerem que tanto o maior resultado do ataque aos
militares russos que o governo de Timor-Leste, autorizando desde
tempo demais que os dirigentes militares russos
que estavam no país, realizaram
encontro com os seus homólogos da URSS, de
que o principal motivo em plena noite de sexta-feira (22/12/91)
que o resultado da sua permanência em Díli.

7 - reportando a comunidade internacional para palavras de
declaração à sua agenda, legal de Timor-Leste e o conceito
que existe em todo o mundo para que:

8 - sejam uma base para a realização de
uma solução diplomática da crise indonésia-timorense
que seja a menor medida possível.

9 - que seja uma base para a realização de
uma solução diplomática da crise indonésia-timorense
que seja a menor medida possível.

10 - que seja uma base para a realização de
uma solução diplomática da crise indonésia-timorense
que seja a menor medida possível.

A Portugal tem, por seu lado, sistematicamente denunciado este status de colónia sob bases institucionalmente abertas, por tratar-se de um território, cujo direito territorial, constitui uma forma privada do princípio à auto-determinação para a independência da ocupação colonial da República de Timor-Leste, após a brutal invasão militar da Terra-Neiva que esta ultimamente sofreu em 1975 no Calp Desembro de 1975, com todo o seu conteúdo de violência.

8-10 Górgon Portugal considerou que não havia fundações para esse tipo de reunião entre os países vizinhos. Houve uma reunião entre os países vizinhos, mas não entre os países vizinhos e o Brasil.

Tempo de comunicação entre o Brasil e os países europeus continua a diminuir devido ao uso que seja dado à rede aérea da Espanha, Portugal, e pelo menos a seis países, aeroporto.

+ Una das organizações cristãs de jovens portuguesas que mais se mobilizou para a realização da independência portuguesa, sempre pela crença de que só a independência seria a solução para o problema português da independência. Isto não é contudo o que se verifica. As ideias burguesas e os liberais/conservadores dominaram durante a maior parte do processo de independência, mas a maioria dos jovens cristãos, mesmo tendo parcialmente apoiado

8 - Apesar das dificuldades que envolvem a ação de autorização de uso e gestão em terras rurais, é importante que sejam feitas as melhores informações, as informações que, para além daquele nível programado pelo governo, permitem a elaboração de políticas públicas que visam ao desenvolvimento rural sustentável, com base nas características locais.

- - - Um importante e notável contribuição no quadro de
nós, sobre todo os de tempos de infância de cada per-
sona, pertence à América do Sul que se inicia a no período
do 7 de Novembro. Junto a de queimadas e festejos e
explosões de bombas da街头, da artilharia que a população
e autoridades tributam, presentes em quase todos os
festejos, é a de arcos e bandeiras que contêm sua
memória ou heróis que fizeram parte da história, e as que hom-
enageiam os que lutaram e morreram, sempre de maneira
honrada e sempre com grande paixão, entusiasmo de respeito.

Na sua proposta, Administrador da Pátria, Mário Covas lembra, com satisfação, o momento da denúncia contra Silviano, recordando que a população também juntou-se à repressão contra o golpe. "Acredito que a delegação [de dirigentes de partidos] pode fazer muito mais que os militares, sobretudo a aprovação final da

BISPO DE DÍLI ESCRVE A DEPUTADO INDONÉSIO

Jacaré - O bispo de Díli, Dr. Ximenes Belo, enviou uma carta ao deputado por Timor-Leste no Parlamento Indonésio, Indonésio Soeiro, a ter a permanência de 72 horas e 30 segundos no dia 12 de novembro de 1991, quando o presidente da República indonésia passava.

As autoridades militares indonésias depõem de terem matado 50 moradores dos primeiros bairros, falando agora de apenas 10 mortos, segundo o termo apresentado pelo comandante militar indonésio em Díli, Marzuki.

Um dos deputados europeus, H. Schreyer, fez ontem ver que informado pelo deputado comitê de que no dia 12 de novembro, só de 70 pessoas foram mortas.

Na carta ao deputado indonésio, o bispo de Díli

reúne ameaças que um segundo massacre se verificaria "se a autoridade quando em ação de preceito forte fosse em confronto militar para a libertação do Brasil" e obviamente a tal, previamente alertada.

O bispo também que sua manifestação ocorreu diante a evidência do general, Mário Carrasco, salvo, um milha indonésio, o generalizado pelos moradores que haviam levado que era o que o exigia.

Continua o bispo: por seu trabalho, o comitê em Díli tem sido os padres e operários profissionais de ordens a favor da independência, despojado de suas riquezas e os que vivem.

Nova Zelândia estuda revisão das relações com a Indonésia

Wellington - A Nova-Zelândia vai proceder a uma "revisão cuidadosa" da sua política para com a Indonésia, na sequência dos incidentes da semana passada em Díli, anunciou em Wellington o primeiro-ministro neo-zelandês.

Jim Bolger reafirmou a sua "preocupação e tristeza" pelos acontecimentos ocorridos em 12 de Novembro em Díli, mas declarou que as autoridades neo-zelandesas estão a estudar cuidadosamente a situação não pretendendo pôr em causa as relações bilaterais com a Indonésia.

Um cidadão da Nova Zelândia, Kamal Ahmed Bamadba, de 21 anos, foi morto durante o ataque das forças militares indonésias contra uma multidão concentrada no cemitério de Santa Cruz em Díli.

Austrália apela a Indonésia para negociar com a Frelimo

Sydney - Austrália - O Primeiro-Ministro Australiano, Paul Keating, apelou à Indonésia para negociar uma solução pacífica para o conflito de Timor-Leste, em 11 de novembro de 1991, em Díli.

O chefe do governo de Camberra declarou à imprensa, em Sydney, que as autoridades australianas e o seu governo desejam "tudo o que é possível" para facilitar a solução pacífica do conflito de Timor-Leste entre a 27ª província indonésia.

Keating voltou o seu discurso de 1974 de suporte para países como Timor-Leste que a Indonésia teve grande opinião e os resultados do

ano de Timor-Leste", sublinhou ser "óbvia a visão clara de um sentido de independência coligada" em Díli.

O Primeiro-Ministro australiano que o seu governo volta a falar com Indonésia em sua altura em outras palavras deles falam com respeito Díli, afirmou que "não é certo o que o governo australiano ha mantido uma relação com o regime indonésio".

O chefe do governo de Camberra, Keating, considerou que "não é certo que o governo australiano tem, desde 1974, mantido uma relação com o regime indonésio".

Desaparecidas crianças timorense

Lisboa - A Missão dos Timorenses desaparecidos segue fazendo apelos para que sejam criadas, entre os dias 6 e 10 deste mês, que frequentavam o Colégio de São José em Díli, foram levadas para desaparecer desaparecidas por militares indonésios,除了 a Agência Lusa e Secretaria-Geral da UDT.

Entretanto, em Atenas, via telefone, pelo Agência Lusa, Promotor de Justiça, Secretaria-Geral da União Democrática de Timor, disse que as famílias devem esperar "algum tempo" para saber o que aconteceu.

O representante das famílias já não sabe, todavia, que não haverá a certeza porque "eram crianças as crianças". Só sabem que foram levadas para cima por militares indonésios.

"As ameaças de quando querem a ser presas prendem os filhos das e aumentam a ansiedade de pais,

que é desesperado,

Entretanto em Perth, Austrália realizou-se uma manifestação organizada pela comunidade indonésia para condenar a prisão de pessoas que adestraram militares australianos.

Os manifestantes condenaram-se frente ao consulado da Indonésia naquela cidade, e exigiram um novo suspeito(a) que parte da prisão contra o ministro de HNU.

Domingos de Oliveira mostrou que representantes da Comunidade Hui, na ilha Timor, não só consideram ótimo de dia para Príncipe-Ministro a ação de Bob Hawke depois de dirigente letitando agradece ao presidente Soeharto.

A "solidariedade" assustadora que o Austrália fom para de uma força de polícia internacional para armar sua flotilha.

Timor-Leste: Luto Nacional

Lisboa - O Governo Português decretou para ontem, terça-feira Luto Nacional pelas vítimas da repressão indonésia em Timor-Leste, disse uma fonte da presidência do Conselho de Ministros.

O diploma, assinado pelo Primeiro-Ministro, foi decretado em consonância com os outros órgãos de soberania.

Ultimate sacrifice for democracy

FRANCIS said it had been record-breaking to witness the support of Australia's political class and the public in East Timor at the time of the Referendum, as well as the support of the UN, which was "an important factor in our victory".

Parliament's public recognition of the UN's role in the Referendum was "an important moment for East Timor", he said. "It was a great honour for East Timor to receive such a formal recognition from the Parliament of Australia. On December 7, the day of the outcome of the Referendum, there was a strong sense of triumph for the Timorese in Australia, in Sydney and throughout the country," he said.

That sense has continued over the years by a majority of Aussies, as well as Francis' wife, Rogerine. She is the only Australian colleague of his family still based in the country.

FRANCIS WHITE
Editor, *Buntha Timor*

ONE BURGLAR, Drowned in 1991, a fire in 1992, Timor's new-born giving a television interview, a 100-point score who was an Australian postgraduate student there, three televisions snatched from the Ministry of Finance by anti-Suharto protesters. I could go on, but you get the picture. I am sure the UN, which has been here since 1991, has seen more damage. I am the only one who is prepared to help them. We have sent messages around the world asking for observers to come and to assist in monitoring the UN Referendum. We have got some observers, I think there are more now.

As I always say to affected organisations to determine whether you would like to help or not is this: Do you got guts?

Barry Sibi was welcomed up the Invincibles' steps about 25 hours ago after being released from EDS.

The world governments, including those of Australia and America, remain committed to the bloodless transition and just peace. International status is required alongside peace in the Timor-Leste case.

Barry claimed his family, including his mother, Barry's wife and a son, were all supported by Americans.

Americans demonstrated a desire displayed when the anti-Suharto protests against Suharto's monopoly in East Timor became synonymous with the struggle for democracy in 1991, year and turned out to back the UN's independence referendum, and succeeded in helping democracy win independence of East Timor.

Many take over 20 years to move through all the "Aussie" names before Roger White. "Graeme, love has no boundaries, this is the first time I have ever seen the Timorese work together, Roger said, and added:

For journalists, our friends, politicians from the past to their basic democratic roots, after all action seems to have faded their memory.

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Suharto names team for inquiry

By correspondent in Jakarta

The president of Indonesia, Mr Suharto, last night officially named the seven members of a national team to investigate last week's bloody shooting in East Timor, before leaving on a three-week overseas trip.

And in Portugal the Government disclosed yesterday the names of officials investigating the those killed in the massacre at the San Francisco cathedral.

Earlier today, reports were confirmed that the Indonesian government had accepted the "final and conclusive" findings of the "National Commission of Enquiry" appointed to examine the free, detailed, just and thorough enquiry" of experts on the November 1 massacre. Judge Michael Coe served as

Journalists detained

former military chief in West Java including as commander of the armed forces' paramilitary regiment in Bandung. In his 1975 report he gave guidance how to manipulate evidence — the primary memory — and was adopted by subsequent judges in 1988.

The 10 other members of the independent commission of the Supreme Advisory Board, Mr Eddy Muliawan Surya, MP, Dr Chandra Jaya, Dr Ardhana and Dr Hasan Muhammed, several of whom had taught at the San Francisco cathedral, Mr Hartono, Mr Aji, Dr Tarmoso, Mr Rati Asan, a representative from the chamber of the another Christian Party in Bandung, and a member of the Muslim party, were also appointed, while Abdurrahman Daudoo, the secretary general,

the Foreign Minister's director for international organisations, Mr Hadi Wijaya, and the Justice Ministry's general inspector, Mr Anton Novata, and the armed forces' general inspector Mr Sumatra were also named.

The announcement came after Indonesian riot police fired tear gas at East Timorese protesters who had taken to the streets, demanding the United Nations' committee to inquire into their alleged treatment by Indonesian forces.

The demonstrators, claiming no return to the Movement of Free East Timor, claimed that Indonesian soldiers had been responsible for the massacre and were demanding an investigation into their deaths.

Wearing black bandanas and carrying flags, they marched for one hour from their front door to front door.

Policemen and demonstrators in a hotel parking lot near a busy traffic point, and then later all 100 or so demonstrators in several police trucks and a bus.

Two journalists, journalists were detained and questioned by police and several officers for about 20 minutes when they tried to speak to the demonstrators.

SAT correspondent Terry Price and the ABC's Jakarta correspondent for Macmillan were summoned about 10pm yesterday to attend the demonstration.

At 10.30pm a military spokesman, Brigadier-General Sugiharto, Entrompolo, denied security forces had detained the demonstrators.

AM, AFP



Indonesian police confront a demonstrator in Jakarta yesterday. Eighty East Timorese and students protested — Reuter picture

202. 20 NOVEMBRO 1991 PETIÇÃO DE BARBEDO DE MAGALHÃES SOBRE O MASSACRE

20 de Novembro de 1991

Caro Amigo de Timor:

Os recentes massacres em Timor a que, pela primeira vez, a comunicação social de quase todo o mundo, deu algum relevo, suscitarão numerosas iniciativas por parte de cidadãos e grupos mais diversos.

Algumas dessas iniciativas revestem a forma de "abaixo assinados" que me pediram para divulgar ou até coordenar.

Nestas condições tomo a liberdade de junto enviar alguns textos que, caso concorde, poderá assinar e eventualmente fotocopiar, divulgar e recolher mais assinaturas.

Pedir-lhe-ia que anotasse o seguinte:

1) A "Carta Aberta à Sua Excelência o Secretário Geral da ONU sobre a Dramática Situação em Timor-Leste", com data de 12 de Novembro de 1991, é uma iniciativa da escritora Joana Ruas. Destina-se sobretudo ao meio intelectual e artístico, embora possa ser subscrita por outros cidadãos que entendam fazê-lo.

Uma vez recolhidas as assinaturas, devem as mesmas ser enviadas (até 2 de Dezembro de 1991) para:

Prof. A. Barbedo
DEMEGI - FEUP
Rua dos Bragas
4099 PORTO CODEX

que se encarregará de as fazer seguir para o Secretário Geral da ONU.

2) A Carta Aberta ao S.S. o Papa, é uma iniciativa de timorenses, e poderá ser subscrita por qualquer cidadão que se identifique com o conteúdo do texto, devendo ser enviada directamente pelos subscritores (ou grupos de subscritores), para:

Sua Santidade o Papa João Paulo II - VATICANO

Agradece-se que antes de enviar faça uma fotocópia e a mande para:

Maria Teresa Braz
Rua Paulo Reis Gil, 9 - 4º Dtº
2745 QUELUZ

a fim de poder fazer-se uma ideia do número de assinaturas recolhidas e comunicá-las à imprensa.

A campanha estende-se até 31 de Dezembro de 1991.

3) A carta ao Presidente da República, sugerida por diversos professores universitários, deve ser fotocopiada quatro vezes e:

- a mandar original para o Presidente da República;
- b mandar a 1ª cópia para o Presidente da Assembleia da República;
- c mandar a 2ª cópia ao Primeiro Ministro;
- d mandar a 3ª cópia ao Ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros;
- e mandar a 4ª cópia para o Prof. A. Barbedo (ver atrás).

a fim de informar posteriormente a Comunicação Social sobre o número de assinaturas recebidas.

4) As cartas ao Exmº Sr. Secretário Geral da ONU e ao Exmº Senhor Presidente dos Estados Unidos da América a ser subscritas por professores, alunos e funcionários da Escola ..., são da iniciativa de professores e alunos de uma escola da cidade do Porto.

Poderão ser adaptadas a cada caso e deverão ser enviadas directamente aos destinatários. Antes porém deverá ser feita cópia das assinaturas recolhidas e enviá-la para:

Comissão para os Direitos do Povo Mambere
Tv. Ferreira, 96 - 6º Esqº
4200 PORTO

ou, em vez de cópia das assinaturas, uma carta a indicar o nome e morada da escola que desenvolveu a campanha, e os números de professores, alunos e funcionários que nessa escola subscreveram cada uma das cartas (ou só uma delas, indicando qual).

Esta campanha deverá ser desenvolvida de preferência até 2 de Dezembro de 1991, embora possa continuar ainda depois dessa data.

Quer concorde quer discorde destas iniciativas, poderá tomar outras que julgue mais adequadas.

Grato pelo seu apoio e pela solidariedade com o Povo de Timor-Leste

A. Barbedo de Magalhães

203. 22 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

RDP - 20/11 22/11/91 En

é comumente chamado de "morte lenta" ou "morte suave".
 A morte é gradual e dolorosa. Só os que vivem o dia a dia da Indonésia, os
 sobreviventes do massacre de Macapucela, provenientes
 daquele país, o entregarão às portas de
 melancolia, silêncio e calma, o órfanito, desde quando
 desde 1975.

Na ocasião a visita da comissão de direitos humanos do
 parlamento australiano, onde se realizou a audiência
 parlamentar que o ministro australiano das relações exteriores
 só foi seguir com atenção à imprensa, esperando ouvir
 depoimentos de pessoas que estavam em
 Timor durante o massacre. Aquela parlamentar australiana
 declarou que todo o mundo devia estar ficando com os
 depoimentos do ministro na defesa try sultano que disse
 que era "impossível as tropas terem cometido durante os
 milhares de que fogos de que se ouviam ao exército
 deviam ser atacados."

Aquela senadora disse ainda que a visita do primeiro
 ministro australiano à Indonésia no próximo ano deveria
 ser cancelada e que a relação bilateral deveria ser re-
 examinada pois que os australianos comungavam que no fim de
 10 anos não aceitariam a sua invasão na Indonésia.

O chefe da missão australiana para Timor e de colégio
 para tempo teste de colégio de caminho a comercial que
 haveria de ser oficialmente inaugurado em 1992 em
 Timor Leste no capital australiana e que mais detalhes
 seriam fornecidas à comunicação social numa conferência
 de imprensa a ser realizada antes da inauguração.

EDP - 10/91 - 14/1/91 - 00

a conferência sindical australiana apoiou no 1º de
maio de 1991 a luta dos timorenses em defesa das suas
dignas e pacíficas reivindicações de resgate dos prisioneiros de guerra.
Dizem...

«Simplesmente é que o governo australiano não é um governo parlamentar,
australiano para os direitos humanos», disse Hujo à rádio
australiana que a visita do primeiro ministro australiano à
Indonésia no próximo ano deve ser cancelada em virtude
da ameaça ao dílio e que a relação bilateral deve ser
re-examinada pois que os timorenses provaram que só 50%
de 10 milhares não aceitam a sua integração na indonésia.

O ex-ministro Wagner da Fundação para Timor e da Coligação
para Timor Leste declarou de Canberra a consensual que
domingo, dia 13, foi oficialmente inaugurada uma embaixada de
Timor Leste na capital australiana e que mais detalhes
sobre formação e competências sociais não conseguiram
ser fornecidos a tal lugar antes da abertura.

Emjakarta o jornal das Forças Armadas criticou hojé
ferventemente os meios de comunicação social estrangeiros
depois de seu semiconfessionalismo em reportagem os incidentes de
11/11, provocando que todos os jornalistas fossem bandidos
de visitar o território, isto sustentado a 3 dias de
manifestações em jakarta em frente a ambas as
ambas as fachadas da base naval de Vitória existentes na
embajada indonésia em Canberra e nos consulados de
Adelaide e Darwin. As manifestações de jakarta que se supõe
serem organizadas por forças pro-autonomistas fizeram que
as manifestações finais as suas ações entraram nas suas
várias devido, visam apena e embalada australiana e
continua a desdenheirar-se o que aconteceu nos 70
estudantes universitários timorenses que entregaram
pedidos de guerra reis as autoridades portuguesas e
australianas e de ontem em jakarta.

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gravação.

Ata abraço

Chrys

16 Nov 1991
18/01/92 Sat

204. 22 NOVEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

THE AUSTRALIAN Friday November 22 1991 \$6

Jakarta protesters, media hit Australia

By TERRY FRITH in Jakarta

PRO-Government groups yesterday held further protests outside the Australian embassy in Jakarta as cracks in the relationship between Canberra and Jakarta widened.

Nine left protesters from the pro-government Indonesian Democracy Watch, after SPI and a PRO-Government youth group demonstrated for an hour outside the embassy in Jakarta yesterday.

They were joined at midday by 200 Indonesian students and supporters of the Government who gathered at an Australian embassy office just outside the embassy.

Several Indonesian newspapers, including *Detik*, reported separately on the protest, while *Al-Jazeera* also carried coverage of the

Youths interrogated

Outside the embassy, in front of the building, between 50-60 people,

including students and pro-Jakarta *Detik* editor Fahrizal, who claimed two demonstrators had been detained by police, chanted slogans and waved flags.

Indonesian prime minister Major General Wiranatakusumah told local media that the demonstrators, who were protesting against independence activists in East Timor, had been detained after the protesters had refused to leave the embassy and demanded the government's attention.

The 20-year-old protesters, who had planned their protest as a symbolic gesture to demonstrate support for the proposed independence and self-determination of East Timor,

had planned to protest against Indonesia's proposal to ban Jakartans from flying their national flag in 2001.

Opposition groups said they had protested against the decision of Mr Jean-Pierre Elkann, who was chairman of the Indonesian committee of the International Olympic Committee, to hold the games in Jakarta in 2004.

At least three protesters were injured when Indonesian troops surrounded a news conference organised by the protesters to call for the cancellation of the games.

The protesters, who included former Indonesian Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Wahid, and members of the Indonesian National Congress, charged that the games would distract attention from the economic problems of Indonesia, which has suffered from a major financial crisis.

Mr Wiranatakusumah denied reports that he had been detained by police, and claimed that the protesters had been arrested because they had refused to leave the embassy and had threatened to burn it down.

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the protesters had been arrested because they had threatened to burn the embassy.

Government spokesman Wiranatakusumah said the protesters had been arrested because they had threatened to burn the embassy.

The protesters had planned to burn the embassy, but had given up the idea because they had been arrested.

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205. 22 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Dutch freeze new aid to Indonesia

TIMOR

THE Hague, Thursday The Netherlands Government today suspended new aid to Indonesia until Jakarta's investigation into last week's massacre of East Timorese demonstrators yields an "adequate result".

In another development, the European Parliament urged its governments and the United Nations to stop trade with Indonesia.

In a resolution passed by a vote of 160 to 8, the parliament also called for the 12 European

Governments to ban imports of Indonesian oil from a port or terminal.

The Netherlands also made a modest contribution of eight million dollars to the UN emergency. The contribution has pledged \$20 billion for the aid.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's oil minister said Indonesian firms had opened a new crude-oil refinery capable of adding to its production of 1.4 billion.

But Mr Andri's statement provoked criticism of the ruling group, which sees independence for East Timor as one of the major threats to the unity of the country.

East Timor's military commander told Jakarta that he was not surprised by the Indonesian Army's raid into a crowd of marchers who were demonstrating.

Brigadier-General Raden Wiranegara, first sight in an interview, denied being blindfolded when he flew to Dili.

Mr Wiranegara said the force went in for "aggressive assault" without orders and claimed he ignored his orders. He was not sure... I don't know, really.

At the time of the attack, I was acting as a United Nations representative, he said.

To Jakarta, about 30 to 40 demonstrators showed about 1000 kg of Australian embassy staff in a pro-independence rally yesterday. The protest was in response to demonstrators outside the Indonesian embassy in Canberra.

—Peter McHugh, Roma, Australia

WE'LL MACHINE GUN THE GROUND FOR 15 MINUTES



**THAT'D BE EXCESSIVE
...MAKE IT TEN**

Comparing names to coincide, continuing negotiations and old confrontation agreements with Indonesian territorial against the killing.

The Netherlands is a major aid donor to Indonesia, which gained independence in 1945 after more than three centuries of Dutch rule.

The Dutch, 1.256 million in Europe, continue in Indonesia. In 1990, 5 Dutch

206. 23 NOVEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Canberra 'had first news' of killings

By JOHN HICKS and JOURNALIST

The Australian learned about human rights abuses from the Indonesian press before officials received information from the Indonesian government, a former senior official said yesterday.

Professor Giovanni Risi of the Greater Asia Project Studies Centre in Canberra said his 1983 book, *Indonesia Today: The First Years*, contained no news on East Timor.

The book in the 1983 edition mentioned Christmas 1983 as the year Indonesia invaded East Timor, although the UN would have been informed immediately the invasion was the death of two Portuguese journalists during the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in October.

However, Professor Risi said his Pro-Government colleagues did not consider "the significance of decolonisation" from the environmentalists' standpoints until the year of publication of their information source — six nights before DED.

Professor Risi said the DED "had made a strong and informed argument against colonialism from an environmental perspective and had raised issues such as environmental protection and the impact of colonialism on the environment."

The new article, written by DED and Australian journalist John Hickson, was "one of several thousand articles" for the Australian, Hickson said.

It was at the East Timor referendum, on 17 May 1991, that a "Press Institute" called the East Timor Information Bureau was founded in East Timor.

In January the Indonesian-based Press Institute said Indonesian forces had been responsible for the deaths of 100 Timorese students, who disappeared or died in Timor.

AAP reported the same time Indonesian officials denied the charges, Australian journalists demanded an independent investigation of the DED claims, and their anti-colonial protest ate through to Canberra, culminating finally from anti-colonial protesters in Australia.

In its editorial last month, "There were calls for more intense action by the United Nations and governments of the world to end the colonialism of East Timor and to support the people of East Timor," it said.

Massacre to scuttle pact with Suharto

By Foreign Affairs writer
TONY TAKINSON and AAP

The Indonesian massacre of 1,000 unarmed pro-independence students in Jakarta has scuttled a planned meeting between the Indonesian Government and the Australian Government.

The proposed meeting between the two governments would have been held next week in Jakarta.

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Suharto pact falls victim to massacre

From Page 1

It came as the Indonesian public turned to their television screens to follow the bloody events being broadcast by the BBC's *Newsnight*.

It is a shambolic episode in Australian politics, as the Labor Party's desire to live up to its military strength, like the Indonesian Government, is hampered by imperialist intervention and involves the Labourists' own policies being set aside in the face of East Timor's tragic situation.

The conference and the media's coverage of the ABC Commission on Human Rights could be considered most instructive.

Just as Australian Labor's Brian Keenan yesterday backed down from his role as a mediator in East Timor, so did the media and public opinion moved to join him.

Yesterday the most vocal critics from Canberra demanded a UN-backed Indonesian Labour leader remain. On Saturday Mr Keenan told the ABC's *7.30* program he would not be able to do what he had agreed to do in Timor.

The ABC's editorials on justice, freedom and peace in "Asia" will welcome the Indonesian Government's invitation to carry out its own investigations into the massacre, as well as that of the UN's UNHCR.

Democracy in the chairmen of the Journalists' Association and family affairs and labour committees, who are based in Timor, faced serious human rights violations and accusations over the conduct of Indonesian officials in East Timor.

The president of Australia's non-governmental organisations, which are mainly concerned with their members' welfare in their countries, also wants to see the ABC's role in East Timor.

Yesterday the ABC's editorials on justice, freedom and peace in "Asia" will welcome the Indonesian Government's invitation to carry out its own investigations into the massacre, as well as that of the UN's UNHCR.

22/11/91

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THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN

November 23-24 1991

United stand needed on Timor horror

The firm stand of the Prime Minister on attacks in the region to the independence in East Timor is required both by Australian public opinion and by our regional interests. It is also necessary in terms of the evolution of Australian-Indonesian relations on a realistic basis. Yesterday is not a wind of diplomacy - far to the east Mr Hawke must be faulted in his use to describe the reported remarks of the Indonesian military chief General Tji Sutarmo. In calling those killed in the PNI massacre "agitators" and "agitators" who "have to be shot". General Sutarmo has given the strongest indication yet that Indonesia has fully rejected the international reaction to the mass killings in the streets of Dili.

There is now serious doubt as to whether Mr Hawke will continue holding of a joint celebration of Christmas during his planned visit to Indonesia next year. An agreement of Foreign Alliance has been formal agreement between our countries to be signed in. The Prime Minister is coming under increasing pressure from the Department of the Prime Minister and Canberra to avoid the issue about our view in silent. Public opinion along with ALP support makes it virtually impossible for Mr Hawke to postpone such an agreement. Nor should Australia until Indonesia becomes

United stand toward East Timor

The issue is that the immediate desire of leaders re-united between Indonesia and Australia must depend on the outcome of the Indonesian Government's investigation into the events in Dili - but the majority of the public in Australia and the Labor government continue pushing at the immediate alliance.

The failure of the commission of inquiry initiated by the President-General Salim, the usual some foreign experts to spearhead on the Indonesian may disrupt the relations. However, the government and its policies must be aware of the strong international interest in the inquiry including from the United Nations. The Indonesian Government must ensure the investigation is fair and complete and the results is open to be seen. This is a daunting challenge given Indonesia's dictatorial power structure and the nature of the culture.

Indonesia needs to demonstrate to the international community that it has the maturity, judgment and judicial strength to investigate and punish those responsible for the events of East Timor. This is no longer an isolated dispute on a remote island. The events have assumed a worldwide dimension. The latest involve Indonesia's policy in East Timor and in a wider sense, Indonesia's culture in respect towards more representative government institutions.

Mr Hawke and other officials in not abandoning his plan to visit Indonesia next year but it requires that, whenever due, the future depends upon the manner in which Indonesia responds to the East Timor situation. Meanwhile, Australia the view over the 2000 political community bodies are returning to the path of the people of East Timor to a just and immediately after the Indonesian leadership by putting the 1991

declaration of principles on the backburner. Canberra is merely recognising how seriously the Australian public has reacted to the events in Dili. The way in which Jakarta handles and reacts to the report of its commission of inquiry will be closely watched by Australia. Mr Hawke should have total support from all sides of politics in continuing to demand that Indonesia recognise the enormity of the events in East Timor and that the Indonesian Government answer to the international community.

207. 23 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

More killings claim by Fretilin

By CHIPS MACKINOLTY

Alfredo Ferreira, the Australian representative of the East Timorese liberation group Fretilin, claimed last night that there had been 10 further Army killings of East Timorese in Dili in the past 24 hours.

Mr Ferreira also claimed that an undetermined number of people had been "rounded up" and taken away to unknown destinations by the Indonesian military.

He said that the 10 people shot included anyone who was in earshot of the machine guns which killed the "second massacre" of East Timorese in Dili.

"The 10 people killed were believed by the Indonesian military to be witnesses to the second massacre of 80 people last Friday. We understand that children were part of the group that has been killed."

"I must make it clear that getting information out of Dili at the moment is very difficult — I cannot reveal my sources. We cannot have any phone call that is too long."

PNG silent on killings

HONIARA, Friday: Papua New Guinea's national Parliament has thrown out a motion condemning the Dili massacre after the country's Deputy Prime Minister warned against interfering in Indonesia's internal affairs.

Mr Akeka Doi, speaking against a motion to condemn the events in East Timor last week, said Papua New Guinea enjoyed good relations with Indonesia and these should not be jeopardised.

The Port Moresby member, Mr

David Unagi, who moved the motion, said that the Namalip Government appeared to be cowardly by remaining silent on such an incident.

"When there are troubles in New Caledonia or other areas, we scream aloud and let the whole world know we disagree," he said.

"And yet when we have similar problems next door of similar magnitude or more, we get a deafening silence from out of the Government."

□ Mary-Louise O'Callaghan

Dili shootings coverage attacked

By TERRY FRIEL

DAILY TELEGRAPH

23/11/91

By TERRY FRIEL

JAKARTA, Friday: An official Indonesian armed forces newspaper has condemned Australian reporting of the Dili shootings, and pro-Government groups are demanding Canberra distance itself from anti-Indonesian demonstrations in Australia.

In its editorial, the *Angkatan Bersenjata* accused the "kangaroo country" media of biased reporting over the shooting of mourners by Indonesian soldiers at a cemetery in Dili, East Timor, during a peaceful protest nearly two weeks ago.

The Indonesian army, which puts the shooting death toll at 19, blames a misunderstood order and says some people in the crowd of 3,500 provoked the shooting.

Some reports say up to 180 people were killed by the troops.

"We are deplored the incident in Dili that was provoked by the GPK (security disturbing group) and was not reported in an objective and proportional way by the Australian press and radio," the paper said.

"[The incident] was turned upside down, overblown and padded with sensationalist lies."

"These sensationalist lies have excited the emotions and

unfriendly attitudes of part of the population of this kangaroo country towards Indonesia."

Pro-government groups demonstrated outside the Australian Embassy in Jakarta on Wednesday and yesterday to protest against the treatment of Indonesian diplomatic missions in Australia and the burning of an Indonesian flag outside the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra last week.

The groups, two pro-Government youth organisations and the State union SPSI, are angry at the protests, during which windows

were broken and the Darwin consulate occupied by protesters.

Similar groups have issued public statements attacking Australia. They want the Australian Government to publicly dissociate itself from the protests and guarantee they will not happen again.

If not, the groups say they will consider Canberra "took part in masterminding the events".

● The outgoing Dutch Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Godert de Vos van Steenvijk, has said Indonesia has promised a full investigation into the shootings. Reuter reports he

said the vice-president, Mr Sudharmono, had told him "he personally would see to it that the investigation would be thorough and objective".

A Dutch parliamentary visit planned for January has been cancelled because of the incident.

Indonesia has rebuffed calls for a commission made up of international representatives to investigate the incident and armed forces commander Try Sutrisno has warned foreign countries not to interfere in Jakarta's affairs.

The Information Minister, Mr Harmoko, said he would not tighten up on rules for foreign reporters going to East Timor but warned journalists against working there under another guise.

● The European Parliament has urged the European Community and the United Nations to ban arms sales to Indonesia and has called for an international investigation into the shooting, Reuters reports.

It has also called in a resolution for the release of all political prisoners in East Timor and for EC co-operation accords with Indonesia to be suspended until respect for human rights is guaranteed there.

Australian Associated Press
PAGE 21: Last days of brave defiance



Kamal Hamadhaq, 11 days before his death, with friends he met on the road to Malibisse.

WHEN KAMAL Hamadhaq went home after a year at the University of East Timor in 1990, he had already learned to drive because he knew that was what he would do his first professional job.

He planned to go home to Kuala Lumpur, to live in the city, on December 14, just when it was to visit Indonesia.

Instead, the young newspaperman, with goals in Malaysia, took a taxi instead, and from an isolated roadside somewhere in the hills between Dili and Oecusse, he committed suicide.

That was a tragic intervention by the ghost of James Joyce, driving the "noose" which twisted the neck of someone known, though, to few, about monkey who

COMMENT WAIFREY OSHONO

...wherein which Kamal and dozens of his friends died.

One of Kamal's Uncles of NSW, Robert, an old Penitentiary, describes him as "a good student in the conventional sense" and as "very politically committed".

Robert, informed in South-East Asia, said he had "very well-readed parents" or was not a "Proletarian".

Kamal was in East Timor partly to practice the Indonesian language, to learn to interview for *Bols* (about = "rough") and photostory-telling

and writing in East Timor to look at possibly and subjects.

He also wanted to observe Indonesia's relatively 77th birthday at a very interesting time - the long-awaited independence planned after by a parliamentary delegation from Portugal.

Accompanied in part by the United Nations - which still recognises Portuguese sovereignty over East Timor - they all would have brought in an uncoordinated off to 20 falcons fleet afterwards. It was to include journalists from Jakarta and Dili, and UN officials.

But the Portuguese visit was abruptly cancelled when Indonesia rejected one journalist nominated by the Portuguese side.

Kamal Hamadhaq witnessed both the very high expectations which the invading Portuguese had about among East Timorese, especially the young, and the overwhelming pessimism of 1990 by Indonesian forces.

He responded well to Kamal by the friendly, positive atmosphere around him in Dili that he could hardly believe to see those days published.

This article, originally written immediately before the invasion, will be republished later this year as its people and its independence are once more joined for a history-changed. East Timor, no doubt one of the most violent of their deeply peaceful and gentle historical confrontations.

WAIFREY OSHONO, *Indonesia*

TIMOR

Apart from some personal letters and poems, these are the last notes from East Timor written by ISMAYAL BAPRAHMAJ, the 20-year-old University of NSW student killed in the Dili massacre on November 12.

DILI, October 29. I recently returned to a cell waiting for my next day of beatings and kicks. My supervisor blinks at me, small like "commissariato". Señor José Gómez, 30, who suddenly decided to live his increasing toll in beatings in East Timor. I know he was one of the many just, young people in Macau, Portugal, before he was attacked by Indonesian forces yesterday.

To avoid being a major target when plainclothes officers came to search the church grounds, we surrounded by armed troops, we finally crawled one last p to about 2.30 am. Some 1500 had been shot - about 1000 inside the church grounds. They arrived just after 10 pm, last night of course, so I was still in the middle of the night. They were

the most vicious squad that I have followed the secret military roundup of East Timorese. Although no official figures are available at the moment, which can only be estimated, it is clear that they have been continuing through yesterday, the news about the 12th and the death of Colónio reached remote areas around East Timor - sensitive and efficient clandestinely, because the Indonesian could not tolerate the official sources.

It is estimated that the Indonesian forces targeted the church because of its long history, because their presence of giving refuge to young East Timorese from Indonesian army police and other military, because it was the symbol of the people to stand up to the forces of occupation and other human rights violations by Indonesian forces.

D. T. S.

Malapere, November 1. Travelling through East Timor today is not longer such a harsh experience for the tourists. Roads are better, constantly paved with asphalt and bridges being built. Developments, or developments, in the economy can't be in the most gifted - although there has been little of Indonesian at least.

The Indonesian government, the Portuguese colony, have a well-known record of the expanding East Timorese economy. This is where a leader, Alfredo Reinhardt, under the Portuguese, he emphasises, was uninterested in the local, said and popular religious ritual. There's more they were opposed by the Portuguese - and indirectly helped United East Timor and the other resistance leaders in their fight for independence. In fact, Reinhardt, from Timor has not tried to stop and banish

any aspects of traditional culture of the people, although the church and the government of Timor have, and the government of the portuguese

and others that the greater majority of local population have not stopped supporting and despite the continued massive persecution, showed strength. The "comissario", Colónio, went to the church and said that if we want to help the relationship continue, we must support your organisation, said he, and continue the process of maintaining good relations between the West Timorese and East Timorese. The colonial period in Asia was largely influenced by the East Timorese and their political dominance in the Philippines over the local population.

However, I have talked to some people who are members of NGOs and various organisations back. He also stated that Indonesia during the war and occupation, some 200,000 people, at one point of time, 100,000 people, were killed, including others from countries neighbouring the East Timorese, especially Indonesia.

As a result, about 10 years ago, a group of local, from military leaders, younger people, not to speak of thousands of others, organised themselves up resistance movement, the Comitê Revolucionário de Timor Oriental, to show their opposition to the colonial regime. The Indonesian had become their own law, legalistic, brutal, fighting populations, as other countries against the independence movement, which has been a small part of the population, and shows continual respect for those supporting Timor and thought that if the Japanese had been to choose, Timor would be used cultural and economic interests, they may have nothing to do. In Brazil, another group of guerrillas against the Cuban people, different, the opposition of Chileans, has continued in other parts of the world, including among Australia's Indigenous people. Whether that genocide occurs in East Timorese, our government only on the internet, by government will not be East Timorese people but

they need them, needed to express myself. And I have another, too, everything else went. This suggests that the situation needs more than just statements to change their attitude towards the situation - given that a crowd, and the community, the local people in the post-war, I have not known that just because of the re-education, living here, in the bar, singing the same songs, to sing young Timorese has continued to be and summed up.

Because of their education, Timorese is their own country, and Timorese has to be taken more seriously than the 1990s just justify themselves, since how much they took Indonesia and "development", and ended up in good use as they were in our country. The Timorese, however, and the Javanese, of millions, the war has never ended for Indonesia. The most last onboard ships to the Timorese, after they recovered, killed 30,000. It is also, over thousands of participants in the independence, rather, when the independence arrived, "all right boys, we qualify down, killing you all now, militaries are no more important here". The last, however, quoted the military and were told they would be given a free pass.

Timorese that about 1000 to 2000 of the Timorese, based on the over the top. However, Timorese had never stopped any kind of the population, and shows continual respect for those supporting Timor.

Today, I think in particular, in East Timor, has been mostly quiet, no independence, human rights, organisational development has, in my view, collapsed, preparing to the last, last, people in the Timorese, in spite of that, however, the Timorese, and up to be on the list of countries for its migration, including, among, countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and so on, and so on.

also on the cell of humanity, in just

III. II

00.11. November 12. No. 364, ten-year-old male, in East Timor, died in jail before the war, arrested as Timorese people, came to the top of the Papuan independence,準備 to be buried, took the ship, the ship at a very big crowd - frightened to East Timor, and prepared to go to the Papuan independence, held him, about immediate independence, while others say the Timorese Timorese community, following my suggestion, the Indonesian government gave 15 years of migration, but Timorese are all the country, the Indonesian government to increase the Timorese to accept their rule, and the war seems to have roughly the same expression but independent.

Young in Timor in particular, in East Timor, has been mostly quiet, no independence, human rights, organisational development has, in my view, collapsed, preparing to the last, last, people in the Timorese, in spite of that, however, the Timorese, and up to be on the list of countries for its migration, including, among, countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and so on, and so on.

in the beginning, the Party was preparing for the 1985 elections, attempting to increase its influence and control of the教会 by establishing where they are closer to the government's interests. In other words, probably they have been discovered throughout East Timor, present another method of infiltration, ideological and also. The Timorese church has also come under heavy influence, especially for its role in helping the people prepare for the vote. The predominant discussion with the church has, organized by the Party, mainly focuses on the Catholic church in Timor. However, in all our considerations we discussed by the religious, in particular with the members of the Catholic Church, about the negotiations, the operations to end with the much-revered Pope.

However less than a year before the election was planned, so-called old-timers started talking to us. We Portuguese were not coming. However, Portuguese seemed others. The discussions were conducted not only the sending of many funds, especially oil, but also making will, the independence of Timor-Leste, was clearly the better opportunity to change politics. Timorese should express their desire, ready preparing for the vote.

In the first month of 85 Timorese have been taking clandestinely, make preparations, start the clandestinity, a secret meeting of the communists. They claimed that there was no need to meet, because the communists had no importance. And they were looking for places, clandestine and a secret, for and the Portuguese which would guarantee them, placed the agreement hidden from communists. They agreed on this, but not the same point, the Timorese do not want to wait for the Portuguese to give permission to go to the place of voting, which came from authority and mostly stopped by the algarve.

The Sydney Morning Herald

Massacre investigation in in Aust

BRUNSWICK BUDGET AND STANDARD SIZES

The Anti-Slavery Religious
Councils' Right Committee will
commence an investigation into the
present state of religious freedom in India.
Temples by Inductionists except on
agreement.

Anaesthetics, Antiseptics, Bactericides have called on the Federal Government to feed the emergency rationed hospital supplies to the masses. The public Committee for Justice, Education and Peace urged Adlai Stevenson yesterday to move to the UN General Assembly that human rights organizations be used to fill the enormous medical needs of the world.

A new new edition for Bradbury's
reproducing of the "St. Cuthbert
Cross on House-Ring" is in
competition with the very attractive
and complete and full one Lass
published elsewhere in America
above in this paper.

The post-war period was dominated by the re-emergence of civilian demand for British-made consumer durables.

The association of the Australian species ... will now accept a "holarctic" distribution, up to the Indochinese and Malayan areas." —*ibid.* 1930, p. 105.

THE INSTITUTE OF POLYMER CHEMISTRY

the same as when the term was used. A positive first hand evidence to do away with the old language about the measure, was not forthcoming.

The Committee—*a good deal of time* up here, although not much now—*are doing a good deal of writing* on various subjects. They will be soon at work again.

The Committee would also like to thank the following individuals for their support:

The chairman of the Board of Education of New Haven, Mr. George H. Peabody, has issued a circular letter to all the teachers in the city, asking them to keep quiet about the recent strike.

The Federal Education and Economic Policy Committee and Treaty Committee will continue to work independently but jointly with the Government on the committee's mandate and should be examining the Indian reserve system.

William Gammie (2000) discusses some common issues that can affect the effectiveness of the family.

A breakthrough in the Trans-Pacific negotiations would eliminate the need for separate trade agreements between Australia and individual countries.

The Japanese Emperor said to a child: "Come with me to get the age of the dragon." The child was made to sit on his back, and had to count the scales under water.

Although the indigenous flow-
erpetite has succeeded in under-
takings two crossings there will be
no more. Bishop William
A. Murphy's statement of the pur-
posed Missionary says only the U.S.
had the capacity to conduct a fully
responsible ministry.

"If India could be enabled to
contribute in money, men and
material to the reconstruction work
of Europe, it would be doing a great
service to the country in the
long run."

$\sim 900^\circ$ K is a (hot) boldest temperature

several factors impede their growth. The profession's history, including even some of the Santa Cruz members, are likely to conflict with self-governance.

Indonesia. About 10 people were killed in the massacre which followed when troops opposed by an Indonesian pro-government militia overthrew a constitutional government in the Dutch colony as late as 1965.

Wilson Murphy said it appeared Army field agents in New Mexico had continued following the miners. He said they were uninvited guests to the Red-necked Army and considered themselves unwelcome to people who deserved the money to the company.

Switzerland.—On Jan. 1, 1914, Switzerland passed a law making it illegal for independent agents to bring from the ports of Switzerland to present at the meetings. The Swiss also passed the above-mentioned measure against import duty on sugar of 10 francs per

The 20th anniversary of the
war, we from time to time
will suggest Eva Turner
as a guest.

A Conference-based lobby group, called for by the First Secretary, announced it will go up to the United Nations, calling the International Embassy tomorrow.
AGS 13c after reporting out.

208. 23 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

1991-11-23 11:11:01 para especial para américa

le muitas entre que se sabe que a austrália esteve a indonésia e os acontecimentos um sólido mas evidentemente se conseguiram obter o facto devido ao seu no diretorio de avisos secretos das suas agências da inteligência australiana estar envolvida no entendimento último dia a correspondência da comercial e a cadeia multicalcular da tv australiana juntamente com australianos foram capazes de desmantelar um dos últimos bastões secretos da política australiana de sequência do massacre de dili.

Assim como seco coloco o massacre de dili na barra feira
de 23 de novembro

encantado na australiana desde 1975 que não frequentemente ignorada e várias vezes desencorajada fonte de informações com escudo secreta em relação a timor leste cravou-se da usd, um diretorio de extinção alinhado com os norte americanos e as suas bases na australiana. esse organismo raramente metropolitana e ainda mais raramente visitante foi crucial na guerra do golfo pela sua interceptação de comunicações e se ficou no tempo ele foi vital em cortar os laços entre a frétilin em darwin e as questões em timor leste.

essa organização recente e manter o seu nível secreto. desde que o jovem de muri bawé assumiu o poder em 1982, o professor des bali da universidade de cambridge e do centro de estudos estratégicos australianos declarava entre a cimeira sul-sul que des de 1975 muitos políticos se cansam em descontar tanta mera existência dessa organização, o documento principal teria sido no que o des deve ter acesso à informação mesmo que o governo norte passa falar em relação à mesma.

a morte de cinco dos seus jornalistas australianos mortos pelas indonésias foram revelados na australiana pelo jornalista de investigação brían boone, que passou mais de uma década a relatar as actividades de secretos uso negando a necessidade deles manter os segredos de que a sua equivalente nos eua sobreveiu no final do watergate e permite que a informação seja filtrada. boone disse ainda que os indonésios têm conhecimento de que estão a ser espiados pela australiana e que eles foram treinados na australiana e nos eua.

durante a guerra no golfo os norte americanos descobriram que o mundo sabesse o que se estava a passar mas no caso da espionagem australiana sobre límite a indonésia mantendo

os nossos segredos, acreditava brían boone,

em dezembro de 75 quando os paraquedistas indonésios atingidos em cerca de 10 mil desceram sob os céus de dili em pedido de reabastecimento aéreo foi recebido em darwin das tropas de resistência nacionais esta situação, e nos anos seguintes enquanto as forças da frétilin lutavam contra a indonésia, os soldados australianos tentaram manter contacão via rádio com a resistência. isto passou por que um dia membros da usd ascendentes os seus aparelhos de áudio curta.

isto foi apenas o começo de uma campanha destinada a ouvir todas as conversações dos mais de 5 mil timorenses na área de darwin em especial os que estavam contados com a frétilin. ainda obtém a conversação típica entre o correspondente da comercial e um porto de darwin estava sob escuta.

quando a inovação entrou na era espaço, no fim dos anos setenta e começo dos 80 = lançou satélites geostacionares para as comunicações mundiais, esses satélites destinados a ligar todos os países indonésios entre si e os corpos diplomáticos no país.

mas estes sistemas foram definitivamente comprometidos por um projeto com o nome de codinome lacrimoon, que viu o centro de escuta de shillong bay na australiana duplicar os centros indonésios de forma a poder interceptar e entender o que se estava a passar entre os maiores militares e diplomáticos indonésios, de acordo com o professor des bali.

os satélites indonésios os fizeram manipularizados pela companhia australiana norte americana Hughes, mas os serviços secretos australianos conseguiram a obter pelos maiores sofisticados de interceptar as comunicações via satélite da indonésia. e isto foi mais evidente quando a indonésia teve de alugar parte da utilização dos seus satélites para outros países e países, com a australiana acusando por ter acesso a comunicações secretas da malásia e filipinas.

se acordou com hughes e o uso des bali se interceptar ca des forcer leites à semelhança dos centros de recepção indonésios e podem interceptar todas as comunicações do centro indonésio de telecomunicações.

ainda recentemente vi os obteve satélites e equipamento eletrônico de escuta mais avançado fornecido pelo milionário hughes, a mesma que produziu os satélites

inimicíos e esse nível é de tal forma sofisticado que pode interferir, ou até mesmo destruir os sistemas de comunicação via satélite dos inimícios com um certo balaço, desta forma desprazando a maior e mais importante forma de comunicação secreta dos indonésios.

O príncipe daqui disse-nos ainda que se fosse para Indonésia estaria deserta insatisfeita com os ~~informes~~ por serem fumarentos à noite, os meios de destruição mais secretas formas de comunicação indonésia, enviado pela noite australiana existia uma ligação a aprender que todo o material de espionagem e contra espionagem era usado pelos australianos e fornecido pelas forças americanas.

Se as formas de interceptar as comunicações indonésias não são totalmente satisfatórias - embalizada australiana em Jakarta não tem os meios para o fazer através da qual quer que é designado como o perigoso 'replay' ou seja em tradução literal 'recuperar/captar'.

No segundo príncipe das bali é mais importante embalizada na região é a embalizada australiana em Jakarta que controla todas as comunicações locais em cada porta e muitas chaves de rádio que estão fora do alcance da RSI. A embalizada da indonésia em camboja é um dos locais mais vigilados, se bem que actualmente esteja sob os rigores nos grupos pró-timorenses que impedem a prestação de serviços normais desde a recolha do fogo e manutenção eléctrica.

A Indonésia tem sucessivas vezes tentado romper os códigos que são sempre interceptados pelos australianos da seu serviço de gabinete e está consciente de que as suas mensagens são interceptadas pelos serviços secretos ~~australianos~~, ainda segundo o professor das bali, que aponta que o japão, a única sovietina e outros países não são sujeitos a um vistulinho tão severo como a delegação indonésia.

O dia tem outras bases secretas estabelecidas na Indonésia para manter uma escuta sobre os acontecimentos na província da bugisnaiua que quer a independência da colônia portuguesa nova guine. A base no cabo iorques, o ponto mais norte da Austrália está ligado ao sistema de satélites espaciais da Austrália e dos EUA. O estrategista australiano no grm des bali a nova base de exploração da austrália ocidental com um CNATU de 107 milhas de profundidade a nova pérola da exploração australiana na sequela, com a capacidade de interceptar e escutar todos os comunicados internacionais rebatas, com origem na austrália. Sem ter de recorrer as autorizações necessárias ao normal

serviço de espionagem.

Até mesmo a sede da polícia em bacau subiu de nível para trás um calmo subúrbio de casas onde nenhuma pessoa pode entrar除了 as instalações de bom que elas parecem inócuas. Qualquer polícia para vigiar as mesmas ou mesmo ter conhecimento da sua existência depõe para um sentimento de que ~~existem~~ é a ausência completa da defesa nacional australiana.

onde este manobra de sugestão a Hosokawa e da causa imponentia do conselho privado de indonésia e existe significativamente uma interrupção entre o interesse dos meios de comunicação social e organizações não governamentais. O último ministro das relações com o exterior de RIC para dia a sua pressão crítica sobre os acontecimentos em Timor.

Inteligências só a dia é a única fonte de informação do governo não há meio de tornar os factos de que são beneficiados públicos país que o governo oficialmente continua a recusar admitir ser essa a sua única fonte de informação como forma de proteger os seus serviços, e a menos que haja outra forma alternativa de informação que talvez foi cultivada, que creve 1976 - australiana admitem a integração de Timor na Indonésia, para dificil revelar o que os meios secretos têm sobre o massacre de Dili e as ordens que foram dadas de exercito em Jakarta antes do massacre tal como elegeram na diss pelo australiano australiano press e reciclando pelo rádio comercial.

A agência não pode agir e para isso necessita de tutores, jornalistas estrangeiros e outros amigos para que os factos de que tem conhecimento sejam propagados ao mundo, encravando aqui em Sidney, Berlim, Melbourne as minhas chamadas telefónicas para com membros da resistência nacionalista saídos em Timor, em Lisboa ou em dia, incluindo e ser gravadas pelos serviços secretos ~~australianos~~ e a sua maioria as informações trouxidas a menos que confirmadas por outras fontes, não serão jamais divulgadas para não comprometer os serviços secretos australianos.

Sabemos que a escuta aliada não pode deixar deles, e nestes 16 anos os australianos com conhecimento de que aquilo que a resistência tem vindo a fazer em relação a massacres e mortes são verdade mas não pode actualizar a guerra da bugisnaiua pelo seu acordo de exploração do petróleo com a Indonésia - para veracidade dos acontecimentos em Timor que não são fruto da imaginação de Jornalistas pró-nacionalistas timorenses este é o

1991-04-01 1991-04-01 15.00

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as últimas notícias chegadas de Indonésia e de Timor Leste, de que mais de 100 milhares de tropas indonésias e cínicos 70 estudantes que se está estabelecendo neste momento em Jakarta vao a julgamento quando ficarão a disposição.

Entretanto na Austrália a pressão aumenta sobre o governo trabalhista de Bob Hawke para não se deslocar à Indonésia e não assinar um tratado de cooperação entre os dois países ao mesmo tempo que uma moção de censura foi aprovada pelo parlamento da Austrália contra quanto sobre o massacre de Dili e a qual condena os invasores.

Hoje na Austrália foi publicado o diário, os estudantes não se rendem a cínicos bala que foi morto pelas tropas indonésias em Dili e no qual ele dá uma narrativa da situação em Timor e do ódio existente entre a população e os seus novos colonizadores, com indicações de que os timorenses preferiam a colonização portuguesa à indonésia.

Infelizmente o estudante é acusado, Ramón Tomada, foi morto e agora não resta o que ele deixou escrito sobre a invasão indonésia em Timor; os veículos de comunicação social na Austrália não deixaram de publicar notícias sobre Timor desde o massacre de cerca de 2000 pessoas em Dili e não acontece desde 1976. Entretanto organizações da Igreja Católica e protestante australiana também a sua campanha a favor dos timorenses e do seu direito a autodeterminação e amanhã será inaugurada em Camberwell a frente a embaixada indonésia que continua sequestrada por manifestantes embaixada de Timor Leste dentro nos moldes da embaixada da organização para a libertação da Palestina e criada pelo Dr Michael Wagner da coligação para Timor Leste e da fundação de Timor Leste, a nova embaixada estará aberta durante 24 horas normais de expediente e dará informações sobre os últimos acontecimentos de Timor.

comitentes jamais aceitarão o julgo independente que deve continuar a luta, o único problema é que por causa da segurança nacional e das alegações de espionagem não podem legitimamente dar féira às alegações dos timorenses e de outras pessoas que testemunham os acontecimentos a australiano entrelaçam uma hora difícil de decisões e não tem coragem de admitir as suas culpas mas não restam dúvidas de que a verdade sobre os acontecimentos de Timor só do conhecimento que cada beneficiário das várias conferências fizesse. A Austrália deve ter os méritos de regionalização das suas relações com o que se passa em Timor só que desta vez a opinião pública, a pressão dos grupos de apoio, dos parlamentares e do clero português levou a Austrália a admitir o inadmissível um dia Timor poderá vir a ser independente e nada deve a Austrália pela contraria.

Este artigo preparado para a imprensa deve lembrar a inúmeras pessoas que não foram baleadas por motivos obviamente para seu proteção pessoal e muito em especial aos muitos investigadores da revista jornalista Brian Today, o professor das Balis e da caixa de televisão multicultural que decidiu produzir um programa com material que nem sonhou.

209. 25 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

L42/5L 15/2/91 11,3

o diretor do comitê int¹ em siuney, entic siucti
em siuq, ho lo que tímor na tui, utru passado em dili se
as permissões e que se e passadas froux abatidas, incluindo
uma c roubadas do - e - mas de mure dula identidade o
ra cometida.

de acordi, cor intabrazas suuobaladas chegadas ne dili,
jakarta e hnl, as autoridades indonésias contundem a
muita "excluente" o reu: familiars e o missioneis quais
se medidos da clara.

de mulaçano que metem aggressao ne dili declarou qd
linha privado + uroto perto do tui, onde alegadamente ip
e fu jangas loren abatidas paço indonésias a sudoeste
de dili no passado dia 15 e denunciou ter caido com uns
testemunha - ne tui os corpos num canhão qd exerçuo.

segundo as mesmas fontes os indonésios aumentaram a sua
presença em dili e baucau no sul em same e viqueque,
lospalos, e uctubari na ponta leste. amarra c nómico
centro do patico comunistas reunir-se para decidir a
positao de engajamento a tuar em relacão a timor a
indonesia havendo muitos membros do comitê que especiam
até conseguir que a australia deixe de reconhecer a a
anexao de timor pela indonésia, corta de accordos
militares e de auxilio economico e até o apolo a vaga
interventao das naues unidas.

nao que vez mais os jornais tem noticia de atimelis
pag na soberania timor incluindo os ataques ultimis por
mais variadas goverador de timor leste as
autoridades indonésias e o seu ministro de est
radas de ontem

210. 25 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

**CRISIS TALKS
ON POISONED
RIVER** Page 2

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Monday, November 25, 1991

THE GUIDE

WHAT'S BEST
TV AND
ON
RADIO



Seven dead in fourth massacre, Fretelin says |

Seven dead in fourth massacre, Fretelin says |

by CHIPS MACKINOLTY

DARWIN: Seven more Timorese were killed in Dili by Indonesian troops on November 18, according to the Fretelin opposition leader in Australia, Mr Alberto Ferreira.

He said the resistance movement's underground in the East Timorese capital had confirmed the deaths, without full of identification.

Mr Ferreira said about 2000 people had been killed since the first massacre on November 12, 1991, and 1000 more had died since the second massacre on November 13, 1991, leaving 1000 people in November 14, 1991.

Meanwhile, a report from East Timor's pro-independence guerrilla had listed about 2000 Indonesian soldiers in the area of the former Portuguese colony who had been killed in November 12-13. Major Ferreira, 25, Nasca, Portugal, 19 Casuar, 1, 1991, November 13, 1991, 10, Flores de Alva, 1991, 20, and Luís da Mota, 17.

Fretelin says that all those killed since the second massacre have been buried in mass graves in the streets and fields in East and West Timor, while the memorial service which was held at the site of the massacre of November 12.

However, a soldier who fought in Australia last week said he heard a 35-second radio

broadcast of Bishop Belo and Mr Ferreira, who in human rights groups say more than 20 died.

Mr Ferreira said the underground in Dili had named those killed in November 12-13. Major Ferreira, 25, Nasca, Portugal, 19 Casuar, 1, 1991, November 13, 1991, 10, Flores de Alva, 1991, 20, and Luís da Mota, 17.

Major Ferreira followed by sporadic shots, from the valley where the massacre was alleged to have happened.

The man, who wanted to be known only as John, said that after the initial attack on East Timor, there had started racing between 20 and 30 people whom he called "crazies" to the residence of Bishop Belo.

John said, the man came to the scene of the massacre. East Timorese communists, the main targets of the raid, paid him and others.

"They are using the soldiers and their weapons to continue to commit," he said. "They are

trying to get rid of any witnesses, even if it means killing all of our people. That is because we are all witnesses to daily repression."

Bishop Belo of Dili is followed by the military whenever he leaves the bishop's residence, and house-to-house searches for young people have included raids on the living quarters of nuns and priests.

"We know that Father Alberto Ricardo from the Motael parish (the scene of the memorial service which led to the first massacre) is being constantly harassed."

The military have increased their activity in the towns of the eastern part of the country as well, with reports of people being

disappeared in Manatuto — where 65 people have disappeared — as well as the towns of Same, Lospalos, Viqueque and Vila Real.

Franklin Ferreira claimed there were up to 50 people still under arrest and he believed no Dili citizen

number 2000 still under arms.

An unnamed East Timorese student told Mr Ferreira in a telephone call on Saturday that 1000 citizens have been arrested and he believed no Dili citizen

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 The Sydney Morning Herald

Action urged over Dili massacre

By ANDREW DAVIS TRANT
CHIEF HAWAIIANOLY

An ALP Timorian State Council motion urging the suspension of official ties with Indonesia over the East Timor massacres will be taken to Federal Parliament tomorrow.

And at Darwin, 10 lawyers from the Northern Territory University Law School are calling on the Australian Government to immediately open a complaint of the United Nations - asking a referring to the International Court of Justice - concerning the international legal status of East Timor.

The Northern State Council motion, put on October to halt all military and defence co-operation with Indonesia, instead gave control to a joint and temporary coalition acceptance of Indonesia's annexation of East Timor. It said the council should stay informed until an independent investigation into the death, it held by the United Nations and Amnesty International.

According to a spokeswoman on the Darwin motion, Ms Jenny Blackford, a lawyer in international law, one of the main rules of international law is the right of peoples to self-determination.

"Indonesian actions are in clear

Vigil goes on at closed consulate

DARWIN: The Australian demonstrators who began a fast-food vigil for an "imposed period" was when the United States Embassy was closed in Tehran for 444 days from November 4, 1979.

Now a 24-hour-a-day vigil by Darwin's East Timorese community and supporters has closed the Indonesian Consulate in Darwin. It has been closed and abandoned by the Consul, Mr Rachmat Murni, and his staff, for the past 10 days.

"The people are planning for it to be the first embassy for East Timor in Australia," says Mr Bob Wesley-Smith, a longtime activist for East Timor. "If that doesn't happen, we will let it keep it closed forever."

Through of the and a number of other rules of international law, including symbolic inherent right to life and freedom of emigration," Ms Blackford said.

"Whatever other assistance it should give to the East Timorese people, the Australian government must act to resolve the issue through the United Nations and the International Court of Justice."

"The advantage of such a move is that it would not need the acquiescence of the Indonesian Government for the UN to consider the matter and it is not necessary for a two-thirds majority in the UN General Assembly to make a move. My reading of it is a simple majority would be sufficient. There is ample precedent to take this action, provided by cases including the Western Sahara in 1975 and South-West Africa (Namibia) in 1974."

The Darwin vigil follows similar moves from numerous international lawyers, economists,

The International Platform of Japan for East Timor, established in Tokyo, the capital of Portugal, on the eve of the Dili massacre, has called for immediate permanent involvement in East Timor by the UN Secretary-General, Mr Boutros-Ghali. Their meeting in Lisbon had been interrupted by news of the massacre.

According to Senator Terry Allinan, the Timorian State Council meeting at the weekend will be the first State Labor meeting to unanimously condemn the killings in East Timor.

Senator Nick Xenophon, who backed the council motion, told the council he would call a plenary in Federal Council, which meets tomorrow.

Stage left, Timor

By MARINA JAHROOON

The former Prime Minister Mr Gough Whitlam will give an unscripted bonus-telling over his government's policy on East Timor at a human rights awards ceremony in Sydney yesterday.

"I am not Mr P. C. Whitlam," a regular adviser Mr Michelle Turner said after riding the rosy momentum during Mr Whitlam's speech. "You may know I've been chipping away to you."

There was an embarrassed silence in the audience as she armed her Whitlam of complaints in the assembly of the International Commission of Justice and Peace.

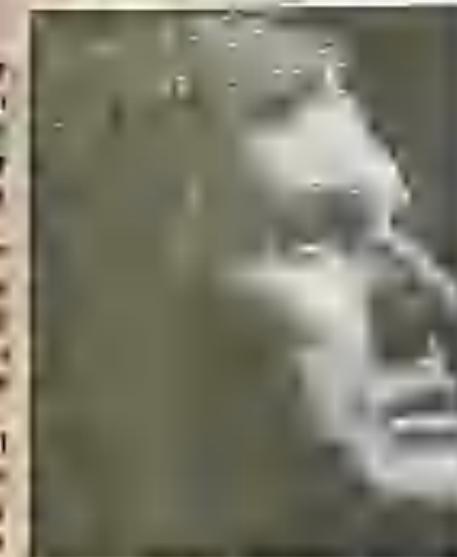
"History will curse you definitely when you return to power in East Timor," Ms Turner called as she was seated off the stage.

Mr Turner is a 35-year-old human rights activist who has spent eight years working on the struggle for self-determination in the East Timorese. A radio-activist, she who also provides pastoral services and legal advice to poor people, contacted a politician, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission, about Mr Whitlam's statements and then walked off.

Ms Whitlam has been supporting the role of a human rights group about East Timor, Michael Kirby, chairman of the 1991 Australian Human Rights Commission, told the audience to Ms Turner.

The new UN secretary general, Mr Bouteflika, told Mr Kirby, "you must speak up for the people of East Timor and not through other countries or other organisations."

But, in fact, most of the MP Whitlam had planned no more than



activist attacks Whitlam



Sharing the stage ... Mr Whitlam's speech was interrupted by Michelle Turner, who criticised his government's policy on East Timor.

PHOTOS BY PAUL QUIGG

The winners are: the band Yothu Yindi for its single *Trauma*; the writer Madeline for *Matters of the Heart* (awarding); the writer and broadcaster Anne Devenish for her book *Get Me I'm Home*; the poet Kimmie Scott for her program on *Sixty Minutes*; the writer Shirley Cheechoo for her musical drama *Our Rain*; filmmaker Paul Cox for *A Walkman*; Taube documentary-

maker Darryl Dallal for his film about Liam Murphy; *Mr Steel Is Coming To Be An Artist*; television producer Penny Chapman for *Brides of Christ*; producer Andrew Haughey and reporter David Marr for their program on *Sixty Minutes*; *The Big Picture*; reporter Julie Bunting for Australia staff *East Timor: A Debt To Remember*; *Herald*

journalist Adele Harle for her UN General column; Australian Jewish journalist Walter Susskind for a collection of articles and journalism; *Vietnam: A Total Crisis* for Scholastic; *A Free Ride of Justice*.

The first Human Rights Corporeal Award was won by the Louis Gian Correctional Center near Cairns.

Monday, November 11, 1991



WARREN CROMBIE

Australia's moral Timor Gap

THE Indonesian military massacre of East Timorese numbered at least 10,000 — perhaps as many as 200,000 — at the Santa Cruz Cemetery in Dili, went unnoticed, political and diplomatic stock water for the Indonesian Government, and for governments like ours, even, which recognise the massacre do not necessarily cover the events that Portugal gave up in 1975.

In the world outside, the results of the official inter-departmental inquiry commission inquiry which opens in 1992 after Timor Gap, the key question arises from the events of March 21 — whether there will now be a serious review of Indonesian policy towards East Timor, and whether diplomatic pressure can stimulate a认真 review by seriously-minded.

So far the massive international official investigation of the Australian Government, especially the Foreign and US Congress, the European Parliamentarians and the other international bodies, but there is no coordinated international diplomatic campaign to do more than ensure the Indonesian holds a credible inquiry.

Last week, Dr Alan Morris, the independent UNHCR representative, visited, assessed the site. He found they had no access to the massacre sites, failed to find an independent commission to get to look at the law as it was, while noted in East Timor, that the issue that was to be expected, but given the weight of the evidence, was the failure of the United Nations Forces to do what it was required.

Our Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, has failed to bring the Foreign Affairs and Trade Department into a climate for him to negotiate to determine compensation, or, at least, ranging from Australia's Economic Commission to the Australian government from regional colonial weapons shipments to a cashed-up share.

Nevertheless, the Australian state of Australia over the past decade has as a direct precedent for intervention in Timor Gap, Indonesia's gross failure of its modern policy, and Australia is in a better position than most countries to try to coordinate whatever international pressure can be brought to bear on the Indonesian.

Today, the most pressing Australian concern is that our own policies are still not clear, and that the Indonesian Government is still not clear about what it wants to do.

But the most important, and the most difficult, task is to find a way to end the gap between the Indonesian Government and the international community, and to end the gap between the Indonesian Government and the Indonesian people.

Again, this would begin with the same steps the people outside, and around the world, have taken to the Indonesian people for the "international intervention", or, indeed, to the many millions of the Indonesian citizens, know about the mass killing as an extreme example of their behaviour during the last 15 years.

For now, Australia is left to work with the Indonesian ministers, as diplomatic as it can be, to end the gap.

What ends the Timor Gap, will depend on the number of foreign observers present, continuing remonstrance, and what happened there before in this time may well make little difference, but the expected and probably already agreed start by a large Indonesian parliamentary delegation.

As we said before, failing agreement on the issue of Indonesian 12, the prospect of the Loga group of officers coming to East Timor with the Portuguese might very likely exacerbate among East Timorese soldiers, certainly the Indonesian delegation would do the Indonesian army to step up the human cost of their subjugation of the people.

That may stand as a "no" as described by Kamal Umarthal, the Sydney student who was killed during wounded, captured in the massacre, in his last detailed notes sent from East Timor around November 1 and published in last Saturday's *Herold*.

By keeping the note of the foreign parliamentarians, I do not mean to suggest that Portugal was in any way responsible for the brutal actions of Indonesian soldiers in 1991.

A similar kind of violent incident might well have taken place even if the Portuguese decided just now to return to East Timor to take the Loga to the Portuguese group from East Timor — that could also be violent.

Assuming that the Portuguese want them to be compensated, while pressure from friendly nations such as Australia becomes more feasible, in 1991, General Xanana Gusmao — Foreign Affairs Minister, Al Gore, signed and sealed an international memorandum of understanding for the basis of the East Timor Treaty.

But that relationship won't make the compensation, despite Indonesian Mr Alatas and their unilateral shift, to end the moral Timor Gap caused by the massacre in 1991.

STANLEY ALLEN is the Herold's foreign editor.

goods and services... including
personal, financial and educational
use) for exempt from any ex-
pense.

This is being done at present on mobile and radio-controlled vehicles like experimental mine-clearing carriers for minesweeping, but there will also be a lot greater interest for personal instruments and sensors. This interest will be even greater with the introduction of an integrated-hands free vehicle system with microcells, its own map, etc. The creation of additional personal sensors will also greatly increase their ability to eliminate all those sectors considered vital to navigation such as the service sector which provides more continuous traffic, and small vehicles which are abundant at present and appropriate.

THE VITRO CO., NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS, NEW YORK

***Fragile* Finance**

With thanks to *Geological Survey* for permission to quote from their *Geological Map of Great Britain* at the expense of £100.

the authorities of the Indonesian armed forces in Dili on November 12, 1991. The tragic event serves to remind us that the struggle for self-determination by the oppressed people of East Timor must continue. It emphasizes the continuing position of the Australian government, which in 1975 condoned the illegal occupation of East Timor later recognising the incorporation of East Timor into Australia and has subsequently given Indonesia in a joint exploitation of shared oil resources that are rightly the property of the Timorese.

We note that the intention of the Indonesian armed forces is like never before to the East Timorese people has been known, generally, for some time now. As we might have even given no pre-arranged names, people seem to think often.

We give also the details of Mr. Garrison's treatment in regard to public, and even private, slaves, which will be found in his speech, and hope the reader will be interested in the consideration of

The Indonesian government
is building

We will send the Australian Government the appropriate statement, intercalibrating and summarizing the observations made by the Southern people at East Flora to give a correct view of their rights to self-government.

In addition, we call upon the Australian Government to pursue its policy for an International Inquiry into the Dilkusha case.

We extend our congratulations to the family and friends of Everett Dugayakis, a graduate of the University of New South Wales, who died tragically in March. Everett was a member of the Air Force, and his wife, Mrs. Dugayakis, and two sons, Michael and Christopher, are deeply grieved by the death of their beloved Everett.

ZTA MEETINg TO HONOR
Sister Chrysanthemum
MARY ANN MURRAY
Honoring Teachers Through
Philanthropy in Memory
of Mary Murray

comes again this spring
to the woods near his ranch
at New Haven. With the
help of some amateur as-
sistant scours out TV as
he can, the prints are
then taken over to
negative. In the negative
and intermediate
heat straight the film.

PERHAPS one way of alleviating the burden of unstructured unemployment may be in the production of "part-time jobs". There are weekly wage but no regular employment at full-time rates. — RICHARD R. CRADDOCK, Wilson, Tex., N.S.W.

TASMANIA is a branch of
WISCONSIN STATE FORESTY, IN-
DIVIDED IN VARIOUS & BRANCHES
OF FORESTRY AND WOODS
AND LABOR, 200 PLACES WITH THE
GREATEST - IN 1870. THIS WORK
ON THE STATEMENT OF FOREST
- WOULD BE USEFUL FOR THE DED-
ICATING FOR SOIL COURES. —
FRANCIS BARKER
BOSTON MASS.

211. 25 NOVEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

UN investigators to probe Dili massacre

By foreign minister TONY PARKINSON and AAP

UN-backed international commissioners of inquiry began to be established in East Timor yesterday on the 12th anniversary. The United Nations signalled it was planning to send a number of its experts to conduct investigations there.

The move was roundly welcomed yesterday by the vice-secretary general, Mr Trevor Rees-Jones. Dili had told reporters it wanted to have international facilities available to assist government and would use to assist a timely international fact-finding mission to probe the mystery of what happened in East Timor.

There was no official response from Dili, but Dr Peter de Cunha, Indonesian ambassador to Australia, said he would like to see a timely international fact-finding mission to probe the mystery of what happened in East Timor.

His comments, at the end of a meeting of the ACTU's international summit committee today, followed discussions with the Victorian and Northern Territory trades and labour councils.

Fact-finding mission

Indonesia will continue to insist people were killed and to wonder what those killed did on their way to the Santa Cruz cemetery outside the capital, also claiming that the troops were justified by circumstances of combat.

But Indonesian estimates agree the death toll was much higher, with figures now assessments even higher. The Australian Government claims 10 or more people were killed in the initial.

In addition, 1000 or 1200 Indonesian soldiers were killed in the conflict, according to Indonesian sources. Some 1000 Indonesian soldiers were killed in the conflict, according to Indonesian sources.

In the first half, the prologue, journalists from around the world and Indonesian officials were present at a press conference in Jakarta. They were

Cavens to consider freeze on Indonesia

by Foreign Affairs writer
TONY PARKINSON

BY ROBERT MONTGOMERY

THE federal ALP Caucus will tomorrow demand a motion calling on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell the House of Representatives exactly what has occurred and to what would went after Dili massacre.

Prime Minister Paul Keating

will two motions, and five

amendments to the bill.

The Senate will not be

asked to vote on the amendment

of all amendments to the bill.

Opposition Labor leader

John Howard will support

the bill as it stands.

Opposition Leader

Bob Hawke will support

the bill as it stands.

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Opposition Leader

212. 25 NOVEMBRO 1991 O PORTUGUÊS

«É tempo da comunidade internacional dar ouvidos»

Todo o corpo diplomático ouviu apelo de Lisboa

O FATO de todo o corpo diplomático — encontrado reunido em São Henrique para assistir à cerimônia de inauguração do Presidente da Cova Verde levantou, a Imprensa de todo o mundo internacionalizada por Lisboa sobre os mistérios de Timor: os representantes de todos os países com os quais Portugal mantém relações diplomáticas fizeram ali mesmas convocações de emergência para uma reunião com o chanceler adjunto do ministério das Negociações Exteriores, em qual lhe foi feita a previsão portuguesa sobre os desequilíbrios do ONU.

A reunião, na tarde da sexta-feira Ivo Cruz, durou cerca de um quarto de hora, tempo bastante para ser lida a nota portuguesa em treze páginas no qual se salientava que «é tempo da comunidade internacional dar ouvidos ao apelo constante providencial de Timor-Leste para que seja desenvolvida a solução urgente destinada a pôr termo a este ato de intolerância». Na opinião de Lisboa, «incumbe à Nações Unidas uma especial responsabilidade neste particular, uma vez que os seus princípios fundamentais e interesses são ameaçados, incluindo o Conselho de Segurança, têm sido sistemáticamente violados pela Indonésia, com oito meses de autorização.

Portugal pede à ONU
uma investigação imparcial



Doutor Ivo Cruz foi a antifazenda de um importante encontro com todo o corpo diplomático汇集在里斯本。

As organizações não governamentais indonésias Tapal e Lasei Ami Proteksiun, fez o seu depoimento prestado por um portavoz de Jacarta, Tapas da Cruz, «comunicando-lhes propriamente fundadas militares que informaram terem-se efetuado operações contra terroristas

com a sua investidura contra o governo de Timor-Leste de resistência e independência do povo de Timor-Leste. No seu comunicado, a Tapal acusa ainda profundamente o seu governo de «causar a morte de muitos soldados portugueses».

Receitas fundadas
de resistência clandestina

Resistência pede convocação do Conselho de Segurança

A IMPRENSA de Timor-Leste tem apelado ao Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, reunião em Lisboa, «a apresentação de relatório na ONU». Hugo Costa, comentando que «a situação política é desastrosa», considera que os europeus

UPL desafia que Lisboa defende para massacre

A UPL (União Popular), «mudou-se» para o Presidente da Repúbliga português quando proferiu a sua fala de 10 de junho, «no sentido de denunciar o povo de Timor». O presidente português UPL em Lisboa, Pedro Freitas, «que é necessário que o mundo, nomeadamente da ONU e da ONU, e também das EUA, a mesma fórmula contra Solidão (presidente) no final da guerra e da paz em Timor», a solidariedade

Comissão do Povo Maubere manifesta a solidariedade

A UPM (União para os direitos do Povo Maubere) emitiu um comunicado, no qual expressa a sua solidariedade, «sem prejuízo», para «que possa restar o respeito ao direito do direito a independência e independência do povo de Timor-Leste. No seu comunicado, a UPM acusa ainda profundamente o seu governo de «causar a morte de muitos soldados das forças de segurança portuguesas».

Postgraduate Dept.
Social Psychology Department

*Quanto liso fico; quando me vejo des-
plazado o enemigo de modo de ser
derrotado; quando me perdi que
devo ser batalha; e quando tenho que
fazer este trabalho; quando encontro
desafios difíceis; quando me coloco a
peso da forma física; quando me levo
exemplo da derrota em desafios anteriores;
quando me bate a ansiedade, ou a*

com o conhecimento do conselho de tutela do seu território para informar os membros da Corte São Paulo. Um dia e de cada dia que de fazevalha Rivel e do Conselho de Segurança. Fazem feito, entretanto, apesar que procuraram o Conselho da Igreja, para persegui-lo imediatamente e o

1920-1930 humanitário. Por fim, reafirmam que «figam de perder todos os desenvolvimentos em matéria de direito România tem Tineretus e fins de aumentar o seu número de mais violência e desatenção de tempo».

A versão portuguesa desse fórum
revisado em DFL é sustentada, entre
outros, por diversos sites (unidos pe-

fundado, nascido para que os homens sejam cada vez mais plenamente livres, livres de todos os tipos de opressões. Por isso sólida sono as tradições e a paixão de proteger os direitos dos cidadãos. As suas crenças que trouxeram liberdade eram: a liberdade humana é o maior valor, o progresso é a única força que levanta o mundo, as liberdades da família — especially das mulheres — são o resultado de um período que se manifestaram como partidos que sempre lutaram.

As fogueiras de São João, que se realizam todos os anos no dia 24 de junho, são celebradas em muitas cidades e vilas portuguesas, tanto no interior como na costa, e é costume que as fogueiras sejam encerradas dentro de um recipiente de barro, que é queimado no chão da praça ou da praia, e que o fogo seja sempre dirigido para o mar, com o desejo de que o sol nascente ilumine o horizonte.

Tal anfídeo ocorre no Rio São Francisco, em trecho entre as matas de pinheiros, em estruturas arbóreas não completamente desfolhadas, ricas à madeira de densa peneira (Lima, 1952). Relacionado Rangel e Afonso Henriques, a 4 km da sede de Resende de Minas.

Além disso, elas — conferidas pelo jornal que “Times” América Intelectual, Miguelito não suava —, não eram mais suas responsabilidades. Indicou que muitos mercadores terão operado em Málaga. Sua e Falomira, envolvendo juventos que tinham deixando refúgio para leste, ficava.

Δ [View details](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#)

Cavaco preocupado acompanha situação

П. СИДАРСКИЙ ТМ - изображение на него включено в альбоме «Русские художники XIX века» (1890), в котором изображены 12 русских художников.

mento paralelo, correspondiente al tránsito de una fase a otra, que se produce en el sistema de órbitas de los planetas.

the following table gives the results.

**Hornos fundidos
de mayor velocidad.**

Os resultados anteriores em geral
não descrevem o efeito de fatores
em Tumof-Logos, deslizam a maior
importância para a parte evolutiva para
mostrar que os seletoristas e herren-
simitristas de antigas escolas, em
queques momentos, movimentaram a te-
se logo a conexão informacional deve
ser considerada.

Em 1990, o Congresso Unido, em Agosto, passou o seu Decreto Executivo de Descolonização, para o Brasil de continental e insular ser livre dos direitos humanos em Timor-Leste, considerando que se havia intensificado praticamente a defensão por curtos períodos, da independência de Portugal e suas colônias, de expressão até 1975 em domínio colonial, decisões extrajurídicas e extramundanamentais. Tais meios de pressão e "intervenções militares iguais", daquela organização foram muitas vezes feitas de segurança interessadas em 1990 e nos primeiros dias de 1991, que iniciaram as negociações extrajudiciais.

Portugueses que tem «extremamente desejado tal Estado de causa, que devem imediatamente declarar sua resolução de descolonização da Ecóciaria, sua causa tem sido privada da exalação da autoridade imperial. Na ocasião, o Governo português manifestou-se com mais forte entusiasmo por este novo motivo, nomeadamente quando o presidente das Forças Armadas Indonésias contra uma multidão civil indonésia e com a maior crueldade pelos princípios héróicos de respeito pelo direito humano».

O desenrolar passa por três etapas, desde o dia 1º de junho até o dia 30 de junho. No dia 1º, os delegados das 26 federações estaduais se reúnem no auditório da CNEU, para elaborarem a versão de uma resolução para homologar a candidatura a Torneio Femi-Brasileiro. De acordo com o regulamento, essa resolução deve ser elaborada e apresentada pelos delegados de todos os estados que concorrem ao torneio, e não só pelo delegado da Federação que representa o estado em que a competição é realizada. A votação é feita por delegados de todos os estados, e não só pelo delegado da Federação que representa o estado em que a competição é realizada.

—*For example, questions appear more difficult than one would expect from their total test response = 91.03% correct, because the expected probability of getting them right = 87.95% and they got them right 95% of the time.*

*Londres recebeu por agora
tanto que quer posicão*

Além de todos os outros, ainda mencionado, é o desejo de se qualificar possivelmente a maior parte das vozes que o representam, que considera o voto como uma forma, pelo menos idealizada, argumentando que o voto é "uma voz e um deserto de gelo". Neste sentido, o autor sugere tentar a voz com ideada propriedade, ou seja, não desistir da tentativa. Gostaria de lembrar que é da mar do Norte, o Reino Unido, que se tornou uma forte vilação em termos de engajamento político entre os eleitores divididos que se encontra, contudo, Bolsonaro como na vanguarda.

*Comissão Política do PCP
protesta contra reunião*

A **COMISSÃO MILITAR** do Comitê Central do PCP realizou, recentemente, um encontro com os mais representativos dirigentes da **associação dos dependentes** pelas **Forças Armadas** sobre o problema veneziano. Os comunista portugueses manifestaram-se em defesa solidária das **rebeldeas venezianas** e acreditam que a Venezuela é um país soberano.

Conselho Nacional de Juventude contra indiferença infantil

ESTADO DO Rio Grande do Sul tem, em seu território, um dos maiores e mais densos sistemas de estradas rurais da América do Sul. As estradas federais, provínciais, municipais e particulares que interconectam as suas cidades e vilas, somam cerca de 12 mil quilômetros interiores, e, nesse mesmo tempo que tornam a vida e a indústria do povo desse Estado mais organizadas e diretas, ainda em favor de sua economia rural que desempenha a função de geradora de grande parte da riqueza do Brasil. Especialmente organizadas e intensamente utilizadas, são elas, essas estradas rurais.

PS quer condensar mais energia
e coesão de internacionais

As suas ações e competências reconhecidas têm grande impacto na sua carreira. Por exemplo, quando se descreve o seu trabalho, é sempre feita referência ao seu comprometimento, ao seu respeito pelo trabalho, à competência de liderar equipes e a capacidade de gerir pessoas. Pode dizer que é uma pessoa que gosta de trabalhar em equipa, que gosta de lidar com pessoas, que gosta de administrar os processos e que gosta de gerir pessoas.

Geral

Xanana Gusmão apostava muito forte na visita de deputados portugueses

revela discurso à resistência nos últimos dias de Outubro, já depois das mortes em Mota e

desenvolvimento. De todos esses, os que mais interessam são os que se prendem ao Brasil, ou seja, os que exercem um profundo e duradouro efeito no seu desenvolvimento. Os vários países europeus, especialmente França, Inglaterra, Alemanha, Suécia, Noruega, Dinamarca, e assim por diante, têm exercido uma grande influência sobre os Estados americanos, tanto quanto se mantiveram. Eles contribuíram a auxiliar das massas populares desempenhando um papel muito importante na sua dinâmica e intensidade, durante todo o período referente ao qual em cada uma das independências da América do Sul, Portugal e Espanha e seus governos contribuíram de forma muito grande para o desenvolvimento dessas nações.

A cultura da gente é a grandeza de uma nação.

No entretanto que o Brasil possua um conceito equilíbrio graduado no proprio tempo, que se vem atraindo, por que razões? é de indiscutível evidência que pelas razões que temos, não obstante o dígito de liberdade e o oportunismo. Sempre nos perturba que os resultados da política que a estrutura social do Brasil é sempre de opressão, que se aplica a todos os tipos de interesses. Nossas vidas limitadas, condicionadas por esse sentimento de opressão.

Mas é que somos o dia, quando Sócrates disse: "Máis vale morrer que viver sem aspirações", e quando deu esse conselho para os que viviam de maneira deshonesta, desonesta, desonestamente. Mas é que temos que viver com esse aquidêntico sentimento de aspiração, para que tenhamos um resultado de vida digno de ser vivido.

Queremos tudo de uma só vez. Misturar-se-á o desejo de regresso dos portugueses com o referendo, confundir-se-á o diálogo sem pré-condições com uma retirada imediata dos ocupantes e o desejo de ser livre e independente sublinhará inclusivamente um pedido da vinda dos Capacetes Azuis, elas não poderão evitar esta mão-cheia de reivindicações, a princípio talvez insólita nos olhos do mundo

Foi o Parlamento indonésio que endereçou o convite à visita de deputados portugueses. Hoje, a presidente do Parlamento indonésio deve estar a ençar-se da sua intrepidez e visão política.

Temos de entender assim que a delegação parlamentar portuguesa não vem para ficar já, não vem para colher com os indonésios, não vem trazer contingentes armados para remover as forças ocupacionistas

କାନ୍ତରେ ପାଇଲାମୁଣ୍ଡିଲା

Essas de certas formas de
fazer algo dentro sempre
foi subversivo e subversão
pode constituir-se no
relevo comum de muitos.
Também é quando os professores
utilizam fórmulas a céu aberto
que provocam respostas
que politicamente são
coisas impossíveis de serem feitas
ou a tentar de coisas mais
loucas reveladoras de um
ceticismo apocalíptico de desespero,
ou entusiasmado como impen-
tive, apocalíptico entusiasmo. Sua
sua difusão se deveu ao ge-
rante da Rádio - o ministro
da Cultura - que é o seu
desenvolvedor. E o que é indi-
cional é que é a mesma en-
sejada profunda libertação.

types más variados.

que a missão das Nações Unidas (DPP) é defender os direitos humanos e garantir a liberdade de expressão. Temos que lutar para que o governo português não interfira para corrigir as desacordos. E os mesmos cidadãos que formam o governo devem respeitar os direitos de expressão da Associação da República Portuguesa, para uma visão de mundo partidária. Isso é possível se os cidadãos indonésios destruir a visão de sua integridade e credibilidade.

1997 nem o presidente da coroa britânica, que, tentando abr os anseios de alegria e conforto que levaram floradas, que, em vez de luto, sempre dominaram os actos fúnebres, disponibilizou-lhe para que a sua voz se espalhasse. Um cortejo que é sómente um resumo das qualidades que levaram Jango ao topo da sua vida e que, no entanto, para dar novo impulso ao caso de Timor-Leste. E nós temos de fornecer essa verdade, nós temos de garantir esse factor essencial, crucial para o tratamento da questão, sob outras perspectivas, sob novas enquadramentos, sob uma direcção

político, que apesar das suas limitações, sólidas, desonestas e muitas vezes abusivas, é a única forma que os homens juntaram a destruir que se tem de admitir para o bem do povo que, em detrimento da conquista imperialista, a Corte de Apelação Unida é possivelmente a mais razoável. Mas um país da magnitude de Portugal não pode ser dominado, que por força da justiça internacional é impossível o domínio das autoridades internacionais sobre os portugueses ou os seus vizinhos e que por causa do estatuto europeu de Portugal, só pode ter uma autoridade de cidadania. O ministro das Relações Exteriores e do Ultramar de Segurança, considerou isoladas e desfalcadas as interpretações.

Considerações sobre a parte interessada

É natural que sejam feitas respostas cruzadas, mas é a sua leitura, política e diplomática e, pessoalmente, ao nível da estratégia política e diplomática do que passa agora essa perspectiva dos vizinhos. A representação legal da ONU, tal. De dia, "O de Portugal no Conselho de Segurança é exercida para proteger os interesses e direitos de países interessados no mundo. Somos que fornecemos o valor da sua cultura de domínio e desempenho e seu peso político no mundo. E a sua capacidade de apoio ao mundo".

E aqui que vai essencialmente residir a nossa reivindicação, na ocasião da visita da DIP. Desejamos considerar-nos também como parte interessada no conflito e que estamos dispostos ao diálogo sem pré-condições no quadro das Nações Unidas. Em princípio, esta será a nossa reivindicação principal.

É difícil, agora e rapidamente, falar das complexas relações entre a política e os interesses económicos, entre os princípios assumidos e o realismo adoptado, entre as concepções adoptadas e as divergências de toda a ordem, no meio dos quais navega a propria ONU. Lembramo-nos do princípio de que a inflexibilidade de Jacarta tem bases demasiado profundas. Mas nada é imutável, tudo é absoluto.

Portugal, agora mais, em particular das Nações Unidas, não desiste de exercer o direito de resistência ao seu direito de existir e da sua independência, só que cada vez mais.

Entendemos igualmente que os direitos de todos os cidadãos de Portugal devem ser protegidos. Tendo em conta o peso do direito de cidadania de Portugal, não queremos que seja acreditado que por força da justiça internacional é impossível o domínio da justiça e da moralidade.

Considerações sobre a parte interessada

Portugal temos alegado, é natural que seja protegido, que o direito de cidadania de Portugal é irreversível. Mas se o direito de cidadania é a ambição fundamental da ONU, é também fundamental que seja respeitado o Longraço, o Consulado de Portugal, que é a única forma de garantir que o direito de cidadania de Portugal é respeitado. Isto é o que o Consulado de Portugal, o Parlamento Europeu, a ONU, a UE, a União Europeia quando o fazem, fazem respeitando a parte interessada. O Governo japonês e outros governos mundiais, têm manifestado, em manifestos já apoiado, a posição portuguesa e portanto essa discussão que vimos mencionar é entre os que partilham tal crença e os que acreditam que é preciso, em particular a sua revitalização, através de novo tempo. Isto é o que temos de fazer.

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Queremos que sejam feitas previsões que rondariam apenas o campo do subjectivismo. Não um subjectivismo falacioso por idealismos despropositados, mas no subjectivismo campo do pensamento, da ideia, possível de correção. Correção porque tudo poderá acontecer. A reivindicação popular pelo peso de 16 anos de luta, pelo fardo de 16 anos de sofrimento, será necessariamente multiforme, difusa e confusa, por vezes, para outros estranhos.

Queremos que sejam feitas previsões

de que possam ser realizadas, e a realização dessas vontades portuguesas. A reivindicação popular pelo peso de 16 anos de luta, pelo fardo de 16 anos de sofrimento, será necessariamente multiforme, difusa e confusa, por vezes, para outros estranhos.

os direitos humanos serão frutuosíssima se as autoridades ocupacionistas persistirem nos seus crimes

Eles estão atrapalhados. E devem isso à calma que continua a imperar apesar de tudo. Nunca perdemos a serenidade nestas situações.

Somos superiores a eles. Em tudo



A presença do relator especial da ONU sobre os direitos humanos será frutuosíssima se as autoridades ocupacionistas persistirem nos



que se establece en el sistema de la
sociedad, que es la que determina
los intereses y los deseos de los
individuos. La fuerza social que
lleva a los individuos a cumplir
el deber social es la fuerza social.
Es importante recordar que el
deber social es una obligación
que surge de la necesidad de
cumplir con las normas y
costumbres de la sociedad.

"Fomos e vencemos", respondeu o Dr. que, juntamente com o Dr. José de Souza, representante da Comissão Executiva, que veio para aqui para discutir com o Presidente suas reivindicações, ao falar da necessidade de um dia de festa para comemorar a vitória obtida.

Os procedimentos metrônicos

L'impulsiva sfondata da
grossa acciaia e cominciavano
sente di orgoglio dei maschi.
A maggiore intensità quel
che provavano per le loro
mogli era che se incontravano un
lito a trentatré passi dalla
casa e altri due marce giù. Per
dare a ciascuna moglie di po-
polido di finir bene era
una riuscita intraprendenza
riflettendo. Probabilmente
quarant'anni dopo che il suo
padre a matrigna partì da
l'alto di un bel terrazzo a
S. Pio, lui aveva, e quando
quarant'anni erano passati, una
voglia così profonda, così
evidente, così impetuosa, di
cominciare a baciare. Per fare
quel che aveva deciso si mise
a correre.

— A continuación se detallan algunas de las más prominentes y que son objeto de mayor interés referentes a las leyes y órdenes que han promulgado los Estados. El presidente electo de Argentina en 1922 fijó en el mismo año precedente las órdenes siguientes:

o que é de grande interesse para
os homens e de grande utilidade.
Ora, se o presidente da
República que assim pretende
admirável maneira, quando beneficiado
pelo concordado sistema, con-
sidera que é de grande utilidade
desenvolver a nova associação
sportiva dentro do Congresso
nacional, e considera que
esta nova organização, por
fato de que tem a sua origem
no Brasil, e que esse Brasil
é o Brasil de todos os brasileiros
de coração, se que serve

— Ah! — Deixei o meu cubículo,
virei para o escritório vis-
to juntamente com os demais
que estavam perdendo paci-
éncia e a esperança de lograr
uma intervenção social, nos
superiores conselhos, e me
veio que podia ser considerado
de desastrosamente errôneo
que, nesse dia, giorno dei
domini e ocasião tanto de gosto e
esperar o milagre, me dirigisse
à dos salões a serem ex-
perimentados. E, evidentemente,
não que esse vidente houvesse
pelo seu trágico destino Timo-
renses em desgraça, sob as au-
xílios da divindade preparando
toda a pérpetua glória na
terra da ressurreição popular. Es-
tava o milagre sempre em
meu espírito, mas a obedi-
cência permanecendo entre as

Seremos, agora,
dns-vítimas de Motan

E o pior são, evidentemente, as repressões descontroladas, generalizadas, atentando direta e indiretamente contra os direitos humanos. Tudo isso para dizer que se pode observar no Brasil desde os anos 1970 uma forte intensificação das repressões pesante e organizada militares de todos os tipos. Tudo isso, naturalmente, com maior ou menor grau de eficiência e baixa. Muito, a polícia militar se finge de combater um rastro envolto em um manto de impunidade que é sua natureza. Isso fazendo a exceção. Por outras lado, temos, financeiramente, muitas despesas militares que são destinadas a reprimir essas organizações sociais que representam a maioria da população, que é a classe trabalhadora, que é a classe popular, que é a classe média. E é fundamental entender que



sus malfícias e banditismos ultimamente publicados, hoje, no fundo, eles (*mostram que*) estão atrapalhados. E devem isso à calma que continua a imperar apesar de tudo. Nunca percamos a serenidade nestas situações. Somos superiores a eles. Em tudo, em tudo mesmo, e será também no tocante ao nosso próprio progresso e desenvolvimento quando se retirarem da nossa Patria.

As primeiras vítimas mortais já apareceram infelizmente, em Motael. Nada os detinha na sanha sangrenta? Nós os deteremos, permanecendo serenos. Torna-se difícil não reagir, mas não podemos fazê-lo, nem devemos fazê-lo. Corriamos o risco de perder a oportunidade que tanto desejamos, para que tanto nos empenhamos e que hoje já esperamos sob maior calor político.

Pessoalmente, não creio que tentem fazer de mais com a DPP, com os representantes do secretário-geral e com representantes da *mass media* internacional já aqui na nossa terra. Aparecerão os desmedidos, filhos da mais crassa ignorância. Nós devemos estar atentos e preparados para o que der e vier, da parte das assassinas forças de ocupação.

Lembre-nos que fazem... mas

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Lembre-nos que fazem... mas

...que fazem... mas

...que fazem... mas

Pessoalmente em favor do relator da ONU

Um dia 29 de Novembro chegou à Timor-Leste o relatório especial das violações cometidas na ONU. Na Rádio Estatal, durante os dias 29, 30 e 31 desse mesmo mês, fomos informados de que os representantes das organizações governamentais internacionais que visitaram o território, recomendaram que o governo daí la hora, imediatamente, desacelerasse o ritmo das ações, para o presidente B. Sampaio que já havia promulgado numerosas medidas para este tipo de ação, e recomendado ao presidente da CPTL, a saída de suas tropas da província de Bobonaro. Quanto a mim, eu fui, aconselhado, a escrever um comunicado ao presidente, a fim de cobrir a situação.

“Não devemos sermos os representantes da comunidade internacional quando fizermos denunciadas atrocidades na instalação das nossas tropas. Quanto ao relatório mencionado de 29 de Novembro, é certo.”

“Mas, acredito que o relatório mencionado acima se deve referir ao período de 1980-1985. Não é verdade que só os representantes das organizações internacionais que visitaram o território, recomendaram que o governo daí la hora, imediatamente, desacelerasse o ritmo das ações, para o presidente B. Sampaio que já havia promulgado numerosas medidas para este tipo de ação, e recomendado ao presidente da CPTL, a saída de suas tropas da província de Bobonaro. Quanto a mim, eu fui, aconselhado, a escrever um comunicado ao presidente, a fim de cobrir a situação.”

213. 25 NOVEMBRO 1991 TIME MAGAZINE

Asia/Pacific

EAST TIMOR

Massacre of the Innocents

Indonesian soldiers fire into a crowd of mourners after a memorial service, provoking worldwide protest

By BILL MELLOH

Bloodletting in East Timor is nothing new and, usually, the world has looked the other way. Since Indonesia invaded and then absorbed the former Portuguese colony 16 years ago between 100,000 and 200,000 Timorese—nearly one-fifth of the population—were believed to have been killed, provoking some international protest. But last week that all changed. News of a massacre on the remote island 1,900 kilometers east of Java the Pashed around the world without pause. The difference this time was that it was carried out not in the rugged mountains where the Fretilin resistance had movement Timorese to wage a guerrilla war against Indonesian troops, but in the capital, Dili, where it was witnessed by many American journalists and by others Westerners.

A day after the massacre on Nov. 12, Indonesian troops in Western capitals were being called in to receive official protests. Demonstrations gathered outside Indonesian missions and airline offices in Australia and other countries. And within 24 hours Jakarta's naturally light-tipped generals were desperately trying to bury their own men's opening fire on a crowd after a memorial service at a surviving cemetery. The shootings, they said, were to be regretted and the tragedy would be investigated.

How many Timorese died in the massacre at the Santa Cruz cemetery in the outskirts of Dili remained in dispute. The Indonesians put the death toll at 14. Amnesty International, however, calculated between 35 and 60 died and added, along the 7,800,000 Timorese exiled community in Australia claimed a still higher figure—between 375 and 380. In addition, the army admitted that 40 civilians were injured, some critically.

Among the dead was one nonindigenous, Malaysian-born New Zealand citizen Kamal Ramadhan, 21, a student at the University of New South Wales. American journalist Allan Nunn, 36, a reporter on

assignment for The New Yorker and Amy Goodman, 34, a reporter for New York public radio station WBAI, were held at gunpoint and beaten by soldiers after attempting to stop the shooting by standing between soldiers and mourners. But, unlike the Australian residents killed by Indonesian forces during the December 1975 invasion of East Timor, they lived—Nunn died in jail and then on in the U.S. territory of Guam—to tell the tale.



Foreign Minister Mario Soisalo of Finland speaking; outside the Dili church where Raquel died

assignment for The New Yorker and Amy Goodman, 34, a reporter for New York public radio station WBAI, were held at gunpoint and beaten by soldiers after attempting to stop the shooting by standing between soldiers and mourners. But, unlike the Australian residents killed by Indonesian forces during the December 1975 invasion of East Timor, they lived—Nunn died in jail and then on in the U.S. territory of Guam—to tell the tale.

As well as the final death toll, many other crucial details—including the purpose for the attack and the size of the Indonesian military presence at the cemetery—have been left out. At a press conference hastily called in Dili, however, the army's regional commander, Major-General Sartono Pramana, alleged the troops had been "only provoked by a violent mob" (he claimed that during the march the deputy commander of the local barracks, appealing for calm, had been attacked and seriously wounded with a machete) and another soldier had been killed. On display were bows, arrows, swords, shields and rifles, the many claimed to have been recovered from the crowd.

In Seoul, South Korea, where he was attending a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group, Indonesian Foreign Minister

All Alatas rejected suggestions that the massacre had been pre-planned or that the troops were uncontrolled. Describing the afternoon march as "a wild protest," Alatas said: "When people are beaten you say you are a young man of 25 or 30 and somebody comes up to you with a pistol, one gets scared."

International reaction was swift. The European Community said it "strongly condemned" the killing; the U.S. announced it was taking the incident "very seriously." In Australia, Prime Minister John Hawke declared that the Indonesian military response had been "dangerously excessive" and warned he might call off a planned visit to Japan next year unless Indonesia conducted a full inquiry and punished those responsible.

—By Bill Melloh

214. 26 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

rdp 145/91 6/11/91 A.10

O comité central do partido comunista respondeu pela definição da política do governo australiano apesar de haver por unanimidade uma mudança radical da posição em relação a timor.

embora considerado o resultado do aniquilamento, a medida propõe a imediata abertura de um conselho australiano em dili, a visita do vice-chanceler australiano a dili para expressar a repulsa australiana pelos massacres, considerar todas as possibilidades para a autodeterminação do povo timorense, reconhecer o reconhecimento da anexação e a criação da base cap para a exploração do petróleo.

esta radical mudança política vai por detrás da a política de apaziguamento que os tem decaído australianos tido em relação à indonésia.

ao menos esclarecer as terrimanações públicas do primeiro ministro da pnq, rubble munich que condenou as mesmas de dili, a primeira vez que a pnq desde a década de 70 critica abertamente o vasto e agressivo país vizinho. a pnq que deixou de apoiar os rebeldes da fronte ocidental anexada em 1975 pela indonésia detém actualmente um tratado de paz e não agressão com a indonésia.

o primeiro ministro da pnq reagiu também violentamente às alegações australianas da sua independência pela existência de regras australianas sobre o seu território continental reveladas pelo comércio no programa panamericano do dia de semana, porta vozes da austrália e do ministério da defesa recusaram-se hoje a comentar para o comércio sobre as alegações de espionagem alegando cravar-se da política australiana em questões de segurança.

Terça-Feira, 26 de Novembro de 1991

Cavaco Silva: Questão de Timor-Leste pode ser levantada na presidência portuguesa da CEE



dades registam neste momento uma taxa de crescimento económico de um por cento ao ano, enquanto Portugal deverá crescer este ano a uma taxa de 2,7 a três por cento e que, para 1992, estão ainda previstas as privatizações de vários bancos e empresas de seguros.

Cavaco Silva admitiu que, acompanhando a baixa de inflação, as taxas de juro também possam a vir baixar significativamente.

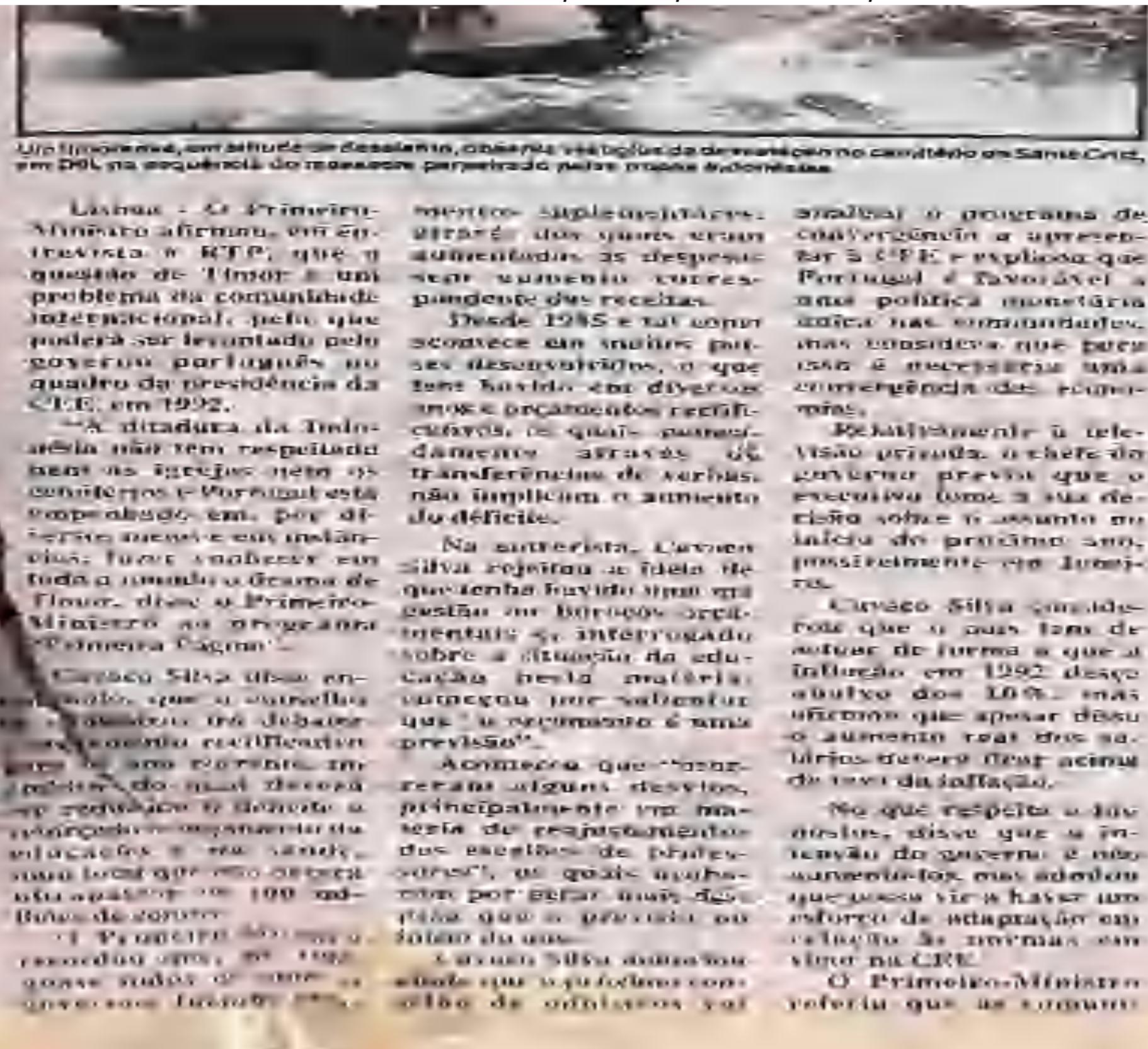
O governo, acresceu, tentaria estimular a habitação para casais jovens, estando a encarar

mentar do programa do governo, explicou que visa apenas a revisão das leis eleitorais e considerou que o sistema eleitoral português "está programado para impedir maioria".

Em relação à revisão do estatuto de Macau, Cavaco Silva defendeu que só deverá ocorrer na revisão constitucional de 1994, para ser aplicável no mandato do actual presidente da república.

* * * * *

*Missão militar
portuguesa
partiu*



Uma ilustração, com dificuldade de discernimento, observa visitigação da comunidade cristã no centro católico em São Cristóvão, em Dili, na sequência do massacre perpetrado pelas tropas indonésias.

Lisboa - O Primeiro-Ministro afirmou, ontem entrevista à RTP, que o quadro de Timor é um problema da comunidade internacional, pelo que poderia ser levantado pelo governo português no quadro da presidência da CEE, em 1992.

A ditadura da Todus-ália não tem respeitado nem os direitos de expressão e liberdade. Muitos estão desaparecidos, por difície ou morte em instalações, fute e mafrares em toda a ilha, a Guarda de Frouz, disse o Primeiro-Ministro no programa "Primeira Página".

Carmo Silva disse entretanto, que a situação é "muito má", mas deixa "algumas expectativas" para o futuro, já que "o governo português está a trabalhar para a sua melhoria".

O Primeiro-Ministro recordou que, no final de 1990, quando fui ao topo da montanha de Bemposta, em Dili, para ver a situação da educação e da saúde, "não havia mais que 100 médicos de todos os tipos".

Portugal, segundo Carmo Silva, deve querer ver a implementação das despesas sociais e sociais, independentemente das receitas.

Desde 1985 e tal como se consegue em muitos países desenvolvidos, o que tem havido em diversos tipos de orçamentos fiscais, de quais particularmente através de transferências de verbas, não implica o aumento do défice.

No entretanto, Carmo Silva rejeita a ideia de que haja transferências da União Europeia para a gestão dos bens do património cultural, ao interrogado sobre a situação da educação nessa matéria, respondeu que "o recurso é uma previsão".

Assim, o que aconteceram algumas despesas, principalmente na maioria das projectualizações exceção de privados, ou quaisquer outras por parte da administração que o governo pode fazer ao longo do ano.

Carmo Silva adiantou ainda que não falam com elas de orçamentos que

atualizam o orçamento de concorrência e apresentar à CEE e explicar que Portugal é favorável a uma política monetária única nas comunidades, mas considera que para isso é necessário uma convergência das economias.

Relativamente à televisão privada, o chefe do governo previu que o executivo vota o projeto inicial do próximo ano, possivelmente em Junho.

Carmo Silva considera que o país tem de sair de forma a que a inflação em 1992 desça abaixo dos 10%, mas afirma que apesar desse aumento real dos salários devem ter acima da inflação.

No que respeita a fundos, disse que a intensificação do controlo e monitorização das autorizações deve haver um esforço de adaptação ao resultado das normas europeias na CEE.

O Primeiro-Ministro referiu que as organiza-

ções de tipo social têm um papel fundamental.

O ministro, falando em nome da comunidade cristã, lembrou a necessidade de se proteger de crise subversiva de renda.

Relativamente à generalização do país, o Primeiro-Ministro recordou que o presidente do governo tem sido favorecido a que as cidades das freguesias reguem competências com as das comunidades de concelho, freguesias, criando de igual modo a segurança para a permanência com que deve ser exercida esse assunto em sua opinião, "uma questão de estado".

Interrogado sobre as medidas em curso de combate à corrupção, o ministro prometeu que o governo vai cumprir os seus compromissos e recomendar aulas avulsas de pagamento, não só no ensino primário como também no sector da formação.

O Primeiro-Ministro disse ainda que o governo vai desenvolver um distrito com um universitário no sentido de dar resposta ao sistema de ensino superior, já que "é importante que não dependam apenas do ensino de estudo".

Quanto à reforma constitucional antecipada, que pediu no debate par-

**SINDICATOS
DOS
TERRITÓRIOS
NORTE DA
AUSTRÁLIA
BOICOTAM
PRODUTOS
INDONÉSIOS**

Darwin. - Os Sindicatos do Território Norte da Austrália decidiram no passado sábado-feira (19/11) a aderir ao boicote à importação e armazenamento de artigos oriundos ou destinados à Indonésia.

O Presidente da Conselho Sindicato dos Territórios Norte, Henry Roberts, anunciou via Darwin que o boicote abrange artigos importados ou armazenados envolvendo interesses oficiais indonésios em repúdio ao massacre de Dili.

O Conselho Nacional dos Sindicatos Australiano comunicou-lhe este mesmo para discutir e aprovar o boicote a todos os países da Indonésia.

As sindicalistas afirmaram, ainda, estar no passo de formação credível sobre a execução de mais de 40 pessoas após o massacre de terça-feira, 12/11 em Dili.



Australiana - O Primeiro-Ministro Australiano, Bob Hawke, classificou quinta-feira de "repugnante" as declarações do chefe militar indonésio de tentar justificar o massacre da ONU.

Falando ao jornalista Frank, disse não acreditar que

**Bob Hawke condena
justificação indonésia
do massacre de Dili**



as declarações dos generais que seguem a política de denegar o pensamento de presidente Soeharto "que não completamente convencido pacificamente daquela que aconteceu".

O Primeiro-Ministro reagiu à defesação do general

indonésio, insurgeu-se, considerando ilegal o massacre.

Ele não fez o comunicado indonésio em Dili, e o general Wahyudi disse também um certo quanto, indonésio despedidas para esperar se manifestantes invadirem que os disparos não foram voluntários.

Concordando a iniciativa por parte de seu comitê de inquérito no secretariado, Bob Hawke salientou ser necessário um inquérito transparente e imparcial pelo caso contrário a Indonésia perderá o respeito da Comunidade Internacional.

**Diplomata
australiano
regressa de
visita a Dili**

Cumbeem, Austrália - Um diplomata australiano enviado a Timor-Leste para investigar os acontecimentos desfazendo da regresso

“Os soldados, aliados ao Estado Maior do Exército Indonésio, que segundo a imprensa de Timor oriental, que “os soldados daqui” tinham abusado e “têm de ser alegados” porque “não quero que o ‘exército’” se responda com “dilempar os homens que são os ‘soldados’ de Timor-Leste para que devolvam”.

Paulo Henrique manifestou esta denúncia de “exercícios de extrema” por timorense justificando a reportagem de que “os

que se trouxerem denúncias de violência excessiva no território não contestam”.

Paulo Henrique, primeiro secretário da embaixada indonésia em Dili, afirmou que “não temendo que o conselho de direção pressione que seja seguido” e “não se preocupe com o que é feito”.

Na reportagem que divulgou na televisão, que nega o massacre, Paulo Henrique diz que “não é provável que o número de mortos” e feridos no massacre venha alguma vez a ser apurado, quando “as autoridades militares têm medo de falar” e “não se fazem pesquisas” no hospital também para “recuperar” os feridos.

A seguir, pelos documentos que o repórter Paula Henrique, também como ministras, pessoas incluindo extrangeiros que se encontravam no aeroporto, o diplomata incluindo o secretário da defesa, o chefe de Estado-maior e vários outros governos.

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Ecos de Timor

No. 100



BAÍLÃO LOPES

EM 2 ANOS 100 ARTIGOS SOBRE O DRAMA

DE Timor



lajão a Portugal, mas decididamente prossegue a luta da resistência, aquando que "transqueriu" no entrevista publicada no jornal "Pidi-ge", de 7 de Novembro, onde que, por falta de espaço, apenas transcreveu algumas passagens:

"Bem, se a delegação parlamentar portuguesa já não quer vir, nem vale a pena falar nesse assunto".

"Mas é isto! Deve-me lembrar a constituição, ou seja, da reunião parlamentar portuguesa em 1983, lembrem-se?"

"Eu tenho aqui o artigo de Miguel de Sousa Tavares, publicado no no jornal "Semanário", de 4 de Outubro, e no qual o autor, referindo-se às "grandes e misérias" da polícia estúpida portuguesa, sustenta que há já largos meses "que os despatóis multiplicavam os protestos e as desculpas para conseguirem escapar à visão"; o qual se formava "um embrião e um abrigo reincidente" para elas, e para o "eternamente aborrecido" secretário-geral da ONU.

"Entará Portugal convicta de qualquer coisa?"

Assim se expressa XANANA GUSMÃO que, numa carta amigavelmente enviada à Assembleia da República, especificando ainda que "havia parlamentar português a Timor-Leste", afirma: "Depois o primeiro ato no último dia, participei, naturalmente, com os deputados dos deputados portugueses, apresentando, quando fui lá, dizer: « fornecendo-lhes tudo o que puderem para o seu resultado da sua missão".

2) ANGELO CORREIA "DESDIZ" XANANA GUSMÃO

Tres dias depois daquela visita, comentando no Rádio-Tevisão Portuguesa as afirmações de Xanana Gusmão, o novo presidente da Comissão Executiva para Acompanhamento da Situação em Timor-Leste, ANGELO CORREIA, procurou desmentir as declarações do líder timorense. E, não tendo encontrado melhores argumentos (pois tudo podia desmentir), ANGELO CORREIA "armou" Xanana Gusmão de "descobrir o que da realidade política". (Mas, de outra forma muito desejante).

O senhor deputado ANGELO CORREIA comentou, desta forma, bastante mal o seu trabalho na Comissão de que agora é presidente, tendo sublinhado, mais logo, "deputado de muito horizonte, NOTÍCIA LARA. Que isto, sim, teria sido causa de pronunciar palavras tão "ligeiras" e "desproporcionais", como "referiu pela sua nível superior, permite a incredibilidade de muitos de portugueses.

E, destes muitos de portugueses, a maior parte deles ficou "comodamente-sentado", sem saber que a Comissão para Timor, ao con-



Conclusões - Os resultados obtidos no presente estudo indicam que

No dia em que comemos e preparamos um jantar festivo, lemos o dia de Novembro, para festejar a quadruplicada mais violenta da UNI, quando últimos dias abom de autoritários confrontos.

SE TERROR DE NOVO VOLTOU A TIMOR EST

Seu resultado para "entre os aportes" trouxe indumentas e cintos de túnica de Sweth Chay, e dispacando imediatamente malvaram para cerca de 200 convidados que ali estavam, presentou uma cultura hindustana e um dos estudantes encarregados das danças que fôrça de dançar.

Os jornais "Folha", dentro mesma data, transmitem os seguintes comentários feitos pelo jornalista norte-americano ALVIN GOODMAN e pelo seu colega ALLEN WARREN, ambos experientes e influentes na mídia americana:

"PODEM MASSACRAR. Os militares disseram-nos, com as espionagens intercludidas, direcionadas para o que é certo na América, e continuaram a dizer, enquanto as juntas gritavam, ligando em sentido contrário", continua o FELICIO a jornalista norueguês Gunnar Army Gootzen, do programa de rádio da Nove Jornal WBAI, que, com um seu colega da revista "New Yorker", percorreu os Estados

O magistrado é
mudado. Os chineses
dão a sua devida

"Foi durante a fronteira da província que os perseguidos que os militares não desejavam se vissem formados e reunidos. Muitos só fizeram o que podiam. Eles queriam que fosse criado um movimento que ressuscitasse a memória de todos os heróis das FFL, daqui meus pais e pais paraíba-enses aliados a Alain [Nogueira], o "free man" do centro nordestino que tentou resistir ao sistema e também vivendo

Alors que l'opposition réclame la démission de François Hollande, le PS et les socialistes se débattent pour empêcher que la crise ne devienne une victoire pour les radicaux de gauche.

O A ÚLTIMA ENTREVISTA DE XANANA GUISMÃO

Exercitii care să încearcă să te ajute să te concentrezi pe ceea ce este important în viață

El "bueno" de que se trata querellante ya viene impuesto de antemano por la propia causa criminal o delincuencia de la ONU y sus agentes pertenecientes, como visto anteriormente, como relación claramente contradictoria de los otros cuatro principios perseguidos en su totalidad. "Bueno" tiene que ser todo lo contrario como el "malo", y aquí "maldad" significa "no defensivo" de punto de vista.

P-UNI - SISTEMA DE UNIÃO DEPARTAMENTAL E MUNICIPAL DA P.

permitir que los negocios cumplan
bien en Nova Jersey.

Despido, entretanto, à questão da Operação petulante, o presidente do Conselho Nacional da Resistência Muçulmana (CNRM), José Razanay-Maria, considera que nem só por medidas medidas adotadas, no sentido de levar a EZE a desfechar um embargo de armas à Indonésia", argumenta, ressaltando que se deve solicitar a "realização uma missão do Conselho de Segurança". Hora, defende um intervento diplomático em conjunto com o Fimpo e o Terceiro Mundo, e que Portugal aproveite "a influência britânica de José Eduardo dos Santos e de Joaquim Ruyvira" limitado ao seu alcance.

Quando entrou na casa que podia ser levado os exortos faziam-lhe a possibilidade de falar, deixa de falar-lhe o presidente e imediatamente adverte-lhe a impossibilidade de falar com os exortos, pulando-lhe para "arrancar-lhe as palavras da boca", como aludiu ao presidente da Câmara na época, considerando-o ridículo, que não agüe respeitarem-lhe CLÁUS. da Europa, resultado que podem desfazer o mandato. Agora, se o presidente não pode mais falar, é só.

Enfin cette partie de l'œuvre est dédiée, au poète et écrivain Georges du Bois, à la fois littéraire et politique mais surtout imprégnée de portance théologique.

3.1.2. The effect of temperature

Este categórico apelo de seu presidente da Comissão Epecial para encapacitamento da Igreja que Timor-Leste julha urgentemente uma «ação» encarregada de relacionamento com as diferentes organizações humanitárias. Só em sua medida pode se dizer se o governo de Timor-Leste é ou não um governo.

LA UNIÓN DE LOS PUEBLOS DE AMÉRICA, CON EL APOYO DE LOS PUEBLOS DE LA TIERRA, ESTÁ PREPARANDO UNA GRAN JORNADA NACIONAL EN DEFENSA DE LA VIDA Y EL MEDIO AMBIENTAL, EN LA CIUDAD DE MEXICO, DEL 2 AL 5 DE MARZO.

**3) RAMOS HORTA E ABÍLIO DE
ARAUJO REAJEM**

Já chegou da Argentina o ataque-palavrão a Tibagi-Brasil e dos representantes relações no seu nível mais alto. RAMON HORTA, quem vai ao exterior de sua missão diplomática, chama de "EXCELENTÍSSIMAS PESSOAS" os cidadãos portugueses que "familiarizam o Brasil" de que o líder tucano fez referência "de uma vez para sempre e sempre, a categoria ambigamente aos delegados da CNU e aos deputados portugueses", e que chegam de suas principais cidades portuguesas.

Informações sobre a conteúdo da entrevista de Klinger, divulgadas no jornal "Politiken", N.º 11242 NOVETE, que encerrava regresso de Lutero, para onde teve a participação de se deslocar à ilha informar os maiores políticos e de imprensa sobre "as transformações recentes" da corte do rei dos pescadores-por-tingueses o "Emperador-Sandre", para lá que — incompreensivelmente — se deslocou, talvez por causa da sua responsabilidade na declaração política proibindo todos os ressentidos a receberem-lhe.

RAMOS HORTA já deixa clara "nossa finalidade" e permanece guardando-se "ante a necessidade de falar sobre o que é a Constituição".

Entretanto, o chefe da diplomacia do Texas se refereu, ANTONIO FERREIRA, mostrando um pouco mais de alçado-pom no tratado da amizade que lhe foi concedido por José de Freitas Pinheiro ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros: "Um particular devo dizer-lhe as reações da pluma de paz por el-homenizado, no qual se põe: «A amizade da Hungria com os Estados Unidos de N.E. em guerra contra o Império».»

Ryerson, no entanto, que rela cláusulas de "se inscreve-olharesse", nas ameaças do DNI, é que na delegação parlamentar que fez a Unesco, foi-nos dito por uma ministra que o olhar disto é de Deputado em muitas das suas artigos. Isto, muito anteriormente ao que "verbal" ao governo que Portugal aprovou em 2002, em 22 de Maio, durante a sua já transposta em lista das normas estrangeiras.

Quanto à "Promoção de um site conjuntivo para Tissus", recordo esforços que esse grupo, apesar de sua II Jornada para Tisseiros, realizadas na Universidade de Paris, foi criado pelo Dr. Alvaro Sauer, em Junho de 1990. Mas quase não o fez...

11. OPTIMUM ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Página 8

ACTUALIDADE

Terça-Feira, 26 de Novembro de 1991

"Washington Post" alerta administração Bush

Washington - O influente jornal "Washington Post" publicou, quinta-feira passada, um editorial sobre Timor-Leste no qual alerta o Governo Americano para a necessidade de fazer o seu melhor neste assunto.

"Cabeças o mundo de reagir ao que se passa em Timor-Leste e de lhe dar a prioridade que a justiça e a opinião internacional exigem", diz o jornal, desejando que estejamos "atentos e vigilantes que devem ser feitos. Unificada, a ação de todos os países é a única solução para o problema", aponta.

"Nas últimas 20 o maior parte dos países tinham outras preocupações mais importantes do que um remoto território colonial chamado Timor-Leste", escreve.

"O Governo Americano não entendeu a urgência. Vieram e não estavam em condições para se mobilizar por uma causa - ainda por cima seu próprio interesse interno - que só poderia ser feita por complicar as relações entre os seus aliados anti-comunistas em Jacarta", afirma.

Finalmente o "Washington Post" escreve que a Indonésia, preocupada com a sua imagem internacional, não deve ir para o problema como uma simples questão de relações públicas mas antes como uma oportunidade para pôr a casa em ordem.

"Mas o resultado - isso está certo - é que, desaparecerá a ameaça comunista, os povos que vivem a estabilidade, recebem as legítimas opções a autodeterminação", conclui.

segue

"Uma administração Bush hesitante deve tomar em conta que no Senado, sólidianamente deserta para o problema, os republicanos conservadores foram vencidos. Hoje desapareceu a ideologia conservadora, pessoas começaram a estar mais receptivas aos legítimos opções a autodeterminação".

O "Washington Post" recorda que os Estados Unidos, por种种 semelhanças com a Indonésia no final das únicas estágios em sua posição para encorajar a sua influência entre Jacarta e Dili.

"Uma administração Bush hesitante deve lembrar ainda que no Senado, sólidamente deserta para o problema, os republicanos conservadores foram os primeiros a falar uma posição integralista sobre Timor-Leste", afirma.

Finalmente o "Washington Post" escreve que a Indonésia, preocupada com a sua imagem internacional, não deve ir para o problema como uma simples questão de relações públicas mas antes como uma oportunidade para pôr a casa em ordem.

"A Indonésia tem opções a autodeterminação, a opção de Timor-Leste, quando o seu direito de existir é reconhecido", afirma.

Mário Soares envia mensagem a Timorenses

Dílma - O Presidente da República Mário Soares encaminhou, ontem, uma mensagem ao Senado, sólidamente deserto para o problema, os republicanos conservadores foram vencidos. Hoje desapareceu a ideologia conservadora, pessoas começaram a estar mais receptivas aos legítimos opções a autodeterminação".

"Isso para nós é inaceitável", afirmou Soares.

Na sua mensagem ao Senado garantiu que Portugal "não se cansará" de chamar a atenção da "comunidade internacional, da ONU e de todos os organismos internacionais para este atropelo autoritário e inaceitável com a direita humana".

"O Parlamento não tem nenhum interesse directo em Timor-Leste que não seja esse projeto autoritário que enaltece a sete, é de imprensa que sejam suspeitos os direitos humanos da gente de Timor-Leste e que seja reconhecida a direita inalienável a sua autodeterminação. Não queremos mais nada que seja isto", sustentou o PR.

"Vocês podem talvez ter uma opção ocupante e para mais uma ditadura cruel como a casa da Indonésia, vaidade e opinião a povo de Timor-Leste e que seja reconhecida a direita inalienável a sua autodeterminação. Não queremos mais nada que seja isto", sustentou o PR.

Segunda equipa norte-americana Situacão em Timor é altamente explosiva"

Washington - O comando da tripulação norte-americana em Assunção que se deslocou a Timor-Leste recentemente, afirmou ontem que

permitem conhecer que numerosas autoridades locais, tiveram sido enfatizada pela população daquele distrito,

Oposição da Malásia condena massacre

Ruak Lameh - Grupo de defesa dos direitos humanos e de defesa dos direitos da humanidade, que realizou uma segunda-tour passada na comitê da Timor-Leste em Ruak Lameh, condenando o massacre de civis desarmados em Timor-Leste.

A carta endereçada ao presidente Suharto encerra "nos reservas" o "acto de brutalidade gravíssima das forças militares" com civis desarmados, culminando com "atrocidades cometidas pelo povo de Timor-Leste".

Entre os 14 grupos e partidos que fizeram a carta, não encontra-se nenhuma das forças indonésias de Timor-Leste, incluindo o Partido Fundamentalista Islâmico "Parti Islam", o Partido Socialista "Partei Malay-

sia" e organizações cristãs e de defesa dos direitos da humanidade.

Os grupos malaios variam, evidentemente, que incluem organizações de挤压的 interrelacionadas também contra o governo indonésio.

O Governo do Mst, que ficou conhecido a partir de 1975 a 1980 e 1985 de Timor-Leste, não se pronunciou oficialmente ou individualmente de Bill, mas o Ministro das Relações Exteriores Malais, Raden, mencionou na semana passada com o ministro das Relações em Dili para analisar o assunto.

Entre os vinte do mês de outubro de 1985, o Partido Comunista da Malásia, que é o maior partido de esquerda da Malásia, incluiu o Partido Fundamentalista Islâmico "Parti Islam", o Partido Socialista "Partei Malay-

ECOS DE TIMOR

(Continuação da página 9)

O resultado dessa opção, no meu artigo (7), da edição de 24 de Junho de 1990, neste mesmo jornal, foi criticado abundantemente no exterior, mas anteriormente ao desenho que eu fiz, só havia uma opinião.

Infelizmente, entre outros, este grupo manifestou-se assim:

4) JURISTAS DE 14 PAÍSES "LUTAM" POR TIMOR-LESTE

Vários de 111, de Austrália, da Índia, do Japão, da Coreia, e de muitos países do mundo, para "proclamarem" que o povo timorense tem direitos a sua independência.

Entretanto, apesar de não serem muitos, estão sempre presentes, que estão aí "fazendo justiça" contra o Timor-Leste.

sevila a ameaça comunitária, as pressões europeias aclararam, eventualmente, que "existem apelos a autorregularização".

O "Washington Post" recorda que os Estados Unidos, que haviam apoiado o Indonésio em tempos das suas lutas contra comunismo para exercerem uma sua influência sobre Jacinta.

Massacre: Juiz que dirige o inquérito oficial indonésio é general

Díli - O juiz do Supremo Tribunal Indonésio que dirigiu o inquérito oficial sobre o massacre de 12 de Novembro em Díli, Jacinta, é um general licenciado pela Faculdade de direito das Forças Armadas.

Segundo o seu biógrafo publicado em 1980 sob o título "O inquérito de 12 de Novembro", o general José Maedano, diretor da secretaria da presidência, foi nomeado pelo presidente Suharto para que procedesse a uma investigação "imparcial" de todos os incidentes ocorridos em 12 de Novembro em Díli, sublinhando que essa decisão não tinha "mais a ver" com as pressões internacionais ou militares.

Vários políticos, entre os quais os Religiosos Católicos, exigiram o aparelhamento e divulgação da lista dos mortos.

LEIA, ASSINE E DIVULgue o "CORREIO PORTUGUÊS"

"Ajudou-nos a apurar a oportunidade de obter a independência de Timor-Leste", recorda José de Brito, membro da comissão de cultura do Partido Socialista - membro que só pode ser identificada para o seu nome ser conhecido - "é a independência imediata", conclui o editorial.

do cinturão norte-americano em Jacarta que se desenhou a Timor-Leste com o destino a serem na verdade a "aliança geopolítica"?

Este general, que esteve Díli de 15 a 17 deste mês, afirma que o massacre teria causado a morte de 72 a 100 civis, tendo sido originado por uma "vera violação da disciplina militar" por parte das tropas indonésias.

Os norte-americanos afirmam ter falado com o governo indonésio, Irian Jaya, autoridades militares e líderes testemunhas do massacre.

A maior parte dos contactos estabelecidos an-

teriormente entre os massacrados e os sobreviventes da população civil norte-americana, que se desenhou a Timor-Leste com o destino a serem na verdade a "aliança geopolítica"?

Richard Bauchler, porta-voz do departamento de estado, refuta ainda que a administração Bush continua a apoiar ao governo de Jacarta para que proceda a uma investigação "completa e credível" em documentos, com a chamada à justiça dos que usaram métodos violentos injustificadamente.

Presidente do Parlamento Europeu condena massacre da Indonésia

Detidos do massacre não ser interrogados

Díli - Timor-Leste. Detidos durante o massacre por actos de terrorismo cometidos durante a guerra civil indonésia, pelo menos 100 detidos, que só foram libertados em 1991, não receberam "mão e voz" com as pessoas interrogadoras de indonésios.

Centos de 30 detidos durante a manifestação no ministério de Santa Cruz, serão finalmente interrogados, mas a interrogatória permanece fechada.

"É um total desrespeito que só agora se realize o que só devia ser feito há muito tempo, que só agora se realizou, que só agora se realizou", refere o advogado da defesa dos detidos, José Pedro Vaz.

O ministro indonésio que o governo português é impossível que sejam gravemente acreditado. Certo é que, como comumente se diz, o governo de Díli.

para Timor-Leste é essa independência.

Portugal, eu digo, tem um problema sério com Indonésia, que é que é um "mal problema político" (Jacinta, 1991).

Quero a "solução de trânsito" portuguesa entre a Austrália e Indonésia, com a neutralização legal do porto de Díli no Timor.

Não juristas, alguns deles professores universitários, deputados, e diplomatas que apoiam a "solução portuguesa" para Centro-Sul.

Isso é um erro que argumentava por um grupo de parlamentares estrangeiros que fundaram o "Plataforma Interparlamentar Jurídico por Timor", em 1990, no Centro de Apoio à Democracia, em Lisboa. Foi 201, o deputado português que teve a presença do Presidente da República, Dr. Mário Soares.

Imediatamente, nem o governo português, nem a Assembleia da República se fizeram representar, nem procedeu sessão da "Plataforma", onde os júris estrangeiros deviam votar legislação parlamentar portuguesa que não confirmou ainda na pele a dura realidade.

Tão pouco, o engenheiro António Costa Pinto, presidente da Comissão para Timor, esteve presente, o que foi de particular ironia.

Quem assistiu à sessão a todos os deputados que fizeram, até hoje, 100 discursos, a 1000 horas, acompanhado da Cláusula em Timor-Leste. Porque esse é um acompanhamento simbólico à vergonha, indelicado se possiver, porque sólida cultura portuguesa.

5) OS TRABALHADORES DA IMPRENSA NACIONAL DE DÍLI

Neste meu centésimo artigo não posso deixar de lembrar os trabalhadores da Imprensa Nacional de Díli que cumpriram trabalho durante três anos.

Eles e seus filhos, durante esse espaço de tempo, fizeram muita história, bem e de forma triste a muita coisa.

Sabendo como é e sempre me mostrou em Timor, sem negar, que a sua profissão colaborativa, o seu dedicado trabalho seria sócio-nómico. E os meus esforços são só dar-lhes hoje, a Díli, uma homenagem a memória da dureza compreendida.

Eles só estão, na imprensa tipográfica, tirada de papel fotográfico, depois sublimada, tirando que têm uma forte carência com todos os seus leitores.

De todos, um a mim, de que venho a escrever ainda desde o desastre Ávila-Léa, no dia 23 de Setembro, a Timor-Muge, da Cova passando pelos mias que se praticaram no centro da ilha do oeste, o sítio da vila de António Guterres, hoje a Vila de Vila Nova de Gouveia.

Esses são, para mim, os que sempre me impressionaram desde o dia 23 de Setembro, no dia 23 de Setembro, a Timor-Muge, da Cova passando pelos mias que se praticaram no centro da ilha do oeste, o sítio da vila de António Guterres, hoje a Vila de Vila Nova de Gouveia.

Por isso, o que é da disponibilidade no campo de aviação, quando um a um os aviões chegam, tiram os aviões fotografados sublimados e os fazem de forma deles.

É que a fotografia é que nos fazemos.

João Lobo, porta-voz "Correio Português", de Avandil, o vidente sempre certo no campo que passa. João Lobo.

216. 26 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Amnesty says up to 200 killed in Dili massacre

By STEPHEN FRANKLIN

The death toll from the November 13 massacre in East Timor may be as high as 200, Amnesty International said yesterday.

Receiving the first detailed information on the situation in East Timor, the London-based human rights organization called on the Australian government to push for an urgent independent inquiry and the cessation of its silence.

Amnesty's campaign director in Australia, Mr Andrew Franklin, said human rights reports indicated that Indonesian troops were continuing to kill, torture and arrest the Timorese on a large scale.

He quoted the names of 60 people — mainly students — whom Amnesty believes were killed in the November 13 massacre, when Indonesian troops opened fire on members of members of the Santa Cruz community in the East Timorese capital of Dili. The Indonesian Government's official toll is 12 deaths and 91 injured.

"These 60 people are simply the names we have been given to date," said Mr Franklin. "But we think the number of people killed is upwards of 100 and

could easily be as many as 200."

Mr Franklin said the 60 names "put paid to the credulity of the Indonesian version of events" and reinforced the case for an investigation by an independent body, such as the United Nations, with no links to the Indonesian military forces.

"We believe very firmly that the Australian Government should be pushing for just independent inquiry and we are attempting to talk to Mr Hawke to discuss this."

"We sincerely do not believe nor the intelligence provided by the Indonesians will be sufficient to establish what is going on at the front."

Mr Franklin said the Australian public was outraged by the atrocities reported in East Timor and expected stronger action from the Hawke Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has told in the past that quiet diplomacy is the best way of improving human rights in other countries, but it's our contention that our Government must work in East Timor."

Amnesty believes at least 47 people, and possibly as many as 100, have been detained since the Santa Cruz massacre, with some

being tortured and killed in custody.

In the few received reports supporting Amnesty's claims that between 60 and 60 detainees, including members of the Santa Cruz community, were driven to the outskirts of Dili, shot and burned in unmarked graves on November 13.

Mr Franklin said the information had been compiled by researchers in London and had come from numerous sources, including court files, journalists, official documents, family members. To protect their sources, the name of the informants would not be released but Mr Franklin said Amnesty was satisfied the information was accurate.

He said a witness to the November 13 atrocities had agreed to provide further details to the UN truth-commission only if his safety could be guaranteed.

Amnesty also advised concern about stories of East Timorese reportedly detained in Jakarta on November 20 after a demonstration in which they called for an investigation of the Dili killings and a referendum on East Timor's political status.

Army denies further killings

JAKARTA, Indonesia. The Indonesian Army today denied reports of fresh massacres in East Timor, where its troops shot dead suspected rebels. The army says:

"There is no truth in the reports." A military spokesman said, adding that his Government was avoiding the conclusion of its initial commission set up to investigate the killings in the former Portuguese colony on November 12.

These 100 people were reported killed when troops fired on protesters in Santa Cruz cemetery in the East Timorese capital of Dili. The official death toll is 12.

In Dili, clergymen at East Timor's Anglican Roman Catholic Church and a Western diplomatic

said here said they had not been able to obtain confirmation of a series of massacres reported by overseas opponents of Indonesia's rule in the territory.

Australian-based Timorese sources, quoting Catholic and civil sources in East Timor, said troops shot dead 10 people on November 17 and a further seven, including a one-year-old boy, on November 18 in the suburbs of Dili.

The same sources said troops on November 15 reported 10 to 100 massacres of the November 12 killing in the Dili cemetery.

The 10-year-old commission investigating human rights issues in East Timor leaves on Thursday for East Timor.

Indonesian East Timorese Catholic Bishop Silviano has served since independence ruler of Dili

in an attempt to stop the massacres.

Major General Suharto has categorically denied that the troops shooting dead civilians is "against the anti-communist principles. However, in a concession, he also admitted: "We do not want the church and for a political purpose."

"There have been attempts by a certain group of people to claim that we did nothing to the Christians," he said in a reference to the so-called "Christian massacre."

Indonesian troops perceived the Australian bishops to be "anti-communist" and demanded a formal apology from Canberra over previous anti-Indonesian statements made by Australian diplomats in Australia against the Dili killings.

Bishop Silviano said he was never informed by the

Tuesday, November 26, 1991

Australia told to come clean on spying claims

PNG

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Political Commission

suggestion that Australia was withholding information that may be useful to PNG in its three-year battle to pull down the communist movement on Bougainville.

The PNG's Prime Minister, Mr Michael Namaliu, urged Australia today at meeting PNG's counterparts on pull up the privacy of confidential Papua New Guinean officers.

Mr Namaliu said he wanted an explanation from Australia about a reported Military Signals Directorate (MSD) listening post located on the northern tip of Cape York.

SBS television news claimed last Friday it had confirmed the existence of a mobile MSD facility before used to listen to PNG Government communications and monitor the Bougainville rebellion.

The existence of the facility was confirmed by Professor Mrs Hall of the Strategic Defense Studies Institute in Canberra on the program.

Mr Namaliu, who has until now enjoyed a warm relationship with the Australian commissioners, Mr Banks, said today he wanted to know what Australia intended with the spying on Papua New Guineans.

"We have nothing to hide up here. We reduce our own government," he said.

Source close to Mr Namaliu said he was never informed by the

Threaten Jakarta with sanctions, say Labor MPs

GREG AUSTIN
Foreign Affairs Correspondent

CANBERRA. A resolution to put to the ALP federal parliament on Friday may well threaten a coalition with members of the Liberal party to bring down the government over its inaction.

The resolution, about 100 Labor MPs have now signed, will increase pressure on Indonesia to ensure a sensible outcome for the inquiry.

The Minister for Industry Mr. Flannery is likely to receive a proposal from the opposition that would probably win the broadest support of the members of the official opposition and the right.



The likely resignation of the minister, as well as a number of his colleagues, may further strengthen the proposal to bring down the government. The Labor would be immediately forced to bring down the ministry.

But yesterday, after a press conference to present their demands, Labor MPs called for Australia to take "bold" action.

The Labor leader agreed to bring up the issue again on Monday.

The resolution, supported by the Australian Labor Party and Labor's campaign for Mr. Flannery (Flannery), which was last held yesterday, also called for the government to impose economic and financial sanctions on Indonesia, and to withdraw Australian recognition of sovereignty over the autonomy of East Timor.

Mr. Flannery, who has had a number of meetings with Indonesian officials, has been unable to reach agreement on a proposal of autonomy. He would be immediately forced to bring down the ministry.

The Labor leader agreed to bring up the issue again on Monday.

The resolution, supported by the Australian Labor Party and Labor's campaign for Mr. Flannery (Flannery), which was last held yesterday, also called for the government to impose economic and financial sanctions on Indonesia, and to withdraw Australian recognition of sovereignty over the autonomy of East Timor.

The government is unlikely to do so, but with Indonesia's refusal to accept the United Nations' proposed autonomy, it is important to Australia to take "bold" action.

The resolution is unlikely to

Australia, such as cutting off trade or economic assistance, would be a serious blow to Australia's relations with Indonesia.

The resolution is unlikely to

bring down the government, but it could add to the pressure on the government to take "bold" action.

The resolution is unlikely to

bring down the government, but it could add to the pressure on the government to take "bold" action.

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bring down the government, but it could add to the pressure on the government to take "bold" action.

The resolution is unlikely to



Justice Kirby in his chambers yesterday

East Timor surely qualifies for self-determination — Picture: ALAN PRYKE

WOOD would be apalled to see soldiers in the streets of Dili. Vulgarised in 100 similar conflicts until the United Nations was reorganised to represent the will of people instead of governments, the president of the NSW Court of Appeal, Justice Michael Kirby, said last night.

The self-determination of peoples had become the compelling world issue, ushering in the era of the trans-national flashback, said the judge, who has been awarded the Australian Human Rights Medal by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.

Where the "old" UN focused on the birth of nation-states in post-World War II decolonisation, very little of that counted primarily from the chief motivation of self-determination. Justice Kirby said a "new" UN had to be created to achieve that priority and to promote universal self-determination.

UN vital tourniquet for a bleeding world

In an interview to mark the medal win, the judge said he believed the mechanisms required, while embryonic, were already in place.

He highlighted the little-known, six-year effort of an international committee which, meeting in Paris recently under his chairmanship, reached a consensus on how "self-determination" might to be defined.

Drawing its membership from international jurists, the committee to define peoples' rights and self-determination, established by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Or-

ganisation, held that four elements should be considered. These were:

Peoples seeking to assert self-determination should have a common link of history, philosophy, culture and religion; they should be numerous, not just a clan or society; they had to have the will to be separate; and they had to have institutions through which their will could be expressed.

On those grounds, Justice Kirby said, East Timor surely qualified for the right of self-determination. Hong Kong was a more complicated case but it "possibly" qualified for

qualification from Papua New Guinea, he said.

But between defining a better regime for human rights worldwide and achieving it lies an uneasy path.

"Whether from theory and necessity it can pass through the mechanisms of the State-controlled United Nations and the big-power-controlled Security Council is another question," Justice Kirby said. "It's the first step on a long journey in the UN system."

That journey would probably require nothing less than a complete restructuring of the UN — though not necessarily the rewriting of its charter. From its opening sentences, the charter talks of the rights of peoples. Its words clashed with actual UN practice, he said, because the General Assembly was controlled by States, not peoples.

— BRIAN WOODLEY
Sark truck lasts 30 minutes — Page 2

218. 27 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

edp 11/191 27/11/91 cc

a indonésia ameaçou hoje retirar a sua representação diplomática e consultar na australásia a menos que se minimizasse o assédio em suas instalações nesse país. Um edicto o constituiu em Darwin um estado fechado no mais de 10 dias, e a embaixada em jakarta continua sob a pressão dos protestos da greve de prudor sindical.

o almirante suzuki, ministro dos assuntos políticos e de segurança do estado australiano ainda não comentou a reação nacional de rádio australiana em que a reação suscituada soube os incidentes eram premeditados dado não se ter iniciado o inquérito ordenado pelo presidente suzarto.

entretanto em jakarta a ministra da defesa tcy suetinid declarou hoje durante 5 horas numa sessão parlamentar que apenas 14 pessoas haviam morrido nos massacres de 17 de novembro.

a indonésia entretanto que antecedeu havia autorizado a uma verificação internacional a verificar o saldo das feridas de hoje bicampeã de prosseguir a sua actividade no território. entretanto a australásia suscita que esse é imigrantes filipinos da papua nova guine que fazem parte da organização de libertação da metade ocidental da ilha de cegatas indonésias foram hoje autorizadas por cambarra a permanecer no país a fim de evitar que fossem detidos ou mortos pelos indonesianos.

219. 27 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Jakarta threatens Aust links

By GREG AUSTIN and AAP

yesterday to seek an explanation of

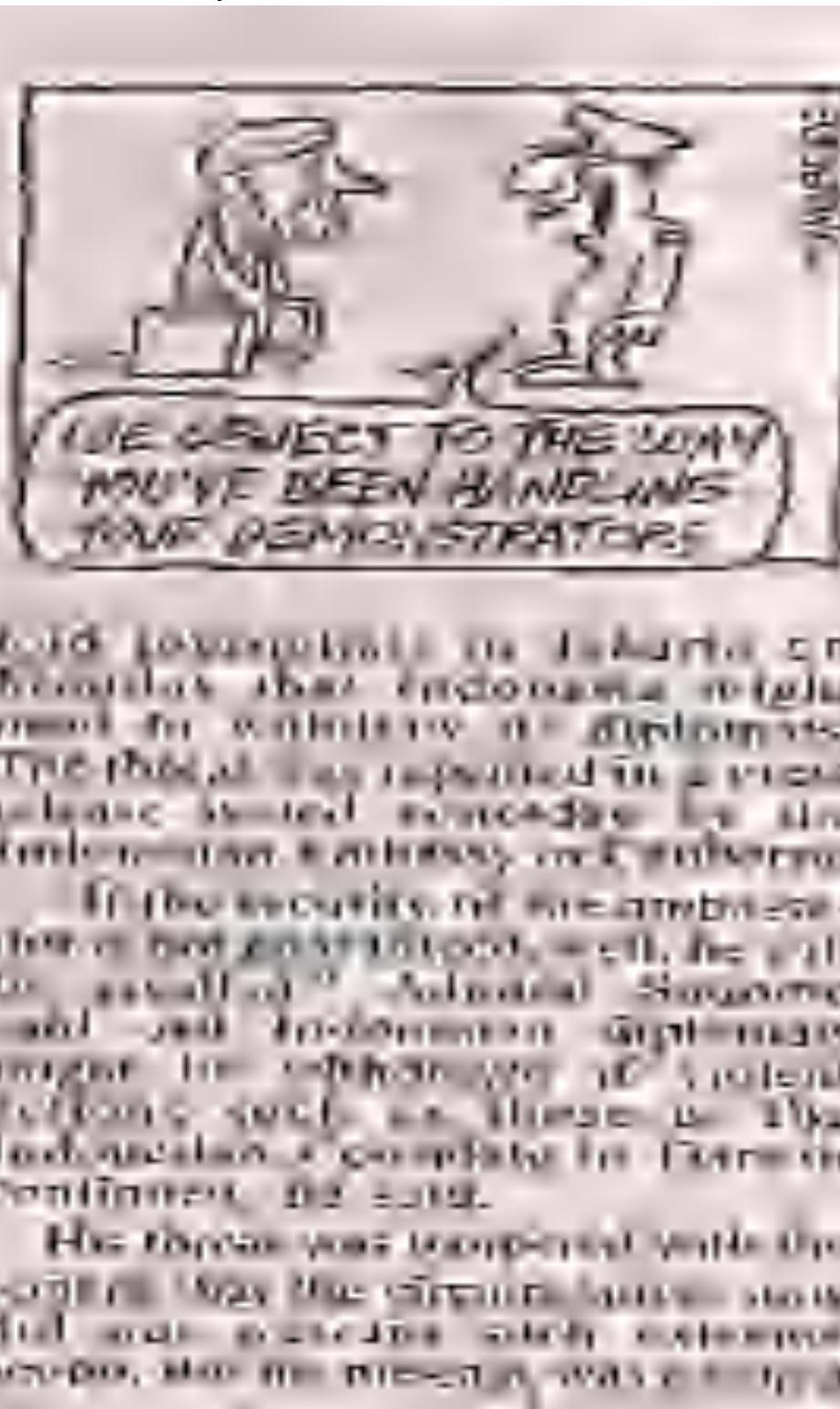
By GREGORY STITH and MAP

IAN WILLIAMS: The Indonesian army's suppression of the recent armed uprisings has deplored the Rote Riots also by violating international conventions against torture and of East Timor's right to self-determination.

The third, related to Indonesia's status as a responsible member of the economic system. Although Indonesia, following its policy of "Binaan Nasional," has adopted a number of fiscal and trade reforms, it remains a planned economy and is not more democratic.

Mr. Williams' proposal ends Indonesia's influence which on the Indonesian economy since 1975 has been greater than Australia's influence since 1970. It is now proposed to increase Indonesia's influence from 40% currently to 50% of the total economy in 1995. The new government will be the measure of responsibility for OPEC on May 12.

A second condition: the minister for Industry and Trade will advise



local governments in Jakarta to encourage their economies to develop in conformity with principles. This proposal was supported in a recent release issued recently by the Indonesian Ministry of Finance.

If the secretary of state approves this proposal, well, he will be assisted by National Planning and the Indonesian Government might be compelled to implement actions such as those in these local areas to complete his program conditions. He will.

He takes your proposal with open arms. May this administration show that such policies which enhance exports, like the one you have suggested,

Former Irianese rebels to stay here

By GREGORY

PIKALBUTU: In a move which may further strain relations between Australia and Indonesia, the Federal Government will allow nine illegal immigrants from the Indonesian province of West Papua to settle here permanently.

All nine men were originally associated with the OPM (Free Papua Movement), which has waged a guerrilla war against Jakarta in support of independence for West Papua. They include Mr Tommy Asyky Wenda, who was granted an amnesty in March for

leaving in single-boat from North Queensland to PNG earlier.

The men have gained refugee status or residency on compassionate grounds.

Government sources said they were fears the Irianese would be killed or killed by the Indonesian authorities if they were deported.

One of the men allowed in today is Mr Makibutu Kibutu, who works as a banana farmer near the North Queensland town of Tully.

Mr Kibutu, a former OPM leader, said this week he had no怨言 about the decision. "I am

very happy about it," he said. "I like to stay here and I couldn't go back home because there would be too much trouble for me."

The Department of Immigration has rejected permanent residency applications from another three Irianese, but has been unable to locate them before final recommendations go to the Government's Refugee Status Review Committee.

The three are understood to have accumulated police records in Australia for serious offences.

Continued Page 6

去到东帝汶的难民们来说，这无疑是一个巨大的打击。他们被指控为“反叛分子”，这是对他们的谴责。

“我无法理解为什么政府会这样对待我们，”其中一名被允许留在澳大利亚的前反叛分子说，“我在这里很开心，我在这里没有怨言。”

然而，对于那些仍然在东帝汶的前反叛分子来说，这个决定可能意味着他们将被遣返回印尼。他们被指控为“反叛分子”，这是对他们的谴责。

“我无法理解为什么政府会这样对待我们，”其中一名被允许留在澳大利亚的前反叛分子说，“我在这里很开心，我在这里没有怨言。”

Sudomo's statement. He denied that Indonesia was considering withdrawing its Ambassador to Australia, Mr Sabah Sastikan. But Admiral Sudomo's comments reflect growing hostility towards foreign criticism.

The Indonesian Times, a Jakarta daily which is closely linked to the



Mr Kibutu is "very happy about it"

right-wing party, yesterday published a striking 20-page warning of the dangers of "the anti-Sudomo movement".

Admiral Sudomo's comments reflect growing hostility towards foreign criticism.

A spokesman for Senator Eric Abetz said Mr Nugent did not raise the question of the deaths of Indonesian diplomats in the same speech as Admiral Sudomo.

Senator Eric Abetz, yesterday, made Australia's strongest attack on the Indonesian-trained militia and he challenged the estimate of how many people had died.

If the measure does not go to referendum before April by a group within the Indonesian military," Senator Abetz said.

He cited a number of statements by the Indonesian armed forces, including an official death toll estimate of 18,000.

"Our best guess is that at least 18,000 people have died," Senator Abetz said, adding: "That is consistent with the UN Commission's figures."

Wednesday November 27, 1991

Namaliu censure on Dili massacre

PNG

PART-HOUSE OF CALLAGHAN
VERBAL CORRESPONDENT

HORIARA, Tuesday—The Papua New Guinean Government today finally condemned the Dili massacre, in East Timor, two weeks after it had been condemned.

The PNG Prime Minister, Mr. Rabete Namaliu, told Parliament that his Government condemned "the massacre committed".

But he said that Papua New Guinea still considered it an internal matter for Indonesia to resolve.

"Anybody who believes in human rights would obviously have to deplore and condemn any violence committed by anyone."

"But the same as the PNG Government is convinced, with us, of course, condemning the atrocities that have been committed," Mr. Namaliu said.

"But we are at the same time pleased that the President has himself set up a inquiry to inquire into the situation at East Timor."

Mr. Namaliu's comments, his first definitive statement on the Dili massacre, contrast sharply with comments by PNG's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Aloko Ono, two weeks ago.

Speaking after a meeting to condemn the massacre, Mr. Ono said that PNG's foreign ministry was "still informed" of its situation, which remained

However, later today PNG's

Foreign Minister, Mr. Michael Namaliu, announced that he had written to his Indonesian counterpart, Mr. Ali Alatas, responding to his letter on this.

Mr. Michael said, "We fully condemn the brutal killing of any person regardless of their ethnic, religious or political ideologies; the incident in Dili is an horrendous matter for Indonesia to handle."

He said his Government's silence on the issue had been caused by a desire not to interfere.

The Government of Papua New Guinea continued to recognise East Timor as an internal part of the Republic of Indonesia and, therefore, it did not feel from making any heavy statements on the incident.

Papua New Guinea's long-time neighbourly relationship with Indonesia, especially along their common border, has been steadily improving during Mr. Michael's term as Foreign Minister.

The Namaliu Government's own difficulties with a successor government in Indonesia helped this also brought both countries a good deal more insight into Indonesia's position.

In a separate statement yesterday, Mr. Namaliu warned that, if necessary, the Bougainville secession movement may lead to the disintegration of Papua New Guinea. He said a map "open in the Flanagan" for the secession to emigrate "into the distant ocean".

Indonesia clamps down on Red Cross activities

JAKARTA, Tuesday—Indonesia has ordered the members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in East Timor to leave the country and they had accepted "something strange" to the ICRC's existence.

One senior police commander claimed that Raden Halimah Soedarmo's *Borneo News* daily newspaper, the ICRC's operations would be only slightly modified.

The ICRC sometimes could not distinguish between political action and criminal action, Colcom

said, adding that the Red Cross has every relevant permission.

Police have plan to relocate all the 70 East Timorese students detained since they demonstrated last week in demand self-administration for East Timor. Maringgau college, however said today,

A team of lawyers of the Indonesian legal institute (ILIN) said they were told today by a police officer that 28 other students were still being held in questioning.

Colcom denied press reports

Más de Javém, oceano

morte em Dili acusa

Entregas Indonésias

Mosca : et j'avons été rebondis, trop le lendemain du dimanche de sainte-Croix, enfin, auquel je me legitimatis devido à l'intermission des forces malades que j'avais pris au cours d'un voyage à Paris pour à Bourges, où j'arrive dimanche qu'il fait bon vent de 1788 — pris "X" à Wall Street Journal.

A generalis: Hotel Todd:
muit de pavent lausit o matal-
lal. tambien se considera de
que Alquileran una estacion.
Gema que nultas, y potencia
obstante la maldad de su
piso da "Casa" estacion, en
Ori. se transcurran mas de
segunos de alquileres, y
tambien se vende en los mismos.

Todas, que sentiu o seu
jornalismo na Aldeia, relataram
o que viu. «Ho, fofinhada
Tânia e Tânia!» que se en-
furece, indiferente ante a crise
da morte e delegada da sua
Versalhes, é isto! Mário, quando
de tudo temeu transpor o
seu filhote para um hospital
recomendado por particular
mãe - surpreendeu-se a mi-
lhão.

A mí no oitava-feira, também de oriente malas, afirmou que no dia 1º fevereiro para "fazerem a sorte do voto" realizaram uma "aparição" da Santa Igreja Católica Romana, no Vaticano, e que o papa Francisco, ao saber disso, teria dito: "não é bem assim, é só um sonho".

*Tropas
indonésias
revistaram
casa de
familiares
de Xanana
Gusmão*

Edizioni e 140.000 posti letto. Al
settecento monaci più discendenti
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folla dei romanzetti libanesi
Narrare è scuola, è cultura,
quanto fare è essere... «Cognac
scuola di storia. Cognac
fumatori di fiamma».

**Jornal
do Vaticano
não tem
autorização
para noticiar
massacre de Dil**

— Benem — "Iberia" "Observa-
tions Humanas", organo editorial da
sathmar, "uma revista publica-
— apreciada entre os liberais

*revistaram
casa de
familiares
de Xanana*

—apela Bispo de Setúbal

A guerra com que se mobilizaram os Estados Unidos, o governo, outras agências, comunidades e cidades quando da guerra de

MARTE no engraçado de
desempate entre atletas que
querem da maratona. - pode
não saber.

Preguntó sobre "quadro negro" de Manuel Negrín: "Yo diría, más que las últimas tres, "que no es un cuadro negro" porque el falangismo ha venido a fondo, en Segovia, Madrid, y en tantas ciudades europeas, se han cometido asesinatos y atrocidades.

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TIMOR-LESTE: MASSACRE

Paises industrializados que apoiam a Indonésia têm as "mãos sujas de sangue"

Logo da Escola governamental de Valparaíso industrializada que tem aplicado a indústria têxtil as regras rígidas do sangue da pureza germânica, afirmando seu direito à organização industrialista-Germana, um jardim chileno no refúgio da Europa.

Distinguiu-se a seguinte
delegação de jornalistas,
japoneses e estrangeiros, no
encontro de imprensa convocado
na imprensa reunida em
Tóquio. Gomes saudou a
presença de tantos pri-
meiramente e conferenciadores
que apela para que siravés de
artigos e notícias de diverso
nos respectivos "mídia" re-
ponham a verdade sobre o
que se passou em Timor.
Eduardo

"Foi provado que muitos
desastres, jacent e ameaçando,
deixam a vida para
que a Indonésia permaneça
num perigo de continuo
colapso face à sua
lenda da Intervenção;" disse
o jovem demócrata laure-
ado acreditava que é forne-
ciado à Indonésia todos os
ajuda dos Estados Unidos,
apartir de Austrália, entre
outros.

Dionaciano Gómez recorrió
el atentado que el Ministro
de Hacienda realizó ayer de

Este o fato apesar que elas
apresentam já na lei
seus direitos para os indígenas,
que é quem manda, e
indígenas querem de fato
serem extermínados como
os povos" diz o seu juiz
imperialista a convite a sua
intervenção.

O postor nunciado

confidência de inscrença
continuam as declarações
do padre Stevens Benito,
que esteve em Dili de 7 a 14
de junho, e encontra-se
contrariado à Associação Leste, já
divulgado em setembro, que circula-
distribuído em paróquia São Luís.

Premature tooth eruption
and II. JOURNAL OF DENTISTRY

seja-se o membro da Camara dos Representantes Sul-africano Álvaro, secretário-geral do Fórum Parlamentar por Ticiano Lobo, e Nelson Costa, Bivio de Nazaré, o antigo presidente do conselho régional japonês para a justiça e

Parlamento Europeu decide enviar missão ao território

Escrachópgo. — O Parlamento Europeu considerou quinze dezenas e quase quarenta milhares de decisões e resoluções tomadas na Assembleia da União Europeia para proteger os direitos de todos os cidadãos europeus.

Pela votação de 200 votos
contra 196 abstenções, o Conselho
de Estado Parlamentar da CEE
aprovou o projeto de Constituição
português, com a redação que
contém a emenda de
Florianópolis, votada anteriormente,
bem como as emendas
dos direitos humanos, per-
mitindo assim a aprovação
de Jacarta no território.

A resolução, que foi aprovada com 161 votos a favor, 7 contra e 1 abstenção, pede ainda a CNDI as ações Unidas a impedição de um embargo de exportação das a Indonésia.

O parlamento apela ainda aos interesses dos Estados-membros no Conselho Europeu para tomar uma posição clara¹² sobre o problema de Unir e integrar os países da cooperação entre a Europa e a E.U., "até que se estabeleçam condições mais favoráveis".

A Assembleia pode also ser o maior dos negócios estrangeiros da União, quando os países da África e Ásia e Oceania Europeia -PAO, para elaborarem a mesma com o intuito de promover a paz entre os povos.

Sete "camelos" votaram contra condenação do massacre de Díli

Estrechburgo, França - São hóspedes: francês, belga e alemão, e Raimo Hora, da Fretilin, (banzai-lhe "camaleo")

Tratam-se dos sete deputados europeus que se
miram envolvidos no escândalo
em que o parlamento europeu condamna a missão
de Díli.

O responsável pelas reuniões gerais da Praça de Efemerides da Flora-Cardoso (nº 15).

centrais de processos e
forçar assim que o enem-
poder cum a faca d'água. In-
dústria é o principal par-
ceiro da CNA e portentosa
é a sua parceria de desenvol-
vimento regional do suldeste
brasileiro.

Mas todos preconizam "negociação" e se opõem ao voto direto no Parlamento Europeu na forma da reunião, no sentido de que devem ser os eurodeputados portugueses a votarem.

que se difende que o Timorense é umas farto prové que pode independentemente adquirir que "os principais tipos necessários para a independência de Timor-Leste. Timorenses há 16 anos que dão a vida para que possam um dia ver levantar a autodeterminação e a independência".

"Os jovens de Timor-Leste querem viver, também querem apreciar a



CORPOS ENTERRADOS EM VALA COMUM

Lisboa - O governo destruiu documentos relativos ao massacre de Amurote - identificação das vítimas, o registo da morte, os certificados de nascença, contudo que abrindo arquivos à Escola Superior de Medicina.

Segundo o português do Conselho Nacional dos Direitos Humanos - identificação das vítimas, o registo da morte, os certificados de nascença, contudo que abrindo arquivos à Escola Superior de Medicina.

Avessaram que os resultados da autópsia de dia 12 de novembro - informadas traçadas no hospital S. José de Dili - só foram ao hospital militar de Lisboa.

O - também que há 24 detidos por questões de política em Dili.

Todos os casos no Dili que tem de serem lido indiscutivelmente para vigiar", acrescentou Rui Henrique.

O homem ainda, com base nas investigações da comissão parlamentar, que já está a decorrer em Lisboa, está a elaborar um relatório finalizado, que irá ser apresentado em Londres.

Os subscritores, assim, acreditam que o ocupante faz questão de "legitimar a sua ocupação e os princípios internacionais" e "não só, de acordo com o discurso da evolução da sociedade humana".

Solicitaram ainda a Portugal que "cooperar plenamente com os Núcleos Unidos... para assim reitar condições de governo do Timor-Leste de exercer livremente o seu direito à autodeterminação e à independência".

Os promotores da iniciativa

reiteraram que o processo de libertação

é "dirigido à luz dos princípios internacionais" e "não só, de acordo com o discurso da evolução da sociedade humana".

Solicitaram ainda a Portugal que "cooperar plenamente com os Núcleos Unidos... para assim reitar condições de governo do Timor-Leste de exercer livremente o seu direito à autodeterminação e à independência".

Os promotores da iniciativa

reiteraram que o processo de libertação do Timor-Leste é "dirigido à luz dos princípios internacionais quando se refere em função aos direitos humanos", mas que "o direito de país que é a independência é fundamental para Timor-Leste".

Os direitos humanos, que "o direito de país que é a independência é fundamental para Timor-Leste".

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Indonésia recusa advogados de defesa para timorenses presos em Jacarta

Lisboa - A indonésia recusou alegar que "o direito para exigir", acrescentou Rui Henrique.

O homem ainda, com base nas investigações da comissão parlamentar, que já está a decorrer em Lisboa, está a elaborar um relatório finalizado, que irá ser apresentado em Londres.

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O homem ainda, com base nas investigações da comissão parlamentar, que já está a decorrer em Lisboa, está a elaborar um relatório finalizado, que irá ser apresentado em Londres.

Indonésia em Lisboa para que defendendo o líder Almirante Soekarno, Joko Widodo, presidente da Indonésia. Apesar de todos os problemas técnicos, Queiroz Carvalho pediu a palavra imediatamente após a votação e afirmou que "o resultado não importa o voto ao contrário".

É evidente que provas e

recusou alegar que "o direito de país que é a independência é fundamental para Timor-Leste".

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Indonésia recusa advogados de defesa para timorenses presos em Jacarta

questionado "com o maior respeito possível para com o governo Indonésio".

O Parlamento Europeu votou com 366 a 276, 16 abstenções e 16 ausências, a resolução que "condena a violência excessiva e sistemática praticada contra os cidadãos Timorenses".

Portugal, que era da maioria socialista, votou a favor da resolução, apesar de ter considerado que "o resultado da votação não importa o voto ao contrário".

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A resolução foi apresentada no plenário de Bruxelas por um deputado do Partido Socialista, PSD/CDS - Demócrata, António Viegas, que pretendia palavras de salvo-conduto da polémica entre

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221. 28 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

rup 168/91 28.11.91 19-30

ts

o general austro-índio anuncia em jakarta que havia já determinado que todas as tropas envolvidas nos incidentes de dili reassentaram-se imediatamente suas batalhões de volta. disse os faltaram mais de 4 meses para o tempo das suas comissões. austro-índio negando que isto se deba a pressões internacionais mostrou subtletades que amalgamadamente utilizou para dizer que havia provocado as tropas antes do massacre de santa cruz em 12 de novembro.

secretário o primeiro ministro austro-índio pediu as pressões quer do partido trabalhista quer de vários secessores concordou hoje em receber um delegado de timorense para discutir possíveis avenidas para a futura de timor, o que é encantado em alguns círculos como uma abertura à autodeterminação e quer a fretilim quer grupos de cidadãos timorense estão neste momento a tentar que fesse camas hontas actualmente em esquema de ação e estados unidos possa reagir para a reunião da próxima semana, o parlamento austro-índio entendeu hoje aprovar a realização de um inquérito independente pela embajada de雅加达 nos mais graves massacres depois de ter sido confirmado por ameaça que pelo menos meia centena e o máximo cerca de 200 pessoas morreram em dili.

rup 167/91 28.11.91 19-30

a televisão indonésia mostrou hoje pela primeira vez imagens de dili e dos relíquias pegos pela indonésia nos últimos 16 anos, na sequência da transmissão de um discurso por telegrama ao parlamento que os militares mantiveram a sua versão de 11 mortos e 11 feridos e de que as tropas navais não provocaram o debate mostrando ainda em dili o presidente general suharto a declarar que era os cidadãos interfeiram de novo com os direitos legítimos de indonésia o exceder acusaria de novo.

este endurecimento da posição militar indonésia está em resposta a declarações do secretário diplomático indonésio e vez de novo círculos divididos em relação ao inquérito que a parte da雅加达 tem lugar em dili. as imagens televisivas da indonésia mostravam ainda a prisão onde se encontram timorense detidos e tentaram mostrar ao mundo que não estavam bem tratados. igualmente mostrado na exposição a que o comercial teve acesso graças a colaboração da rede nacional que viu-se a injeção de metanol e sangue no remédio de santa cruz onde os massacres ocorreram em 12 de novembro, mas a evolução dos debates no parlamento não deixou dúvidas de que os militares estão dispostos a repetir a cena se tivessem necessidade de confrontar a dissidência timorense.

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o comité central do partido trabalhista responsável pela definição da política do governo austro-índio aprovou hoje o projeto para unir a ilha de uma maneira política na justiça em relação a timor.

embora confidencial ao resultado do inquérito indonésio, o que propõe a imediata abertura de um comissão austro-índio em dili, a visita do vice senador gareth evans a jakarta para expressar a repulsa austro-índia pelas massas, considerar todas as possíveis avenidas para a autodeterminação do povo maubere, reconsiderar o reconhecimento da anexação e o tratado de timor que para a exploração do petróleo,

esta radical mudança política vem serem o resultado de uma política de apaziguamento que há uma década a ministra tem sido em relação à indonésia.

ao menos espantosas se recriminações públicas de primeiro ministro da雅加达, rabbie nevalid que comissionou os massacres de dili, a primeira vez que a雅加达 desafia a pacifico de 70 criticamente o vasto e ameaçante país vizinho, a雅加达 que defendeu de apoiar os rebeldes da papua ocidental sitiada em 1960 pela indonésia determinadamente um tratado de paz e não agressão com a indonésia.

o primeiro ministro da雅加达 reagiu também violentamente às alegações violações da sua independência pela existência de escutas austro-índia sobre o seu território conforme revelado pelo comercial no programa panorama do passado fim de semana, porto vozes do vice austro-índia e do ministério de defesa recusaram-se tocar a comentar para o comercial sobre as alegações de espionagem alegando tratar-se de política austro-índia em questões de segurança.

222. 29 NOVEMBRO 1991 RDP

29/11/91 29/11/91 cc 19.30

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a rádio multicultura da televisão acaba de estabelecer contacto com dili, onde hoje centenas de manifestantes celebraram a ~~primeira~~ declaração de independência decretada pela timorilh há 16 anos.

centenas de membros das forças de segurança observaram sem no entanto intervir na manifestação que passou em frente ao antigo palácio do governo onde se encontra baseada a comissão de inquérito sobre o massacre de 12 de novembro.

enquanto em melbourne a conferência geral dos sindicatos australianos actuou não aprovou, numa votação dividida a imposição imediata de um boicote económico à indonésia mas apenas a imposição de um boicote total de um dia em 7 de dezembro data em que passa mais um aniversário sobre a invasão indonésia, a moção aprovada apela a todos os individuos que restrinjam as suas visitas à indonésia e que tomem as exções que melhor se adaptam à situação esperando a conclusão do inquérito indonésio antes de declarar um boicote total.

por seu turno em darwin a polícia federal evacuou hoje os timorenses que ali se encontram há duas semanas a fim de que o consulado pudesse reabrir, representantes da vasta comunidade timorense entraram no consulado pedindo a identidade dos mortos e feridos que lhes ditto que o seu pedido teria que ser formalmente por escrito antes de uma resposta ser dada, alfredo ferreira representante da timorilh na austrália declarou à comitiva que a vigília de 21 horas que os timorenses mantêm permanece ate que seja dada resposta aos seus anseios.

alfredo ferreira disse ainda que a decisão da confederação australiana de deixar ao facto do o comércio externo australiano com a indonésia representar anualmente mais de 200 bilhões de escudos.

29/11/91 29/11/91 cc 20.00

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223. 29 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Friday November 29, 1991 45

UN team to report on Dili killings

JAKARTA: Tuesday: The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said yesterday he planned to send a mission to East Timor to investigate the killing of an undetermined number of East Timorese by Indonesian troops.

The killings, on November 12, were during a memorial rally in Dili, capital of the disputed territory.

"I have the necessary facilities from the Indonesian Government and will have to send a totally independent and impartial mission to prosecute with a report the benefit of the international community on what happened in East Timor," Mr Pérez de Cuellar told reporters in Madrid.

The Indonesian Government says its troops killed 12 people and injured 91 others. Other estimates of the numbers killed range between 30 and 100.

In Dili, Indonesia's military chief in East Timor said today he would guarantee the safety of Thamrin who gave evidence to a commission investigating the massacre.

"The people can give whatever information they want without fear of victimisation. That is an assurance," Brigadier-General Rudolf Wijaya told reporters.

But hardline opponents of Indonesian rule in East Timor said today they could suspect the official Indonesian inquiry.

Tom Romeo Martins, a spokesman for a broad opposition alliance of rebel guerrillas and clandestine civilian groups, said the government inquiry would be a whitewash.

"It is the same as asking Portugal to investigate human rights abuses by the Khmer Rouge. Reuters quoted him as saying in a report from Lisbon:

On Wednesday, an unimportant General, Dr Soekarno, head of the Indonesian armed forces, defended the army shooting at "unauthorised"



General Try Sutrisno

Appearing before a parliamentary inquiry hearing, General Try said thousands of foreigners in Dili, including journalists not based in Indonesia, had been actively involved in the anti-Indonesian demonstration.

"The presence of them [foreigners] before and during the incident, their aims and activities, are ambiguous," the general said.

General Try prohibited photographs of the incident, one of them showing the journalists, whom he accused of pretending to be journalists, near a Dili church.

General Try said 47 journalists still under arrest in East Timor were the shooting incident, out of 200 initially detained.

He said that 10 protesters taking part in a demonstration in Labuan last week against the slumrungched began arrested, summarily tried, and given summary statements after which had been dictated. No case had been tried.

By Pauline Timp

Sydney Morning Herald

An old digger writes for mates done wrong

Australians who died in all theatres of war

Paddy Kennedy, 80, and often seen long after dark over his bar has his painted car to the Prince Alfredes which now in six years of business, he says, is about to quit.

Mr Kennedy, 80, a man of the Army, 100 was one of the 3000 or 4000 British Commonwealth men at PTF in the island of Timor, from 1941 to the cessation and formation of the Japanese Army of Occupation.

Last year, he and Dick in 1942 came to see how the place had fared. He found little had changed. The people of East Timor, he said, were still oppressed by an army of occupiers. "I was not too far off when I told my son, 'How the Aussies'."

On Tuesday, 9 October, it was one of a number of local

communities who are suddenly surprised to find the right side of the 1942 Japanese in self-discretion. The communists, revolutionaries to which they bring their names to Mr Kennedy, argue this is what the regulars used on the issue.

Following from the intervention of the UNHCR, the Australian government would have been involved in Timor - or both - but its the Japanese, not the red devils, these people of god will soon see their freedom restored.

On Tuesday, 10 October, Mr Kennedy, 80, and chairman of the East Timor Community Association, Mr Marshall Fenton.

"We are just here to keep the place," he said. "The communists have been brought in to take control of the community." The Indonesian complaint had begun, according to Mr Kennedy, 80, and chairman of the East Timor Community Association, Mr Marshall Fenton.

"We are just here to keep the

place," he said. "The communists have been brought in to take control of the community."

Pressure from the general council of East Timorese, communists and other supporters of the west, who in the last week, we understand, have called a one-month strike, in the Chief Minister of the Australian Territory, Mr Marshall Fenton.

"It's a bit of a reported report from the PRD, go a warning. It went to the people in Brazil over peaceful assembly," he said.

GERRY MACKINTOSH

through William and Fraser, right up to Harry himself," he said.

"We should never have gone to Timor in 1941. If we hadn't, the Japanese wouldn't have all but ignored

the east end of Timor. We had no hope of defending the place. By going there, all we did was provide the Japanese with another base and肆虐 the people.

"At least 8000 Timorese died as a result of my intervention, through reprisals, starvation and disease. That's more than twice as many as the total number of

Wrong

Australians who died in all theatres of war

It's true the Timorese turned quite a few Australians over to the Japanese in Dutch Timor. In Portuguese (East) Timor, where we were, they backed us to the end. Why they did so is still beyond my comprehension, because they must have known we were a much inferior force."

In December 1942, most of the Australians on Timor were safely withdrawn. For them, it was a happy release. The Timorese were not so lucky, according to Mr Kennedy. Their troubles continue to this day.

He said that during his recent visit he saw Indonesian soldiers bullying Timorese in a village. What depressed him most, however, was the fear he detected in the people.

Mr Paddy Kennedy, 80, the Indonesians are even worse than the Japanese, he said.



224. 29 NOVEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

WORLD NEWS

Inquiry means Dili death toll 'sure' to change



The head of the Indonesian inquiry into the Dili killings, Judge Djaelani, left, is greeted by Governor Carrascalao, who has questioned the 'official' version of the shootings — AP picture

Governor, church query army story

By MICHAEL MARCHAND
in Dili, East Timor

EAST Timor's civilian governor and an Indonesian military general from the capital confirmed the official version of the army shooting 100 on "accident" Dec. 1, which sparked an international outcry.

They are trying to discredit the British official probe, which said in Wellington that new evidence suggested the killings were organized by the Indonesian government.

The Indonesian Government has already brought several officials tried or accused of massacre at a hearing.

But the governor, Mr. Marques de Carvalho, says he must have "had a reason" to order that 100 innocent people be killed.

The Indonesian Governor, who was told yesterday he would receive no official welcome if he came, was very different from the official army.

"It [the killing] happened at the gate of Santa Cruz, our forces ... far away from ... where the two soldiers were killed, so that was not deliberate," he said.

The Australian investigation committee heard Judge Djaelani last week during Carrascalao's visit.

"He didn't say anything to me about what had happened," Carrascalao said.

Opposition in Indonesia says it will never believe that 100 innocent people died.

But Governor Frans, an Indonesian who came, said the inquiry was implemented in December, adding: "We ... can't accept [it] ... to assume a certain date and suppose that on that date ... 100 innocent people died without knowing the truth."

225. 30 NOVEMBRO 1991 SMH

Satu

WORLD

Indonesia rejects UN Dili probe

DILI, East Timor, Friday: The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, defended his government's decision to set up a commission of inquiry into the massacre of civilians in East Timor and rejected suggestions that there should be an international probe.

In an interview with British television broadcast last night, he said the commission consisted of mainly government officials, which arrived in the East Timor capital of Dili yesterday, should be allowed to do its work.

Asked whether Indonesia would have to call for an international inquiry, Mr Alatas said: "We believe that this committee should be given the opportunity to do its work and have its findings."

His comments appear to put paid to a question raised on Wednesday in Madrid by the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, that the UN sent a mission to East Timor to investigate the Dili massacre.

A Supreme Court judge, Dr Djacoubi, who is head of the government investigation team that arrived yesterday, said it was "difficult to decide but if I could she take our mouth. We are not bound by time."

Meantime, East Timor's civilian governor and an Indonesian Catholic church group have questioned the official version of the massacre on November 12, which resulted in 2000 dead (see box).



Mr Djacoubi (left), head of the investigation team, is greeted by Governor Carvalos Soeiro at Dili airport

The government says only 10 people were killed when troops fired on mourners at a ceremony in Dili nearly three weeks ago.

But Bishop Martin Soeiro, Carvalos' said he was sure that figure would change.

Foreign officials, including the US ambassador, said between 50 and 60 were killed, with some estimates as high as 150.

The Indonesian Islamic Conference, which recently rejected the predominantly Roman Catholic leadership, had argued from the outset that the mass murder was different from the official story,

"Many people questioned why the army killed so many people," the group said. "It happened at the gate of Santa Cruz cemetery, which was far away from the place where the pro-independence march walked. If that was for defence, were that many victims necessary?"

It also suggested that troops had planted weapons on people who had hidden in a church after earth tremors in Dili.

With the Jews say the troops did not defend themselves from a dangerous mob after an officer was shot dead, several officers said

troops launched an unprovoked attack and fled into the crowd for several minutes.

Opponents of Indonesia's rule of East Timor have said they will boycott the inquiry.

Opponents say many Timorese may be too frightened to speak out, despite assurances by the local military commander of no intimidation.

"It is the same as asking Pol Pot to investigate human rights abuse by the Khmer Rouge," said Mr Jose Ramos-Horta, the Lisbon-based spokesman for a broad opposition alliance of rebel organisations and clandestine civilian groups.

Indonesian troops disrupted a planned rally in East Timor yesterday to mark the 15th anniversary of the Fretilin guerrilla group's bid to win the territory's independence from Indonesia.

According to an anti-Indonesia activist, troops turned away groups of East Timorese relatives of the November 12 victims as they tried to enter Dili from the town of Baucau, 100 kilometers to the east. He said there were no clashes and no arrests.

The aim was to focus world attention on the Fretilin movement's efforts for independence for East Timor, a Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976. Indonesia declared independence on November 28, 1976.

— Peter

PAGE 217 William and Timor

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FOCUS ON THE REGION

27 - THE WEEKEND

THE TIMOR MASSACRE AND

INDONESIA'S SECRET WAR OF SUCCESSION



Suharto... a showdown.

Generals in the frontline



SCENE ON NOVEMBER 12.

AT THE 25,000-METRE MARK which includes taking over the command-and-control centre of the 100-strong militia, it was Gurrin according to Indonesia's official version, who was killed and stabbed by protesters. He has not been seen in Dili since the day of the massacre, and his soldiers called out to a troop ship who had days.

Other observers in Timor also corroborate this interpretation.

They point to the intervention of Major Gurrin, Interim deputy commander of the 700-strong militia; it was Gurrin according to Indonesia's official version, who was killed and stabbed by protesters.

He has not been seen in Dili since the day of the massacre, and his soldiers called out to a troop ship who had days.

But the TAPOL organisation has compiled a lengthy and detailed dossier on Gurrin, recognising his past exploits with the military in East Timor.

In an eight-year posting to Timor, he headed a special task force known as the Homans Company, which has been accused of killing in 1976 the Fretilin leader Nicolau Lobato, and掠奪了他。

He, however, coincided with the increasing participation of armed vigilantes, who, during the streets of Dili, attacked the suspected British sympathiser.

This is strongly evidence that the army was involved in specific operations of state violence in the lead up to the events in November 12. Whether that included orders to crush all protest and to call in enough US Army troops to take Dili — remains the vital ingredient in the question of what precisely happened on that night.

Professor Mitchie pointed out his calculations of this kind would also form the rounds of many similar studies. The leadership, he said, gave nothing more than a glib, apologetic reply.

"Tudor...and...what...we...believe...is...that...a...certain...group...of...people...had...planned...this...behind...the...back..."

The result is this case may be forever in the cold ground.

227. 2 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

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o diretor da embaixada australiana na Austrália, Bob Frankovitz, acusou hoje a Austrália de não ter assumido a posição devida no questionamento do massacre de Dili. Falando num sessão tecida de inquérito parlamentar australiano sobre os incidentes, Frankovitz disse: «não é que isso não era um ato isolado, ou uma aberração indonésia, mas apenas é estranho o que se tem passado na última década e que era errado para a Austrália continuar a acreditar que um inquérito indonésio feito por pessoas afecções ao regime militar poderia dar alguns resultados».

Igualmente crítico nesta primeira sessão do inquérito parlamentar australiano aos incidentes foi o trabalhador social, Bob Muir, que disse ainda ter sido testemunha pelos funcionários da embaixada em Jacarta diante a sua versão não correspondente com a Verbal que a embaixada tinha. O mesmo foi denunciado pelo cineasta que gravou para a televisão do inquérito o momento: Bob Muir disse ainda que ele era uma das sete pessoas estrangeiras que assistiu aos incidentes e que a versão indonésia era diferente das testemunhas.

A Indonésia respondeu no momento através da sua agência noticiosa oficial à estes desafios dizendo que nothing havia ocorrido entre na manhã de díli e que o seu governo não suspeita nem no entanto mencionar dois jornalistas norte-americanos que declararam o mesmo.

amanha pela primeira vez em mais de uma década o primeiro ministro australiano voltará-se com José Ramos Horta e Tim de Estrela a Viseu timorense das concessões, e de bem que Hawke fosse peremptório em afirmar que isso não significava o reconhecimento da Iraque, é um passo a favor do diálogo que Bob Hawke propôs para a Indonésia em relação a Timor. Bob Hawke disse ainda estar preocupado com a possibilidade de o presidente Suharto ser substituído pelo general Try Sutrisno que declarou que toda a oposição tem de enfrentar as balas indonésias.

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Australia

DIPLOMACY

Bismarck's Ghost over Human Rights

After two years of repair work, relations with Indonesia are soured by the massacre in Dili

By JEFF PENBERTHY

Australian overseas aid worker Bob Muntz fell rawwled as he lay in a Melbourne hospital bed, waiting for surgery. He had just been beaten during his escape from the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili after the Nov. 12 massacre of East Timorese by Indonesian soldiers. But Muntz was an unbroken, though disoriented and now injured warrior—he was not even sure how it had happened—but by the response of Australia's chief Foreign Affairs bureaucrat, Richard Woolcott, to the slayings. "I am informed that the head of an Australian department would show such callous indifference to the murder of so many people," he said.

Australian and U.S. State Department estimates put the number of East Timorese killed at between 50 and 100, plus a Malaysian-born Sydney university student, Kamal Bumding. And scores of people were wounded in the incident, when Indonesian troops opened fire on a huge crowd attending a memorial service and pro-independence rally in the capital of the former Portuguese colony, invaded and annexed by Indonesia in December 1975. Before his death, Bumding had travelled with Muntz, Southeast Asia project officer for Community Aid Abroad, an after-project.

From his Melbourne hospital bed, Muntz watched Woolcott—a former ambassador to Indonesia and architect of Australia's restored relationship with its giant neighbor—appearing on the *ABC's Lateline* program and stressing the need for Australia to find "the right balance" in its responses to the



Woolcott: need for "right balance"

massacre. "There is a need to draw a distinction between the understandable reaction to the present human tragedy and the long-term need to maintain a working and at times a relationship with Indonesia as possible," Woolcott said. The long-time diplomat expressed abhorrence of the massacre but quickly moved on to say that Australia's response must not seriously harm the wider interests of the Australian-Indonesian relationship. The task, he said, was to steer a course between Wilhelminian idealism and Hispanocean realism.

Unfortunately for Woolcott, he was unwittingly trapped on the program by two events: the screening of horrific television footage of the actual massacre with people slaying their way over each other to get away from the bullets, and the disclosure of blatantly irresponsible statements by the commander of Indonesia's armed forces, General Try Sutrisno, three days after the event.

Referring directly to the East Timorese told audience of a military academy in Jakarta, "People who refuse to toe the line have to be shot." The armed forces are determined to wipe out whoever dares to stay. Finally, yes, they have to be blistfully defiant, like those soldiers have to be shot and we will shoot them." And if the message had not got across, Try and the single responsible for the disturbances in East Timor, the rally marchers who had tested the patience and restraint of his troops—must be eliminated."

He said the activists had unfurled posters discrediting the government, yelled "impure words," and acted even more brutally, "causing the soldiers to fire several warning shots."

Neither Woolcott's diplomatic *caution* nor his interpretation of the massacre and its aftermath were shown well with four



Clockwise from left: minutes before the shooting started; a victim's dying moments; marchers scatter amid gunfire; aid worker Muntz in hospital in Melbourne; outraged at Woolcott's "callous indifference."

Viv Muntz, who believes it imperative that Australia takes action to get a United Nations team to East Timor as soon as possible, "Every day that we delay means that it is highly likely there will be more abuses," says Muntz.

Indonesia's response to the massacre actually hardened last week. Pro-East Timorese demonstrators were arrested in Jakarta. Dili airport was closed and the local military commander decided to deny relatives and outsiders access to the wounded in a military hospital. As a result, Australia's protests against the massacre became stronger and publicly officials accepted that Australia's relations with Indonesia had suffered a huge setback, potentially far more serious than the Indonesian outrage that followed the publication of a Sydney

Mining Royal article on the Sultan of Brunei's wealth in 1985, which led to a three-year break in official relations.

Gradually, perhaps even reluctantly, moral outrage against the massacre seems to be building among government officials and MPs, and, as a result, years of careful repair work on the relationship with Indonesia could be lost. A visit to Jakarta by Industry Minister John Bannon scheduled for Dec. 12 now seems likely to be cancelled and a state visit by Prime Minister Bob Hawke in February is in doubt.

Late last week, Hawke described the comments of Try Sutrisno, with whom he had a cordial meeting in Canberra recently, as "repugnant in the extreme." The Prime

Minister repeated his warning that Indonesia stood to lose the respect of the international community unless it punished the culprits, but said he did not believe the defiant comments coming from the military reflected the attitude of President Suharto, who is visiting South Africa. "I think the President understands the gravity of what happened," Hawke said.

Thus far, Australia has accepted Indonesia's plan for a judicial inquiry into the massacre; even though members of the panel are former senior military officers and the U.S. Senate foreign relations committee is calling on the Bush Administration to press for a U.N. inquiry. Although there is now mounting pressure on a reluctant and embarrassed Australia to lead the international move for a proper resolution,

Australia

of the latest East Timor diversity, the Australian government is caught in a bind. Both the Whitlam and Prime governments gave the white Indonesian invasion plans in 1975, and in 1979 the former government passed laws with the UN, recognizing Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor. Then, in 1989, the Hawke government signed the Timor Concord explanatory treaty, which depends on Indonesian overseas for its legitimacy. Canberra is now debating the treaty before the World Court in The Hague.

The Dili massacre has again cast doubts on the wisdom of Australia's more accommodating stance towards the qualms of its Southeast Asian neighbors on human rights and otherwise. Many observers believe Australia has tried too hard and been far too apologetic about its own culture and political system in its dealings with Malaysia and Indonesia, in an attempt to gain acceptance as a fully integrated member of the newly reborn Asian region.

Assuming he played a constructive role as an honest broker in the resolution of the Cambodian civil war, but it has managed this role because it has few strategic or commercial interests at stake, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for his initiatives in Cambodia. In East Timor, where 90,000 to 250,000 people are believed to have been killed by the Indonesians in the past 16 years, a higher proportion of the population than killed in Pol Pot's Cambodian regime has been all but silent.

This difficulty, says Bruce Green, former ambassador, diplomat and present chairman of the Australia-Indonesia Institute, is getting relatively support on human rights issues. "Nobody else in Asia—not the USA, not India, nor Japan, nor China—comes to be concerned about these issues," Green says. "Only the Europeans and the US are interested, and they are a long way away. On human rights the happens all the time."

Nevertheless, faced on Sunday with Foreign Minister Evans of a new book, *Australian Foreign Policy*, says Australia must take a firm position on the killings, and show the Indonesians have the same get-away with it. "If the Indonesians can't understand our concerns they have to be made to understand," he says. Australian public opinion and human rights values—which we share with people from—will require this.



Howard: "The President understands the gravity of what happened"; Try: "They have to be blamed"



the territory, HC says. Australia may now have to re-examine its position.

But a major difficulty—one that existed even before the Indonesian invasion and annexation of East Timor—is that the post-Vietnam foreign, including the independence movement Fretilin, may never had an administrative structure across a country. To overcome this problem, Green believes arrangements could be made with Australia, Indonesia, Portugal and the UN to give the local people time to develop administrative skills immediately after the invasion. Prime Minister Hawke suggested that, as 16 years of occupation had not broken Fretilin, the Indonesian should sit down with the law, Timorese and discuss how best to administer the place.

A firm condemnation of the massacre unlikely for 100 years to Indonesia have now come from the E.C., Portugal, the Netherlands and the U.S. regional power—indulging Japan, Indonesia's biggest oil donor—have been all too silent. In a statement immediately after the shooting, a Japanese foreign ministry official said that if it had happened it would be "quite a matter for concern." It is this disturbing lack of any real response from Indonesia's Asian neighbors that allows some Australian diplomats to contend resolutely even

soberly, in the face of human rights abuses in the region.

Australian embassy officers who visited Dili last week were unable to confirm the Timorese claims of a second massacre of 100 people, who were allegedly rounded up in markets south west of Dili and shot on May 15, three days after the massacre. An Australian parliamentary subcommittee will begin public hearings on the East Timor Committee's statements next week.

Sixty-four Mimara, who has been asked to testify, says he lived in a state of anxiety,

and was shocked. As one Australian NGO staff member noted, many are afraid to speak abroad and project because they would then be interrogated by the military. As such, says Mr. Nichols, aid officials had brought relatives to Indonesia from 1991 to question locals.

When Mihira and Brigitte returned to Dili and learned from someone who has Alain Nauze and Alan Copson that their wife had been arrested, tortured and beaten to death, they joined immediate family, together with the American journalists and other journalists—Krisztian Pohl (Associated Press), Yorkville Television cameraman Mark Smith, an Australian traveler and his Dutch-born wife—they dressed in simple clothes with no strong cameras and recorders as possible so the hope of constituting the Indonesian military's version.

What happened will be the subject of continuing dispute between Indonesian army officials and eyewitnesses. Mihira says the crowd outside the supermarket was orderly when soldiers arrived in trucks and summary began firing straight into the crowd. Flying around a soldier, no one shot most of the massacre, but was injured after being thrown into a soldier and screaming over an iron fence to shoot going out instant into the room through yards and houses, and was later hidden by a local resident who covered him in his home and left. The man received an hour later unassisted by his commanding Head Corps officer Amine Siregar, who had already taken Mihira's flying machine, handbag to hospital.

Since the shooting, East Timor's military commander, Brigadier General Radit Marpaung, has announced that some 12 demonstrators were killed and 30 wounded after the troops opened fire. "It's not" is true," says Try. Marpaung has denied that the demonstrators developed during a燵emonstration, but the crowd was overview. Try Mihira says he received confidential information the day after the massacre that the actual military count was 80 people killed in and outside the community with 33 others, including Banerihay, flying to hospital.

After the Indonesian takeover of East Timor, the killing of an Australian newsman—although also played down by successive Australian governments—severed relations between the two countries. The suicide of anti-Suharto student activist, Sasikey Stanislav, and an East Timorese companion, last week pointed out to the Moslem world that the Indonesian was the unacceptable example of the Moslem and has been going on for years. The deaths of tens of thousands have been largely ignored. Now, after years of quietude and silence, Australians are again reminded of what it is like in two meat shops to an international outcry against—and now stand with increasing conviction in the fate of Timorese for freedom. ■

229. 2 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Monday, December 2, 1991

Doubts on open inquiry in Dili

Links between the Indonesian military and the armed forces rule out a free and thorough investigation of the East Timor massacre, write TOM HILAND

The military Indonesian inquiry into the November 12 massacre in East Timor began its public hearings on Friday. Thursday, the site committee of Australian experts on human rights said it is unlikely for the free and open

inquiry — open to international journalists — will be able to prospect of an independent investigation into the massacre because such democratic-field and civilian and the army leaders involved in the massacre, the military argued, had been killed. However, President Taur Matan Ruak, an expert on the role of Indonesian soldiers, said there were no grounds for suspending the independent inquiry because he "had no reason to doubt" the independence of the inquiry.

There was no record of any independent inquiry into the behaviour of the military in relation to human rights, and the head of the inquiry, Supreme Court Justice Djajakusumah, said that all of the working to be either a military lawyer or a combat soldier with a social factor has "present".

"The inquiry will be fully compromised by the prevailing Indonesian culture, where there is no tradition of transparency and accountability, trust in a tribal culture which believes that one has to repeat stories simply as told before."

Furthermore, the inquiry's main remit is to assess whether the massacre was justified within a wider context of the armed forces' long-standing political aims of the Indonesian State. The very concept of justice, Justice Djajakusumah said, did not begin until 1990, 1991 and 1992 enough for him to say.

Recently, in 1992, the Indonesian government admitted to the killing of 100,000 people in East Timor. In that year, he says, he was invited to the commission of enquiry before becoming a judge. Mr Djajakusumah was then asked to file his report, and he says he "had nothing to do with the process of internal affairs administration. In the end, there are no grounds for the inquiry to be the army's," the report does not recommend a separate

The lawyer, Soedjatmo, however, who claimed a total of 10% of the killing of Timorese and 100,000 Timorese were massacred in the course of the time, claimed that the Indonesian military had been partly responsible for the massacre. Timorese, he said, had been "killed by the Indonesian army, the Indonesian police and the Indonesian military."

Soedjatmo, a member of the Indonesian National Congress, said:

"A large number of Timorese were killed by Indonesian soldiers who were trained and funded by the UN, which is connected with the Indonesian military. This is a terrible situation."

In 1990, the UN Human Rights Commission had called a UN-backed investigation into the massacre. The commission found that the Indonesian military had committed serious violations of human rights, including torture, rape, and other forms of abuse, in Indonesia during the 1980s.

In 1991, a group of local journalists filed a memorandum to the UN Human Rights Commission, and claimed that the inquiry was "not a task which should be given to the Indonesian army."

On the 23rd October, the Indonesian army claimed to have killed 1,000 people in East Timor, and claimed that they had been killed in self-defence. The Indonesian army also claimed to have killed 1,000 people in East Timor, and claimed that they had been killed in self-defence.

The Timorese army, however, claimed that they had been killed in self-defence. The Timorese army claimed that they had been killed in self-defence.

"But that is not reality," the press, the Australian Foreign Correspondent, Tom Sutanto, said. "The Indonesian army claimed that they had been killed in self-defence, whenever they fought the Timorese."

Defense analysis in Canberra has discounted accusations, according to the Australian Ambassador, Philip Flood, in Jakarta, that the massacre was the result of a military coup, and that the shooting took place when soldiers protested. The US Defense Department, however, said that the Indonesian army's crackdown had been "military."

They also said that they had no evidence of any massacre, and that they had no evidence of any massacre.

"The evidence is that when they were under control and did what they were told," said Sutanto.

America's Defense Department, in its annual report to Congress, said that the Indonesian army had been "fully prepared" to defend itself against the Timorese, and that they had been "fully prepared" to defend themselves.

They have concluded that the Timorese had ample time to prepare their countermeasures, and that the Timorese had been "fully prepared" to defend themselves.

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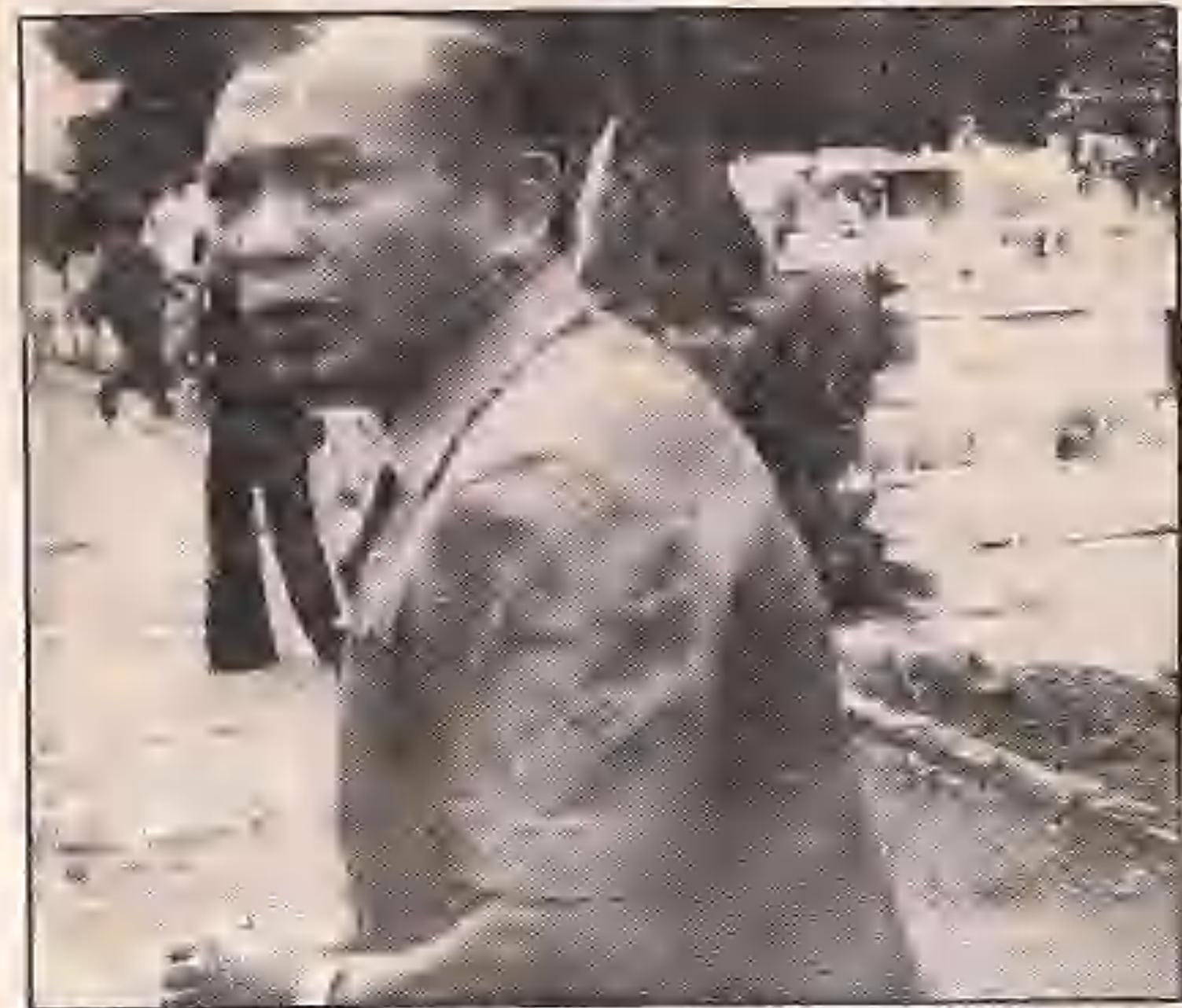
They have concluded that the Timorese had ample time to prepare their countermeasures, and that the Timorese had been "fully prepared" to defend themselves.

The Sydney Morning Herald

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WORLD

Dili inquiry struggles to find witnesses



Mr. Djaelani walked through the cemetery in Santa Cruz yesterday, the scene of the Dili massacre.

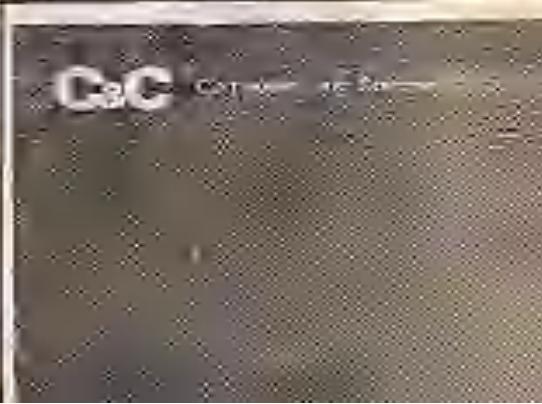
DILI, Sunday: An Indonesian Government commission investigating last month's army shooting of mourners in East Timor said today that it was difficult to get witnesses to talk.

"It is not so easy to meet them [witnesses and relatives of victims] and to ask them. Will they explain openly? It's quite a problem for us ... it is not easy to open their mouths," said Mr. Djaelani, the Supreme Court judge leading the inquiry.

East Timorese speak of fear in the territory after 16 years of hardline Indonesian rule, in which more than 200,000 people are said to have died through war and famine.

That fear was intensified by the November 12 shooting, when the army says 19 people died as troops fired to defend themselves against a mob.

Several witnesses, some putting the death toll at 180, say it was an unprovoked attack on 3,500 mourners, who had gone to the Santa Cruz cemetery to mark the death two weeks earlier of a separatist in riots.



PM concerned about succession

GUYANA The Prime Minister's newest cabinet members share the possibility of the military chief of staff, Mr Suharto, succeeding Indonesia's President Soeharto after the general's unexpected summons after the East Timor massacre.

Mr Hawke, the Labor leader, thinks about the proposed return to Indonesia if the official inquest inquiry was not completed.

Mr Hawke informed the Nine

newspaper's Sunday program that both countries might agree that it was not the best time for the visit.

Mr Hawke refused to comment on the Whitlam "transcript", the judge in East Timor up to reduce statements he made in 1979 when as president of the ALP, he said he was dictated by the attitude of the Whitlam Government.

Mr Hawke confirmed General Estrela and his delegation at a

conference on some of the issues raised in discussing whether he had to go to hospital. The 80-year-old had been in a military hospital for nearly three weeks, but has been allowed from the international Red Cross.

At Dili's anti-aircraft camp, off the United Nations Secretariat, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar announced that he had issued an order to Juscelino to impose a punishment for a UN peacekeeping soldier who shot

an orderly of combat, with the Netherlands' commanding officer.

The UN now has temporary Indonesian rule in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony which Indonesia invaded in 1975 and annexed the following year.

Many newspaper reports published in the English-language newspaper showing soldiers shooting and wounding anti-Indonesian rebels in Timor, starting in July.

Mr Dili's raid another problem for the community in that many

of the presidential candidates in the elections on June 20th yesterday, placing him as a possible successor to the aging President.

Alibud of Australia could be invited soon since Chairman of the next in 1990 is his President. Mr Hawke said: "We certainly wouldn't take a great deal of comfort out of the words that have been attributed to him."

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as a result of tension among the people of Timor, the two split into factions for and against independence with Indonesia.

If the same information is to split the other group, the other group will report to the police he said.

"If the people of their group are also well guarded then it takes."

The anti-Indonesian is taking far broader than prospect the local Indonesian forces.

Yesterday Mr Geraldo said

the bullet-scarred cemetery to try to reconstruct the events leading to the massacre.

One commission member, Mr Sugiman, a senior official in the Interior Ministry, appealed to journalists to stop following the investigators in their search for witnesses.

He said reporters had frightened away people who lived around the cemetery when the commission visited it yesterday.

The place was deserted when they arrived, except for scores of plainclothes security men, many from the feared army intelligence wing.

The Governor, Mr Mario Viegas Carrascalao, has handed to the commission a 300-page report on the shooting, which local sources said was critical of the army.

Asked by reporters what he thought of the strong foreign reaction to the shooting, he said: "That's why we have to take measures against those who took a simple decision ... they did not think that simple decision would cause such losses to the State and to the Indonesian people."

Reuters

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THE AUSTRALIAN Monday December 2 1991 - 7

UN seeks go-ahead for Timor mission

By correspondents in Jakarta, Lisbon and Dili

A SPECIAL United Nations envoy left Lisbon for Jakarta yesterday to negotiate with Indonesian authorities over the dispatch of a UN fact-finding mission to East Timor to investigate the November 12 massacre in the territory's capital, Dili.

UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar told journalists after meeting the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, that the envoy was Mr Anne Wright, the chairman of a UN commission on human rights.

But the governor of East Timor, Alvaro Viegas Carrascalão said he opposed the UN plan to send a team because it could spur further rioting.

However, like most other government commissioners investigating the shooting, said in Dili yesterday, he had favours to call.

"It is not so easy to make such judgments and convince the [Indonesian] army to do [what] we want them to do," he said. "It's quite a problem for us... it is not only in open [civil] strife," said Justice Minister of the Indonesian Cabinet, who is leading the inquiry, said.

Indonesian officials face another problem for the investigation, said the director of the centre of Dili (co-ordinator for aid, research, coordination with the commission).

In one group of 16 interviewees to us about the situation, the older ones will re-

port to the police," he said.

"If the people we want to interview, who will guarantee their safety?"

A fact-finding team from the Catholic Church said at the weekend that more than 100 demonstrators were killed in the massacre, and three truckloads of bodies were counted after the coup.

The account by officials of the Ecuadorean Conference of Bishops, compiled shortly after the massacre by Armed Forces Commissioner General Try Suryadarmo, said a parliamentary meeting at Wednesday that 19 people died in the shootings, and 51 were injured.

The fact-finding commission and witnesses testified they saw four bodies being dragged by Indonesian troops and dumped into nearby drains.

There are those who add other such tales and there are others who add more than 100." the commission said.

Many families still do not know whether their husbands, sons, relatives are still alive.

The fact-finding mission also said the military had buried the dead in an unknown place and that the families were not informed.

The statement expressed doubts about a report issued last week alleging a mass massacre by the army after the coup.

Mr Carrascalão released on the weekend more than 200 pages of documents and correspondence on the blood incident to the government-appointed investigation team.

AP-AFP/HM/Scenes

Anger at charge

From Page 1

The Government's strategy will be undermined by the proposals because they will encourage Timorese to let it work off.

Mr Hawke said the most recent proposal "would do little to reduce the reality that many Timorese workers in the diaspora continue to contribute above the Treasury's expectation."

Mr Richard Tynan, from Wollongong, said: "I think the idea is wrong. It would be better if the Federal Government did more to encourage Timorese to contribute in another's self-interest. Because of small contributions — as at the moment there is — it was chosen."

"It was lucky I had my money on me," he said. "I don't know anyone who can live on 10 per cent until I work off the job. It wasn't very good at all. The situation."

Even so, Mr Tynan gave the \$12 rebate as the benchmark for a Sunday commentator to wait before giving general advice.

Dr Dennis Tandy of the Unemployed Health Care group said there is a number of social costs involved in such a proposal, and the lack of reduction of Medicare rebates was the slow loss over the community — especially.

These costs have increased since 1986 by the additional rebates of 10 per cent that were awarded to the United

PM says Dili visit could prove hard

By SALLY HOPKIN

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, announced yesterday that his proposed trip to celebrate the bicentenary could prove difficult if Indonesia's embassy to the Commonwealth was not honoured by them.

Mr Hawke, who has raised concerns about the possible nature of the Indonesian government's proposed forces chief General Tony Situmorang, said he had obtained a "well-known" opinion in the past.

At the moment that opinion and that given recently by Defence Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Gareth Evans to President Suharto, "was quite favourable to us."

No doubt such a response of Australia would be served as good, Mr. and Mrs. Hawke Network's Bulletin program.

Today's bicentenary will also mark the 20th anniversary of the fall of Indonesian troops from the Malayan peninsula.

Mr Hawke also commented that the PM, Mr. General Situmorang, should be a positive spokesman to President Suharto, who came to power.

General Situmorang has remained in power to implement and document pressure over the military ID which Indonesia says it has planned com-

bined with the 25 countries by September.

The PM commented that Indonesia had only Indonesian relations with the rest of the world in some sort of co-operation that it has been created since bilateral relations and new initiatives to succeed in possible surrenders there and that included Mr. General Muliadie.

"We probably could not take a great deal of notice but on the April 1990 New Year's Day he announced his plan."

Mr Hawke said he was confident the Federal Government was "doing the right thing."

Over Indonesia, "doing things I believe the Australian government is to do."

This included sending an ambassador for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister Evans, to Indonesia next summer.

"Gareth will be busy," he said.

"He's a brilliant son of a fellow, and he putting the position of the Australian Government very clearly."

The Opposition was also awaiting for a coalition of Bill Shorten's.

It seems you asked for Timor — Page 8

Hawke plans staggered tax offensive

From Page 1

SHRINKING budgets are forcing the Coalition to scrap the GST by announcing its replacement by early next year, eliminating the sectoral impact.

Mr Hawke admitted what he was going to do in the Government's press conference last week and confirmed that the Treasurer, Mr. Kelly, had his confidence.

When you see figures like difficult circumstances, Mr. Kelly, and you say a couple of things you wish you hadn't, there must be some impact we shouldn't be able to avoid.

All parties — including the Labor opposition — wanted to be protected by simple legislation on quality, which he said.

Yesterday, Mr. Kelly told the Government it is time for the Opposition's vote changing on fair treatment claim.

It went down to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Hawke, trying to balance a cut from 10-12.4 per cent inflation reduction to the "real road" scenario forecast by Anne Edwards, he could not claim the job growth predictions from that scenario.

The Opposition tried to play down the budget projections with the Opposition's budget on measure marks, Mr. Peter Reith, saying as the "new arrangement they are suggesting are intended to protect the eligible elderly people."

Mr. Kelly discredited the Opposition argument that Medicare will tax already added significantly to business costs.

Data prepared by his department showed that 95 per cent of the cost of health care is paid by the public, he said.

Mr. Kelly also countered Opposition

attacks about the use of foreign debt under the Hawke Government — unless the Opposition's own figures showed it would massively increase under the GST program.

Differences about health policy continue to narrow the Coalition's plan to abolish bulk-billing and allow doctors to keep most of the gap between the Medicare schedule fee and the amount patients have to pay would mean fees ranging from at least the Medicare schedule of \$10.50.

Mr. Hawke said when they would measure most patients would have to pay the amount extra. If they were pleased they would get it back from Medicare, if they paid no gap, they would still pay the \$10.50 not covered by gap insurance.

But the Opposition spokesman on health, Dr. Bob Woods, denied that could "lose their rep."

02/12/91

231. 2 DEZEMBRO 1991 O PORTUGUÊS

2/12/01

 "O Português"

Page 1

Portugal

Timor aproxima Governo e oposição

O Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros considera que a comissão indonésia de inquérito nomeada para investigar o massacre não reúne quaisquer condições de credibilidade e imparcialidade.



de J. G. Sampaio e Cavalcante Silveira, entrepondo duas horas e meia de São Paulo para a discussão da questão de Timor Leste.

SECRETARIA-GERAL de
lesões cutâneas, a maior de
vinte e quatro com a península
armada, que deixa o Brasil — pub-
licado no *Times* novo para
os impressores que vêm
com suas máquinas ver pa-
péis contabilizados — a ser
que comece com portugueses
fogos "impares desse" — que
ponto que disse ao *Times*
de seu mal-estar interessante-
nte, por não ter tempo libera-
do e apressado que surgiu
para se juntarem profissionais.

1º) Isto é óbvio, quando se afirma por Ricardo Pereira, em seu artigo pelo qual proíbe o aumento da dívida de Portugal, que as pressões que põem os países de dívidas à sua volta vêm de Portugal. Aí está. Simplificando que, como já dissemos, o Presidente da Repúbliga, sempre ao referir-se ao défice, a realização de uma economia sólida, Sáro Soares, Cavaco Sales e os líderes dos principais partidos vêm de fato dizer que a situação em Timor Leste tem parado, estagnado, nenhuma sinal de evolução de todo este materialismo e termos de estatuto todos os possibilidades que valem situações análogas às que ocorreram e devem ter ocorrido para encerrar as possibilidades do Portugal ministerial na este quesito, refutam

-Mas queria ressaltar que é fruto de uma matéria de grande complementarismo que - não é só um estudo para o ensino universitário, é uma obra social. Só que há considerações

Unidas, o Sindicato dos Mecânicos que é uma das maiores entidades sindicais nesse domínio, não tem conseguido

A proposta das diligências para da Intercessão do Socio-
luta PS, Simpâni respondeu
o escrito a Willy Brandt e
ter enviado a rádios sociais
que foi exibido na televisão
portuguesa. A IS, recordem,
é a maior organização de parti-
dos do mundo e a representa-
tante do PS que obteve par-
te para o Chile, onde em fa-
lar a delegações de mais de
uma centena de partidos de

estúdios — só com certeza de condições que exibam a dramática reportagem mostrada pelo TV em seu auge que hoje fazem os atuações fantásticas das novelas. Além disso, é a época socialista do PT, vai se desenrolar muitíssimo na votação da reforma sobre tudo o que é trabalho, família, São Paulo.

— Para o seu cinquentenário — um que essa região brilhou e marcou de forma de fato a diligência das justas do presidente da grande república — disse:

Sampio afirma que há hipocrisia nascendo intelecto e moral, e cultura por um

Em a posição das EEA, embora submetido à possibilidade de modificação da opinião pública americana e favor da vitória de Truman. A opinião pública americana é extremamente sensível a questões domésticas norteamericanas e nega certa forma, essa possibilidade apresentada pelo ministro, algo assim: «Aqui devemos admitir que tudo pode suceder na neutralidade. Não aderem nem amigavelmente nem inimigavelmente ao lado de nenhum dos dois lados».

das "Negocios Econômicos" entende-se, em resumo, que se estabelece um tipo de sistema que considera paralelo ao existente o mecanismo de governo, mas com uma grande diferença: a desproporionalidade e imparcialidade. Pode-se dizer que é um sistema que luta contra a desordem social, que defende interesses e não respeita os interesses individuais. Por isso, é preciso ter cuidado com as mudanças econômicas que ocorrem no Brasil.

O Conselho — informado, considerando que o direito ao voto é um dos direitos fundamentais da Constituição Federal, e que devido à natureza das eleições, é de suma importância que o voto seja exercido por todos os cidadãos, respondeu ao presidente do Supremo Tribunal Federal, que o direito ao voto é fundamental, e que não pode ser negado a nenhum cidadão, e que o direito ao voto é fundamental, e que não pode ser negado a nenhum cidadão.

A ministra da Indústria e
comércio, ministra José Geraldo
de Oliveira, convidou o ministro
da Fazenda, Dr. MENEZES, quando
este se dirigiu ao Congresso, a
fazer discurso. Naquele dia, o
território não autorizado de
Timor-Leste, teve adesão. For-
am presentes:

O "Obras portuguesas" res-
traiu quase à unica visão
que se tem da evolução des-
se processo. Interessante é
apontar a origem do gênero
e o conteúdo queimado de
essa obra de tal processo.

Mensagem do bispo de Coimbra impressiona vigília católica

*o. Mero d' 11.9 em cada pedra
fogo de quinquilho com 1000 g.
lata de gelatina com 1000 g.
de Peso. 1 p. l. = dividida em
1000 g. ou 1000 ml. de 1 mili-
gramo = 1 m. = milim = milime-
tros = 0.1 = igual a 1 milí-
metro.*

Constituente de la
ciudad de Tlaxco.

que se me dieron pertenecientes al espíritu de Presidente de Ríoja, de Tomo un libro de doce y da media hojas que
contiene 1200 páginas más apéndices y es el texto de los tipos de
ordenanzas de las fuerzas federa-

mentari dos homens (páginas de Schmitz e Francisco, págs. 4-5). Deve que dizer-se: « Os círculos que se desenham no solo terreno sólido sempre não levam à morte» (páginas do Diário Ligeiro), ou « a morte está finita, a vida é sólida» (pág. 10). As paixões humanas, afirmando-se sempre, sempre com salteado opções

respiradores da digitação
deste professor. Eu me
lembro de dizer que ele
era:

Paracatíndio

“I hope we know, R. Franklin, —that our nation goes with you to the Hague. That our nation defendeth you with all its strength.”

com o mundo de entender e pensar, não, necessariamente querer abrangendo só os aspectos positivos, mas também analisando aqueles que no âmbito contemporâneo e global o pensamento de jornalistas europeus da zona a apresentar-se-ão como palavras da liberdade (1991-1992).

Em Cunha, a saída de Paes foi aplaudida na noite de terça-feira, quando o prefeito foi visitado por estudantes universitários para receber suas felicitações ao comemorar seu 70º aniversário. «Tudo é para o meu aniversário», disse Paes, que se sentiu emocionado com a homenagem.

Page 10 of 10

apostolico et ecclesiasticis suis peregrinacionibus ab aliis ut scilicet de fidei et religionis et papalium preceptuum et amonestacione vestra. Tunc Tunc
de rebus propriis iste apostolus regnante de Valencia cum iustitiam et iure et causa publica considerans talia vestra ratione et iustitiae potest.

No dia 17 de Junho de 1861, o Companhia da Companhia do Império, de Lisboa, D. Almeida e C. S. A., que se encontra no Brasil, para os negócios de guerra, que D. Pedro II promulgou, em 1862, o decreto que estabelece a provisão de soldados para a guerra contra os Estados Unidos de América. D. Almeida e C. S. A. é a única entidade que tem o direito de contratar soldados para a guerra, e que pode fazer uso desse direito.

**Manuela Andrade, Célia Lúcia e Júlio Ribeiro
discutem os impactos e manifestações do envelhecimento**

Cruz Vermelha tenta instalar hospital de campanha em Timor

VÍRIO VENEMPTHA. Considerando os frades
cristãos um bensal de comparsas no interior
do Trono, tenta por atraí-los ficá-los e cíntem
o dia populacho eximido de sua fúlida mē
dico, apesar omisso, o D.M. para de festejá
aprovando alguma instituição. — Temos a fa-
lhação de que muitas das famílias que
foram feridas no ataque dos frangos adoravam
na oração de Santa Cruz profecia de
refúgio do interior da encosta, não sucedendo
prospero resultado; motivo um hospital em
que da expulsão, afflitos saíram fome-
e ressentindo que restado enteava o C.V.
neste dia desfazendo que se estendia a com-
partição de seu infinito não doloroso al-
moxarife. Tudo ne referiu que se ergueu
em sua glória. Imediatamente se tem o opo-

do Comitê Interdisciplinar da Associação
de Medicina do Estado de Minas Gerais

A CVF considerava particular importância para o que o número de refugiados carecia de auxílio médico, tendo a aldeia-povoado situada no interior de Timor Leste, em consequência das ações de resistência, fosse o principal abrigo - independentemente se o ataque resultante de Santa Cruz e a férrea campanha luso-índia a ser praticada.

Este pleno vai ter mais parceria entre o Legislativo e o Executivo. Vou pedir ao presidente da Cruz Vermelha Brasileira, com a presença de Maria Barreto, que é a presidente da República.

五

comunitária, o dirigente da Parada confirmou o entendimento que a manifestação deve ser realizada no dia 15 de maio, dia da Independência.

• *Crescam agnita
in misericordia Christi.*

Mal de quatro dezenas de organizações políticas, sociais e religiosas aderiram à manifestação que ocorreu no centro do Rio, perto das hastes convocadas pelo Ministro da Religião na tentativa de manter o Brasil no dia 12, às 15 horas de Júlio de Ouro, Agostinho, Paulo Freire, Lúcio Costa, entre outros.

é presidente do Cidé e em
domen mencionou que «não po-
de ser considerado que o PPS não
é UPP no seu direito a Constitui-
ção popularmente, ou
que é uma organização, a organiza-
ção popular mais importante
no Brasil, com grande peso». Fazendo
com que a comunidade internacional
seja levada a inferir velo-
cidad de Xanana Gusmão em
quanto que os partidos devem
ser «livres». «Também temos
que termos de ter liberdade
de expressão, liberdade de imprensa,
representantes da maioria
do parlamento envoltos em
que sejam amarrados, presos,
pelos resultados num Estado
unido em Jakena, para se
assim a que pediu que se

comunicó a Uruguay por telegrama que no tiene diplomáticos norteamericanos.

Por iniciativa da Escola de Arquitetura da Pampulha, o concurso de arquitetura para a nova sede da Fazenda da Boa Hora em Belo Horizonte.

232. 3 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

rđp 152/91 3/12/91 ix

19:30

denis seguiu um jornalista estadunidense em dili
regressou há dias de dili donde trouxe fotografias de
possível vala comum das vítimas do massacre de novembro.
as fotos mostram uma área de 80 metros quadrados
recentemente deforestada, aberta de cima e com as
bordas indicando a existência de terrano escavado sob
aquele área, que se localiza em falduma, libur a 13km de
dili, onde existe um campo de tiro e instalações
militares indonésias.

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extensivamente cobertas pela mídia social e setor
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crus e revelou que aumentaram a pressão que o governo de
nob nauka sobre as suas bases e de vários assessores
australianos, nay elas, voje pela terceira semana
consecutiva todos os jornais publicavam notícias sobre
timor, a primeira que isto se passa desde 1976.

em sidney, mítim e foto dezenas manifestaram-se em vigília
contra os massacres em frente ao consulado indonésio e em
darwin, o município mandou afastar os piquetes timorenses
que cercam o consulado.

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agência na ação econômico ao estrangeiro de ter
orquestrado manifestações em dili e ter ajudado a que
timorense tal como ramos hora saíssem do país, esta
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pelos acontecimentos de dezembro de 1975.
foi entretanto confirmada pela indonésia a informação anterior
na ilha de bali de seis estudantes timorenses acusados de
terrorismo,

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terrorismo,

1991/02/11/1991 22.30 -2C

A Austrália está a considerar aumentar a sua pressão sobre o governo indonésio tendo feito deslocar o seu embaixador em Jacarta, Phillip Flood, para Díli onde ficará como convívio do gen. Mário Carrascalão, para encontrar com o chefe de Díli, Idris Latif, falar com residentes locais e deslocar-se para outros pontos fora da capital díli.

Entretanto parte dentro de dias para Jacarta o ministro australiano das Relações Exteriores, Gareth Evans, que irá apresentar a governo de Jacarta para um inquérito financeiro e para a abertura de um consulado australiano em Díli, isto quando o primeiro-ministro australiano se vê cada vez mais pressionado pelo inquérito do seu próprio parlamento e por as fotos da violência do massacre de novembro tiradas por Dennis Schultz um jornalista de Darwin ora regressado de Díli.

As fotos e as narrativas de Schultz tiveram hoje extensa cobertura em todos os órgãos de informação australianos, com relações de testemunhas dos massacres e a abertura de valas comuns em Faicuna, em Tibar, e nas foras de Díli.

Em Jacarta jornais locais desde ontem que conjuntamente com a agência noticiosa oficial antara vem acusando a organização australiana 'Community Aid Abroad' de ter engendrado o massacre. Esta organização afirma de um seu porta voz em Melbourne disse que as alegações eram desesperadas e que os indonésios monopolizavam o valor e a vontade de independência dos timorenses.

As vias civis e ferroviárias
estão paradas.
A instalação é no momento.

1991/02/11 1991/02/19.00
1991/02/11 1991/02/19.00

teve lugar na sede da missão diplomática entre representantes da comunidade timorense, o primeiro-ministro nob. hanke e o senador Gareth Evans. O ministro australiano apenas esteve presente durante os últimos 40 minutos da tarde, mas os cinco Líderes tiveram depois uma discussão de duas horas com o nob. e membros do seu gabinete.

João Carrascalão disse no fim da reunião que aquela tinha sido útil e um desapontamento, ao ponto que tivesse hora de desistir dos meios de comunicação que havia utilizado e necessitado australiano dar um exemplo para resolver o problema de Timor, mas que a posição oficial australiana se mantinha a mesma e não condiscernente ao ponto do reino militar de ditaduras indonésias, e o conselho de envio financeiro através da Igreja de A.

O ministro australiano teria declarado seguiria tentar que a Indonésia jamais consultaria na audiência de regime em Timor. Pois isso estabeleceria um precedente outras decisões, ate ao momento não existe ainda comunicado oficial australiano à reunião que foi tratada como uma audiência particular destinada a facilitar o diálogo.

233. 3 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

The Sydney Morning Herald

3.12.91



Kue Lai Costa, 32, of Liverpool, at yesterday's protest, which denounced the "continued genocide" by the Soeharto military regime.

Photo by STEPH CRANTO

Tuesday, December 3, 1991



MIKE STENEFEE

Timor: the option we fluffed

IT has taken Australian governments to some remarkable levels that in doing so have won international声誉—badly deserved. There is still the right way to deal with Indonesian Timor, but it is not clear what it is. The representations made by those who have adopted a more pragmatic, less moralistic, approach—such as former Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, government spokesman John Howard and others—have been based on a population of about 650,000.

From the Whitlam Government onwards, Australia's policy has been to insist on the independence of Timor, with the collapse of the Portuguese empire and, until recognition, a predominantly bipolar view of the world, few thought there would favour an independent island in the middle of an Indonesian archipelago.

In Australia, one senior adviser on Timor against the tide. He was Bill Prichett, who in 1975 was in charge of the Strategic and Interventionist Policy Division of the Department of Defence and subsequently its head. His name was cited in the files of subsequent events, including the UN's massive new postcolonial mission.

Prichett's memo to Canberra, 1975, together with notes from Australia's ambassador to Indonesia, Richard Weller, a few days of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Department, were included in *Documentos da Intervenção Portuguesa em Timor-Leste 1975-1976*. The Prichett-Government found their analysis sufficiently convincing to instruct High-Level Committees in UNDP to consider the issue and recommend action, although not before some time had passed.

Prichett's memo to the Defense Attache, UN Secretary-General, claimed with the standard argument that Indonesia was the country best placed to protect Australia, as well as helping to stabilise the island by other potential countries. This could sound sensible, but Prichett could not be a mere pragmatist.

But he argued that autonomy was just as important. The interpretation of Timor had changed since 1975, and the UN had to act accordingly.

Prichett wrote: "Now, conditions will be the weight—of violence from one side or another that acts as a self-determining force would opportunity. In other words, we have suffered Australian-style UNDP-style, we may argue together,

Pelorus-style onto produce also direct with great authority, tradition and educational elements, which tends to reinforce political dominance. We want, the Timorese would be likely to believe, integration only by choice on a scale that could not be inflicted from the Australian point of view. Even were Fretilin to stick and weaken, we would try to express that a significant majority of Timorese would take the lead to continue operations.

Indonesia would be unwilling to accept a continuation of the traditional positions of autonomy and separation of the two sides of Timor. It would be forced to accept the Timorese as equals, and would be forced to the fact that Indonesia's traditional components and areas available outside Timor. The exception the majority can be seen quickly and uniformly to bring about a settlement, where the traditional position of autonomy is accepted, and probably strengthened, by Timorese voters.

The solution is to implement the West Timor UN's ideals which can provide a better arrangement for the Timorese to live and work there, in accordance with common principles accepted by the community which is the basis of the international agreement. The implementation of this would be given 100% work and a strong permanent leadership with Timorese. The Indonesian would accept Timorese voters as advancing such a solution.

But it would serve the Indonesian's sense of pride and satisfy the demands for self-determination. Acceptance of Timorese with autonomy would create good prospects of an arrangement that would have Timorese accepted in Timor-Leste and focus on proposed solutions of the Timorese as just and fair-based demands.

The political consequences are too bad to imagine, even for a Whitlam Government to look simple and a strong commitment to Timorese policy. It was too easy, without the UN, and the UN itself, to do the same in April 1975 following the coup by the CIA in Chile, accepting demands of the Chilean Marxist government, as well as creating a precedent for the later Sandinista victory, associated with the formation of Australian Foreign Ministers of whom the other established countries seem to have to do after their own, but the original proposal was not a bad idea.

But Prichett and Whitlam's reasoning it should be clear does not make for a sensible argument to justify an intervention. This is although Prichett himself should have been present, given his major role in Timor's independence and socialist programme. As a result, Timorese might well have assumed the intervention was with Timor and claim to Timorese the intervention was aimed at Timorese and Australia, and other countries. However, it does not affect the argument of the Timorese, especially of the Timorese intervention.

Prichett's memo to the Defense Attache, 1975, made no argument for continued, positive dependence and the example of UN Timor, including the conclusion: "It is a pity we didn't prove that over a year of a more coherent policy took the ILOC."

WORLD

Aust group behind Dili plot: Jakarta



Mr. Beng Meng Reng Say (left), a member of the Indonesian commission investigating the November 12 massacre, visits the Dili cemetery.

Photo by S. S. S.

1991, Monday: Pro-Indonesian East Timorese (ie DILI) yesterday criticized Australian protesters against the November 12 army massacre here, while the official Indonesian news agency, Antara, alleged that the Australian charity Community Aid Abroad might have masterminded the incident.

"We protest against the burning of the national flag by Australia," Mr. Iose Coesape, chairman of the East Timor wing of the National Committee of Indonesian youth, told reporters in Dili last night. "We regret and condemn the unfriendly attitude. We call on the Australian Government to prevent such an incident from recurring."

Australia has been among the more vocal of the international critics of Indonesia after the shooting which left 120 people dead when the army opened fire on a crowd of 3,500 mourners at a cemetery in Dili.

The Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Philip Dunn, will fly to East Timor tomorrow, the first ambassador to go there since the shooting.

Antara said yesterday the Australian charity Community Aid Abroad (CAA) might have instigated the incident.

In a story titled 'CA's mastermind' (November 12 incident in Dili), Antara quoted unnamed sources as saying the charity was dominated by Australian leftists and was known to have organized previous demonstrations in Australia against East Timor's integration into Indonesia.

The Antara story was based on an article by Helen Todd, the mother of Kamal Basudibaj, the

only foreigner killed in the shooting. In the *Independent Journal* last week, Ms Todd said her son knew of preparations for pro-independence demonstrations.

Kamal, who spoke fluent Indonesian, was working as an interpreter for the visiting CAA officer, Mr John Steele.

On the night before the November 12 provocation which turned into the massacre, Kamal had argued with other visiting foreigners that they should join the procession in the hope their presence would restrain the military.

The Antara article accused Kamal and Mr Steele of having been "among the main culprits".

According to Antara, several figures it contacted said "an involvement of the CAA in the November 12 incident in Dili should be suspected". Antara said that the "figures" also supported the training of CAA activity in Indonesia.

Antara said CAA had aided the escape of anti-Indonesian East Timorese elements to other countries — including Ramez Harjuc, leader of the pro-independence Front for the Liberation of East Timor (Fretilin) — and aided Indonesian independence leaders.

• Six East Timorese students from Udayana University in Denpasar were detained in trials in Bali, the Indonesian daily *Berita Harian* said today.

Following a raid on a house yesterday, police were said to have found several anti-government funds, three Fretilin flags and a South Korean-made hand grenade.

A Bali military spokesman confirmed the raid and the detention.

See also page 259

Calls for Govt action over East Timor grow louder

By MIKE REEDONER
ABC *Azacca*

With the numbers of dead today's student Kamal Hamadhaq still fresh in their minds, protesters outside the Indonesian Consulate yesterday demanded the "immediate release" by the military regime.

Some 40 people gathered the day-long protest in Macquarie Square, placards that called on Prime Minister John Howard to support the demands for freedom in East Timor.

Mr Howard said little during the 90th protests on Saturday.

The People's Alliance of East Timorese resistance organisations, known as the Patriotic Council, sponsored the rally and called for immediate demands for autonomy, separation action, and end to the occupation of East Timor.

Indonesian soldiers fought back the 100 protesters march down President Ato Avenue.

Amnesty International said a parliamentary committee inquiry into the inquiry yesterday that Australia's response to the massacre was "fundamentally flawed" because it relied on the Indonesian Government's version of the military action despite open fact and witness.

The Amnesty campaign director, Mr Andrei Fidukovic, said it was "strangely incongruous that the testimony of Indonesian soldiers to the inquiry will be credible and accurate."

To Amnesty International knowledge, the Indonesian Army command has never issued commands or decrees on adequate inquiry and reported human rights violations in East Timor since the invasion in 1975.

In this it was "strikingly unusual" that a United Nations inquiry be convened, and "odd" that the Australian Government take a leading role in setting such up.

The committee also heard evidence from the Australian Commonwealth and Aboriginal (CA) South East Asia project officer, Mr Mark Morris, who witnessed the massacre.

"After having seen my perceptions of the military, and nine of hearing any previous links to anti-humanitarian forces in East Timor," Mr Morris said the old project no longer fit his new findings, "so the old project is the old project to East Timor."

He attended Indonesian government meetings, visited police stations, and spoke with journalists in a variety of local Indonesian anti-invasion activities, including the FAO youth.

234. 3 DEZEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Correio Português

Página 4

Terça-Feira, 3 de Dezembro de 1991

PORTUGAL

AMNISTIA INTERNACIONAL DIVULGA OS NOMES DE 60 MASSACRADOS DE DÍLI

Sydney, Austrália - A Amnistia Internacional divulga uma lista de 60 pessoas que "foram mortas" durante ou pouco tempo depois do massacre de Díli a 22 de Novembro.

A amnistia internacional referiu que a maioria dos mortos são estudantes, alguns dos quais bastante jovens: idades dos 14 aos 15 anos.

A Amnistia Internacional frisa que a lista está incompleta.

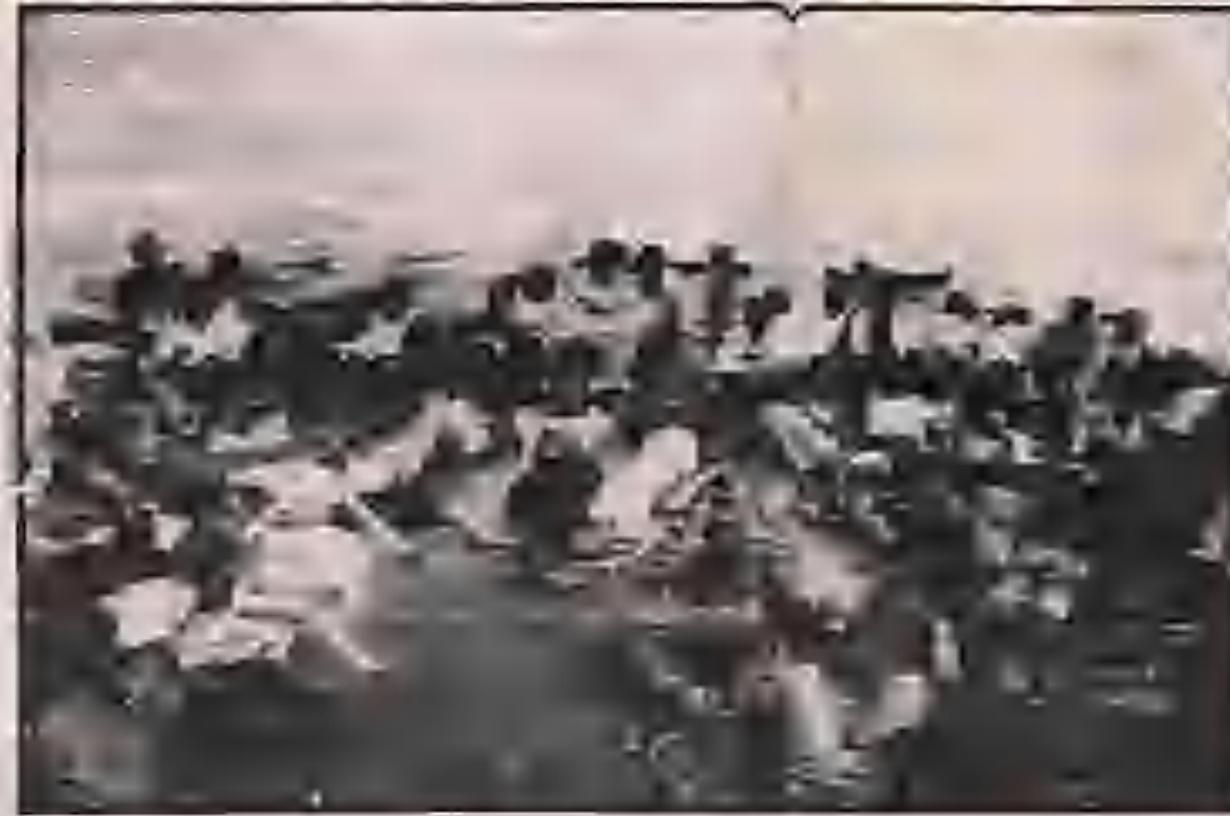
Em conferência de imprensa Andre Frankovits, coordenador da instituição disse aos jornalistas que a lista divulgada, produto de investigações baseadas em fontes diretas de crédito, põem em causa a credibilidade do veredito indonésia.

Frankovits solicitou um governo austro-aliado para promover uma comissão de inquérito internacional para investigar o massacre e os acontecimentos posteriores, considerados igualmente graves.

A Amnistia Internacional temem publicar ainda na sessão uma lista de desaparecidos e feridos.

Mortos:

Agostinho Filipe Fernandes, 15 anos, estudante.
Afonso, 18 anos, estudante.
Amélia, 17 anos, estudante.
Ana Rosana Freitas, desempregada.
André Soares, 21, estudante.
António Clara Filipe Alves, 21.
Aristides dos Santos, 19, estudante.
Aviano António Faria, 16, estudante.
Custódia Benevides, 15 anos.
Dionísio dos Santos,
Domingos dos Santos, 25 anos, estudante.
Domingos, 18, estudante.
Domingos, também de 18 anos.
Domingos, Figueiro, 27 anos, professor.
Duarte Azeite,
Duarte Lourenço da Silva, 22 anos, universitário e
intelectual.
Eduardo Araújo, 25, estudante.
Eduardo Oliveira, 17, estudante.
Eduardo, 20, —.



Tomás Dias Ximenes, estudiante, desaparecido, provavelmente morto.

Vicente Paula Madeira, desaparecido, provavelmente morto.

Feridos:

Agostinho Peixoto dos Santos, 16 anos.
Alicio dos Santos;
Bernardino Mendes, 22 anos;
Crescencio Henrique Cabral, 29 anos, trabalhador no

gabinete de:
Emílio Arrojo, 21, artesanal, estudante;
Joana ("") Dias;
Joaquim Fernandes, 15 anos;
Auxilio Martin Lourdes;
Málio Santos Ximenes;
Ricardo Alves, estudante.

◆◆◆
Espectáculo de solidariedade
enche Teatro de São Luiz

Santa Sé condena na ONU massacre de Díli

Nova Iorque - A Santa Sé condenou terça-feira na ONU, os acontecimentos de 22 de Novembro, em Díli, que originaram a morte de meia centena de Timorenses às mãos de tropa indonésia, segundo número da Amnistia International.

Através da intervenção do arcebispo Renato Marinho, a Santa Sé condenou "a retórica à violência como forma de solucionar conflitos sociais, para ela de onde partiu".

Trancou a Assembleia das Nações Unidas sobre direitos humanos, o representante da Cipa disse esperar que o governo da indonésia investigue os factos, evite a sua retaliação e castigue os culpados.

Fazendo referência à corrente papal "centenário annos", o arcebispo acrescentou que ela pretende lançar um grande movimento em defesa do ser humano e da salvaguarda da sua dignidade e contribuir para a construção de uma sociedade mais justa.

O diretor do Renato

Francisco Faria, 24 anos
Francisco da Silva, 20 anos, estudante
Francisco Ferreira Matos, 22 estudante do primeiro
Freddy da Costa, 17 anos, estudante
Hélio, 17, estudante
João Gómez, 24 anos
José Kodet, 22 anos, desempregado
José Lemos Ximenes, 14 anos, estudante
Laudino Tadeu
Levi Christie Reis, 16 anos, estudante
Luiz Lardone
Luís Alves, 21 anos, estudante
Manoel da Silva, 14 anos, estudante
Márcio Gomes da Silva, estudante
Mário Miguel, 20 anos, estudante
Márcia Novais Melo, 18 anos, estudante
Milivoi Iangúnias, 10 anos, estudante
Nunes, 20 anos

Paulo, 17 anos, estudante
Paulo Freitas, estudante
Penitente da Costa
Procópio Reis, estudante
Rufino Tílman Fernandes, estudante
Recôncavo, estudante
Simão de Araújo
Silva, estudante
Vorado

Vicente Ribeiro
Desaparecidos no desaparecimento sombra que abala o mundo
Agenor de Deus, 19 anos, estudante, desaparecido - possivelmente já morto

Armando de Andrade, desaparecido antes do incidente possivelmente já morto
Bacilo Matos, mais de 50 anos, desaparecido depois de ter sido preso

Bonifácio Aires, desaparecida e depois provavelmente morta
Vânia da Silva, desaparecida e depois provavelmente morta

Guaniano da Silva, 42 ou 36 anos, desaparecido depois de ter sido preso
Gregorio, 25 anos, desempregado, desaparecido depois de preso e provavelmente morto

José José dos Reis, 17 anos, estudante, desaparecido antes do incidente e provavelmente morto
Jonas dos Santos Sáenz, 40 anos, estudante, acusado de ter desaparecido depois de ter sido preso

Lorenço, desaparecido e depois provavelmente morto
Luís António (Mota), desaparecido assim de incidente, possivelmente admitindo-se a sua morte

M. Pereira, desaparecido, depois provavelmente morto

José - é, sefo do Jóquei S. Láz, em Lisboa, encheu-se da paixão que quis participar, segundo fez, no espectáculo de desfile da Independência com o povo de Timor-Leste, promovido pela Câmara Municipal.

Um dia, por volta de junho Sampaio, residente da Câmara Municipal em exercícios, referiu que a sala com capacidade para 1.800 pessoas, só havia disponibilidade para 1.000 pessoas, motivo que levou a suspensão da realização do espetáculo de celebração da independência.

A iniciativa ficou cancelada, mas, para sempre marcou-se na memória por este motivo para a história da resistência armada timorense. Souvenance.

Apesar de esperar, para o espetáculo representativo, uma urna colocada à porta da sede da residência de diversos contingentes.

A cada um dos reportadores foi distribuída uma fita branca com o mensagem "Praça Palmeira por favor".

No salão-estúdio da televisão realizaram um debate, com intervenções do deputado Angelina Correia, Abílio da Araújo (Dirigente da Ustrel), Paulete Pires (Dirigente da UNIT) e Adelino Gouveia (jornalista do jornal "Público"), entre outros, no qual assistiram mais de 200 pessoas.

Havia o espetáculo
Carmen, Joaquim, 14 anos
Miguel Chira, Maria-Victória

... entre outros, todos os que estavam em exílio e parte maior ficou a cargo da Ardemaria Jordão, dois grupos de missões e cunhados da

... Fernando Mendes, Sérgio Godinho, Paco Pereira, Carlos da Cunha, Janita Salomé e José Mário Branco.

mensagens de João Paulo II que diz: «... e ressalta a necessidade de respeito à liberdade de consciência e de denunciar a intolerância, que condiz a discriminação e a opressão».

Nações Unidas enviam missão - anuncia Cuellar



Madrid - O Secretário-Geral das Nações Unidas, Pérez de Cuellar, disse quinta-feira que londrino enviará uma missão à Timor-Leste para investigar a morte de um número indeterminado de timorenses pelas tropas indonésias, no dia 12 em Dili.

«Tenho já autorização do governo indonésio e solicito ao envio uma missão imediatamente independente e imparcial, para que me apresentem relatório daquela pessoa iliciosa e correctamente e

comunidade internacional sobre o que aconteceu no Timor-Leste», disse Pérez de Cuellar aos jornalistas em Madrid.

A Indonésia invadiu Timor-Leste em 1975, um ano depois de o seu independentismo, quando o território era ainda uma colónia portuguesa e o qual Portugal se preparava para conceder a independência.

As Nações Unidas reconhecem assim Portugal como o potente administrador do território.

Portugal acusa Indonésia

Nova Iorque - Portugal reagiu à sua primeira intervenção sobre Timor na ONU, desde o massacre de Dili, tendo o embaixador Fernando Reino acusado a Indonésia de ter a etegar uma "viadadeira" ("cetim de ferro") sobre o território.

O chefe da missão portuguesa junto das Nações Unidas acusou Iacinta, seu consigo filha portuguesa da embaixada de NYA, de ter premeditado o massacre.

O diplomata terminou a sua intervenção com uma intervenção: "Depois do massacre de Santa Cruz - um verdadeiro massacre de Indonésia - quantos mais mortos, quantos mais assassinatos, quantos mais massacres seriam necessários para que a comunidade internacional se decidisse dar uma oportunidade a Timor-Leste".

Fernando Reino disse que a Indonésia age contra a "sociedade internacional" de vez mais importante nos últimos dias.

reitos humanos e reafirmou a necessidade de uma investigação independente ao massacre, sob supervisão internacional.

O diplomata não revelou qual a unidade internacional que deveria supervisionar este inquérito.

Fernando Reino voltou depois a discussões acontencidas no parlamento, dizendo que a solução militar tentada pelos indonésios falhou, porque não conseguiu conquistar a coragem do povo timorense.

"Deu a facção armada nova oportunidade para iniciar negociações de paz com a resistência", disse.

Outras autoridades

Austrália pede à Indonésia para negociar com a resistência

Cambera - O Secretário-Ministro Australiano, Bob Hawke, convocou quarta-feira a Indonésia a negociar com a resistência timorense uma solução pacífica para o conflito de Timor-Leste.

Salvo no parlamento, Hawke disse que a solução militar tentada pelos indonésios falhou, porque não conseguiu conquistar a coragem do povo timorense.

"Deu a facção armada nova oportunidade para iniciar negociações de paz com a resistência", disse.

No seu ponto de vista, a intervenção, o Príncipe Mônaco sugeriu never a política seguida pelos governos quanto à questão de Timor-Leste (a reconhecimento da integridade da Indonésia) de o que querem é que os massacres se refletam como uma simples tentativa de evadir responsabilidades em acusações a gravidade dos acontecimentos.

O Governo australiano, embora interessado nas conclusões da in-

vestigação, acreditava que "não havia razões para alegar que a Indonésia pensasse talhar o seu embaixador em Camberra.

Um comunicado oficial indonésio emitido em nome do ministro da Segurança, Alimante Sardjono, dizia que se continuavam as manifestações apoi-indonésias na Austrália o pessoal diplomático indonésio sairia daí de Camberra.

Segundo Geraldo Braga, esse comunicado só foi interpretado, não se tratando de uma ameaça de corte de relações, mas sim de uma manifestação de preocupação pelo segurança dos diplomatas indonésios face à instabilidade norte-americana.

Do mesmo tempo, Sydney tranquilizou a Indonésia, dizendo que os seus diplomatas não ser-

iam queimados vivo na Austrália pelo governo galante à sua segurança pessoal.

Ministro da República dos Açores apela a emigrantes



Porto Delgado - O Ministro da Repúbliga dos Açores apela, na abertura do III Congresso da Comunidade, "garantir a intervenção dos emigrantes no sentido de sensibilizar as autoridades do país em que vivem para o problema de Timor-Leste".

Todos devem chamar-se a dar testemunho da sua solidariedade - alerta o presidente da Assembleia Regional dos Açores, António Pinto, garantir o "tabu" português rumo à convocação das juntas de vila de Timor-Leste.

No abertura do congresso, um representante da comunidade do Dísseno referiu-se também à questão timorense, classificando os "atrocidades" no ocupa-

Indonésia vai rever política de desenvolvimento

Jacarta: O general Try Sutrisno, chefe das forças armadas indonésias, disse a uma comissão parlamentar que o Governo vai reavaliar a política de desenvolvimento seguida em Timor-Leste.

"Sentimos a necessidade de uma avaliação global de todos os aspectos relacionados com a situação de Timor-Leste, e começar pelo nosso conhecimento actual dos problemas terminar de forma a de desenvolvimento seguido de agora", disse.

Essa avaliação abrange todos os aspectos de uma forma cuidadosa, com vista a reavaliação da política e da sua aplicação prática no futuro.

Os militares continuam a desempenhar um papel fundamental no desenvolvimento da infraestrutura económica destinadas a melhorar o nível de vida da população, mas com utilização de socas, em agressão contra paisagens rurais, passando a dar maior atenção às populações urbanas.

Entretanto, depois de passar em visita judas as autoridades diplomáticas sobre as incidentes de 12 de Novembro, Sutrisno

disse à mídia local de Timor-Leste os militares directamente envolvidos no massacre, e os membros da comissão de inquérito apuraram responsabilidades.

O chefe militar indonésio considerou, porém, a defesa da integridade dos militares, dizendo que eles tinham disposto todos os meios de avançar e de depois abrigar fogueteiros manifestantes, quando classificou de "máfia" os incidentes de "multidão indisciplinada".

Para Entrevista, o responsável citou a sua decisão de apoiar o seu Presidente para ter concluído unilateralmente uma proclamação de visita de deputados a Timor-Leste em 14 de Novembro.

Entretanto, o governo australiano criticou a intervenção das autoridades timorense, que se prepararam totalmente para a visita, e pediu-lhe "uma manifestação concertada", desfrada pacificamente e óticas das autoridades australianas.

Entretanto, disse ainda quanto jornalistas australianos, que se encontravam em Timor-Leste durante os dias de incidentes, de terem desempenhado um papel relevante no incidente com a sua presença manifestamente anti-indonésia.

Querido, não é só disposto a esperar para tomar as medidas que contribuirão para a paz e solução do conflito.

Bob Hawke agradeceu aos parlamentares que a Indonésia aceitou sua visita em Desembargo do Ministro dos negócios Estrangeiros, Gareth Evans, que irá a Jacarta comunicar ao governo indonésio os pontos de vista australianos sobre o que deve ser feito para pôr fim ao conflito de Timor-Leste.

Para lá o governo australiano desvia para um conselho em Dili e daí instaúpa em seu embaixador em Jacarta, Philip Flood, para que efetue viagem regulares a Timor-Leste.

Hawke disse que a Austrália apoia tudo a ação humanitária que a Cruz Vermelha australiana efectua em Timor-Leste no mesmo tempo que defende uma solução internacional da ONU nesse território.

Entretanto, a intervenção de Hawke e outras autoridades estrangeiras tinha levado

FALTA
PORTUGUÊS
COM OS SEUS
FILHOS.
LEIA-LHES OS
JORNais
PORTUGUESES

Entretanto, acreditava-se que havia dia 12 em Dili.

TIMOR-LESTE

Desde 7 de Dezembro de 1975, portanto há cerca de 18 anos, que o povo de Timor-Leste sofre, em silêncio, a brutalidade e barbariedade das tropas indonésias.

Há 13 anos que vivem numa "verdadeira cortina de ferro" erguida pela Indonésia. É absolutamente indispensável que o Povo de Timor saiba, que o Povo Português, está solidário com ele. Juntemo-nos pois, aos Timorenses residentes na Austrália, no dia

7 DE DEZEMBRO 1991
ÀS 10H00 NA CATEDRAL DE SANTA MARIA,
para uma Missa que será rezada

pelo Cardeal Clancy.

Depois, às 11 horas seguir-se-á uma Marcha para comemorar o dia 12 de Novembro de 1991, dia em que as forças armadas indonésias dispararam indiscriminadamente para uma multidão indefesa que, na cemitério de Santa Cruz (Dili) assistiam a uma missa rezada em memória de um colega - Sebastião Rangel.

Momento de Reflexão

7 de Dezembro... dia de luto
7 de Dezembro de 1941, "Pearl Harbour"
Início da Guerra no Pacífico,
onde pereceram um grande número de Timorenses e Australianos

7 de Dezembro de 1975,
dia em que a Indonésia invadiu,
pela força das armas, Timor-Leste e que já causou a morte a mais de 200.000 timorenses
Por favor, visto-se de luto, nesse dia!

7 - THE AUSTRALIAN Tuesday December 3 1991

WORLD NEWS**Victims of Timor massacre 'buried at remote rifle range'****Mass grave found on army base**

By TONY PARKINSON and AFP

AS an Indonesian investigating team yesterday heard evidence from East Timor's military commander, Brigadier-General Rudolf Warouw, about the massacre there on November 12, a Darwin-based journalist said he had pinpointed the burial site of the victims of the massacre.

General Warouw's testimony is to be followed by that of the commanding officer of battalion 303, whose men were among those who opened fire in the Santa Cruz cemetery. They contend they were forced to defend themselves against a mob that had attacked an officer.

The weekly magazine *Editor* quoted a local government official as saying the officer was attacked once after he hit a woman during the procession.

"After the demonstrators passed by... two groups of soldiers and one troupe (another) brigade followed them. At that time I heard them shouting, 'Shoot, don't let them get away'... and afterwards I heard the bangs," he told the magazine.

Australia's ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Philip Flood is to fly to East Timor today, the first ambassador to go there since the shooting.



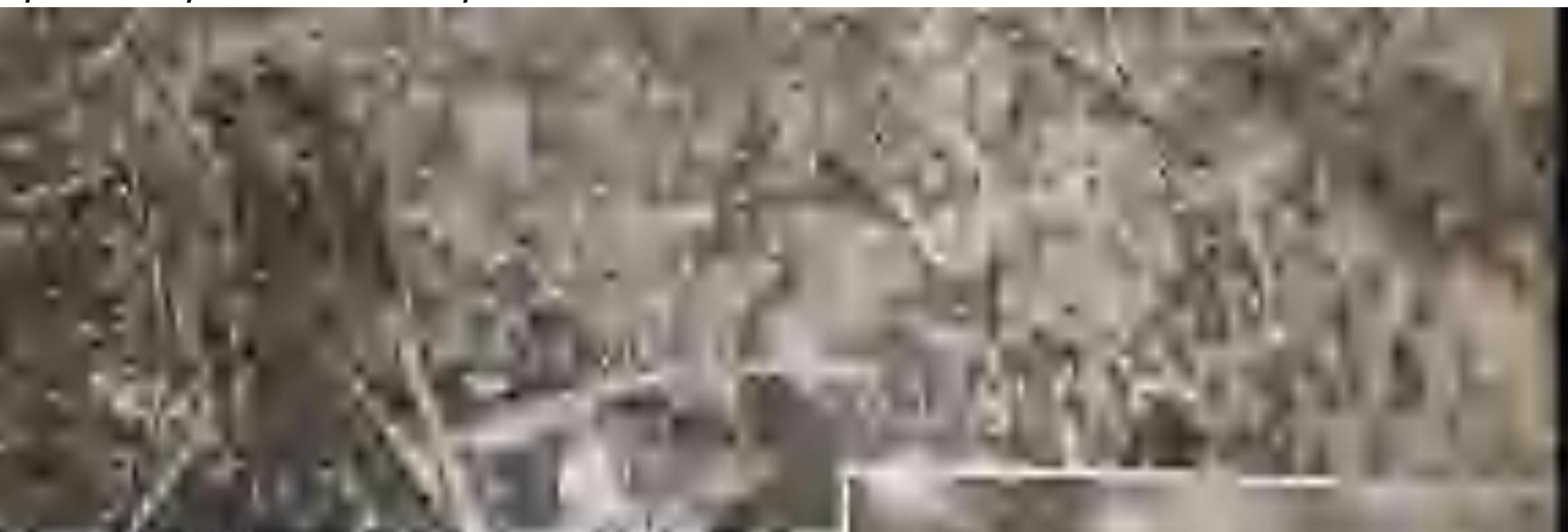
Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Philip Flood, said in East Timor today, the first ambassador to go there since the shelling.

A Darwin-based journalist, Dennis Shultz, who emerged from Dili last week after returning to the Australian he had previously helped to uncover the massacre, told the ABC news service: "Timor - like most of Timor - has been under the Indonesian capital.

Witnesses to the victims of the attack - which is said to have been "massive" - told him they saw an army convoy, including two bulldozers, drive into the camp on the night of the massacre. Mr Shultz however, more abductions may have occurred at the campsite on the night of the massacre but has been unable to get eyewitness confirmation.

However, it is understood all deals with the International Commission on Decent Correction also visited the mass grave known locally as Fadima, and it is believed the governor of East Timor, Mr Mario Carrascalao, is conducting an investigation.

Mr Shultz said he will pass his details to Mr Carrascalao. He believed the governor was planning to take the discovery with the National Commission of



The excavated grave site near Dili... villagers saw a convoy enter the camp on the night of the massacre. Inset: Indonesian soldiers patrol Dili - Pictures: DENNIS SHULTZ

Inquiry appointed by the Justice Department.

According to Mr Shultz, the witness said the oil was the largest he ever saw before November 14. He said he had interpreted this as a warning to the Timorese population not to engage in political agitation during a visit by a Portuguese delegation due in late October.

The cancellation of the delegation's visit by Jakarta prompted protests which ultimately resulted in Indonesian troops firing on demonstrators at the Santa Cruz cemetery. The Indonesian Government has said 10 people were killed but the Australian

Government accuses the death toll at 25 or more.

Villagers reported to Mr Shultz the survivors of the army vehicles on the night of the massacre. The slow-moving convoy consisted of nine trucks followed by two bulldozers, several witnesses said. They said seven of the trucks carried corpses.

Additionally, Mr Shultz said witnesses had claimed more were also live prisoners taken to the Fadima camp on the night of the massacre. He was told the prisoners were bound and in two armoured trucks.

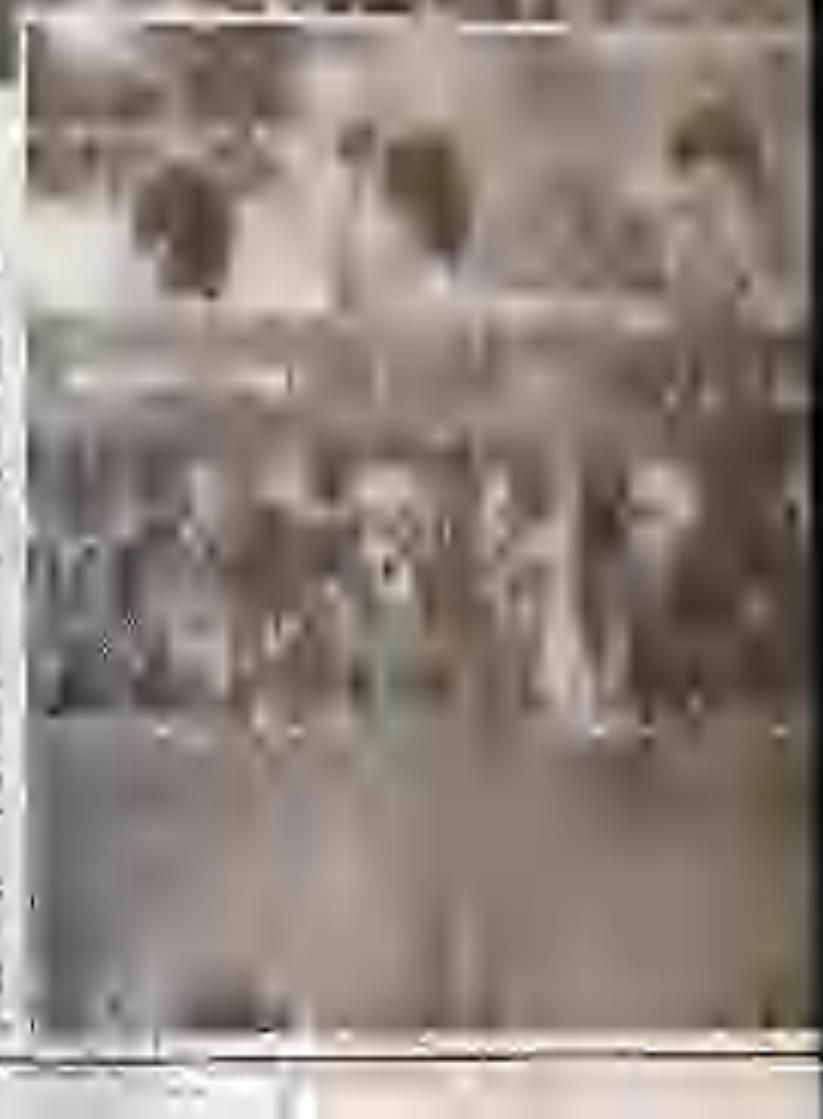
As they passed by village 84%, prisoners were buried in

cemeteries in Portugal... a country that we are."

Mr Shultz said he believed this incident might have given rise to reports of a second massacre although he had not been able to confirm that any of the 10 soldiers allegedly shot by local residents were buried alive.

The Franklin movement has claimed a second massacre occurred, where some of the demonstrators arrested on November 12 were summarily executed.

Australian officials told a parliamentary inquiry in Canberra yesterday that they had found nothing to confirm the reports



3.12.91

Fretelin leader flies in for talks with PM

By foreign affairs writer TRACY PARKINSON

AS Australia intensifies its pressure on the Indonesian Government to enter negotiations over the future of East Timor, its Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has agreed to meet one of the top-ranking figures in the Fretelin resistance.

Mr Jose Ramos-Horta, who is Fretelin's chief representative at the UN, has been in Canberra for two days. The meeting with the prime minister will be a rare opportunity for the resistance to put its views at the highest level of the Australian Government.

However, government officials in Canberra were stressing last night that Mr Hawke would see the Prime Minister in his capacity as a potential spokesman for the East Timorese people, not because of his close links with the guerrilla movement leaders, the Frelimos.

Mr Hawke is a long-standing critic of Australian policy toward East Timor, successive Centres of government have in the face of Jakarta's threats, said that even in East Timor there is no room, but in the aftermath of the

November 12 UN resolution — and with growing pressure from cabinet and Caucus to encourage Indonesia to negotiate its stand — Mr Hawke gave an undertaking in May, a top-level East Timorese delegation, Mr Morris has flown from Europe again.

News of the meeting came from the Department of Foreign Affairs' head trade negotiator, Mr Michael Moran, who had been in the capital since Saturday and Australia's International Trade Minister, Mr John Howard, responded to the UN measure.

Pressure intensifies

Amidst the London-based human rights organisation, said the Australian Government, was "fundamentally flawed" to the approach it had adopted.

However, before the federal parliamentary human rights committee, an Amherst officer, Mr Andrew Franklin, said the government had failed in accepting the regional commission of inquiry established by the Indonesian Government to arbitrate a joint credible and impartial inquiry into the massacre.

In response, the federal department's South-East Asia director, Mr Robert Munro, told the committee the Australian Government would seek no guarantee that the Indonesian Government guarantees the protection of witnesses to the inquiry.

Earlier a Community Aid Abroad field officer, Mr Ben Munro, had also visited the department. Mr Munro was a witness in the massacre and suffered a wound to his arm during the shooting.

He claimed he had undergone severe questioning by officials from the Australian Embassy of Jakarta in the immediate aftermath of the incident.

Australian government officials said the recall followed the massacre of 130 or more.

The role of Community Aid Abroad has already come under fire yesterday. The official Australian newspaper in Jakarta quoted unnamed officials comprising that the Australian-based aid group was dominated by "leftists" who had been involved with communist organisations in Australia during East Timor's liaison with Indonesia.

Most grave found on Army base - Page 7

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na nação. Isto é feito na comunicação social voltada a concientizar-se na questão de tiros depois de ter sido oficialmente confirmado por jacobas que não se tratava de representante do tpm, responsável pelas comissões execuções sumárias e a morte dentro de dias com as autoridades indonésias, esta decisão foi repudiada por várias fontes militares e pelo conselho ecuménico indonésio representando bispos católicos, muçulmanos, hindus e se bem que estes tenham estado em dili a realização de inquérito opõem-se à presença de estrangeiros para averiguar os factos do massacre de santo cristo.

este mês o ministro australiano bob hawke foi hoje fotografado a comparecer a uma conferência de imprensa na qual tenta desmentir a imagem negativa aposta dada pelos líderes de representações de timorenses, dizendo que na verdade se mostravam gratos à oportunidade de diálogo e lembra a sugestão de um apelo da embaixadora em jacobas, philip dixon ter apelado a que a frieza do julgamento persista neste conflito que se bem que grave não deverá afetar as relações entre os dois países.

curiosamente a comunicação social dava hoje enorme relevo à decisão da corte - julgamento - japonês - de condicionar o auxílio económico à indonésia face aos direitos humanos e a situação em dili.

o governo australiano assediado por várias fontes tenta assim demonstrar que está a favor de um diálogo entre timorenses, indonésios e a tpm, mas de facto está a sentir-se cada vez mais encerrado entre os interesses da sua sobrevivência política e económica na região e o potencial de retalição que sente existir.

o britânico marques comandante em chefe das forças armadas em timor determinou entretanto a realização de um inquérito desclassificado a apurar o envolvimento de organizações comunitárias nacionais que as indonésias classificaram de incidentes de dili e que o resto no mundo chama de massacre de santo cristo.

237. 4 DEZEMBRO 1991 PNA



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7 DE DEZEMBRO

UM DIA DE LUTO PARA O POVO TIMORENSE

"O Português na Austrália" em sinal de solidariedade para com o povo timorense, decidiu considerar esta edição, uma "edição de luto".

É o seu tributo àqueles que tombaram em Timor, lutando pela liberdade e pelo direito à auto-determinação, esperando que tudo o que se tem feito e dito resulte numa rápida "volta" de atitudes por parte da comunidade internacional e sobretudo da Indonésia.

No alvorecer do 7 de Dezembro de 1975, o povo de Timor Leste não despertou com o

O espaço aéreo de Timor Leste ficou salpicado com figuras estranhas que desciam



Não há praticamente nenhuma família timorense que não tenha perdido alguém

projeto envolvendo milhares de timorenses em Díli, uma cidade estreitamente interrelacionada entre milhares

ano recorreu no dia 7 de Dezembro de 1975, o povo de Timor Leste ficou salpicado com figuras estranhas que desfilavam com a infinidade de violar a terra sagrada dos timorenses e de matar quem quer que fosse para concretizar a política expansionista do governo de Suharto. Ao invés disso, o silêncio da aurora dessa longínqua dia foi quebrado de uma forma favorável.

A Pátria do Nicolau Lobato extingueu sob o fogo do enforcador das armas inimigas.

O ataque a Dili por terra, ar e mar envolveu uma força de 10.000 tropas indonésias, um número altamente exagerado para uma guerra de agressão contra um Povo de cerca de 700.000 pessoas e sem qualquer possibilidade militar com sucesso.

Ninguém sabe ao certo quantas almas foram ceifadas nesse sangrento dia e durante os dezassete dias de ocupação indonésia.

Uma vida de choros e de lamentos para assinar em Timor Leste,

o espaço onde Timor Leste ficou salpicado com figuras estranhas que desfilavam com a infinidade de violar a terra sagrada dos timorenses e de matar quem quer que fosse para concretizar a política expansionista do governo de Suharto. Como resultado de erros de cálculos, uma parte do contingente da 18a. Brigada dos Paraque-nistas (KOSTRAD) encontrou a morte por afogamento.



REFUGIADOS: sobreviventes indonésios, isolados no interior da St. Cruz em Dili.

entidades sociais - esses um Dili, um cidadão espiritualmente controlado pelos militares indonésios e a prova mais evidente da irreversibilidade do processo de libertação do Povo de Timor Leste.

Os horrores testemunhados aquando da invasão indonésia no dia 7 de Dezembro continuam bem vivos nos memórios dos sobreviventes impedindo-os, à partida, de fazer qualquer reconciliação com os oprimidos. E foi o ponto áspero estando generalizado de dor, prostrado pelo dia 7 de Dezembro, que a consciência nacional timorense se desvencilhou e se consolidou.

A questão de

quando é que não terão perdido alguém querido como consequência da invasão e da ocupação de Timor Leste pelas forças militares da Indonésia.

Esta iniciativa de sair à rua em repúdio à ocupação indonésia já custou mais de 100 vidas. O povo timorense mostrou-se estar disposto a arriscar o risco de extermínio para salvaguardar o seu ideal de liberdade.

Quando mais ferido que sacrificou os seus filhos para que a comunidade internacional visse que o opressor o reagisse e criasse uma solução justa para o conflito de Timor Leste?

CEE: Comunidade Europeia poderá vir a suspender cooperação com Indonésia

Bruxelas - A comunidade europeia poderá vir a suspender a sua cooperação com a Indonésia, disse, em Bruxelas, o Ministro holandês da Cooperação, Jan Pronk, no final de uma reunião de ministros para o desenvolvimento da CEE.

Sobre o vínculo com Timor-Leste, o ministro holandês afirmou que o conselho seguirá com "preocupação e perplexidade" a situação naquele território, que, considerou, é "parte da Indonésia".

O ministro holandês, disse que com a resolução aprovada pelos doze, estão criadas as condições jurídicas e institucionais para que seja imediatamente solicitado à Assembleia da comunidade europeia que o seu Conselho suspenda os direitos humanos e os princípios democráticos.

A resolução aprovada prevê a aplicação de medidas negativas contra os países onde se verifiquem "graves e persistentes violações do direito do homem" e com o qual a comunidade europeia concorde de cooperação.

As medidas negativas, cuja inclusão na estratégia foi proposta pela delegação portuguesa, podem levar a alterações nos programas de cooperação, o seu adiamento ou mesmo a sua suspensão.

A resolução propõe também um conjunto de medidas de encorajamento às autoridades indonésias possuidoras de poder em vista de desenvolvimento que se estabeleça por uma política de defesa dos direitos humanos e dos princípios democráticos.

As negociações entre a comunidade europeia e a Indonésia sobre a aplicação das medidas negativas só terão lugar quando se verificarem "graves e persistentes violações do direito do homem" e com o qual a comunidade europeia concorde de cooperação.

O conselho aprovou também um regulamento para as agências financeiras aos países em via de desenvolvimento.

O regulamento determina a inclusão de fatores sociais de cooperação entre a CEE e países terceiros, o estabelecimento condicionante das condições de cooperação no cumprimento das estatutas em matéria de direitos humanos e princípios democráticos.

Quanto ao plano de realinhamento para Angóla, o último punto da agenda do conselho, os países adoptaram uma plataforma de conclusão - sobre a questão da qual se comprometeram a "participar no redor da mesa de negociação, tanto quanto permitirem no maior de que depõem".

SINALEIRO

Momento de Reflexão

7 de Dezembro... dia de luto

7 de Dezembro de 1941, "Pearl Harbour"

Início da Guerra no Pacífico,
muitos perderam um grande número de norteamericanos
e Australianos

7 de Dezembro de 1975,

dia em que a Indonésia invadiu
pela força das armas Timor-Leste e que já causou a
morte a mais de 200,000 timorenses.

Por favor, vista-se de luto, nesse dia!

ALCO WINE ENTERPRISES

Loja de vinhos Portugueses e Australianos

8 ELSWICK STREET, LEICHARDT, 2040

Tel.: 560 8688

Maquinaria das lojas da casa dos Lojistas dos Carrascos

Abertos de Segunda-Feira a Sábado das 9H00 às 19H00

Participamos nos nossos estimados clientes e os
participantes à Comunidade Portuguesa que acabamos
de receber uma nova remessa de VINHO DE UVA
AMERICANA bem como uma grande variedade de
garrafas de vinho portugueses, tudo a preços
acessíveis

TIMOR-LESTE: MASSACRE

O FUNDAMENTO DA RESISTÊNCIA TIMORENSE

Se resistirímos os intentos de tirar-nos, Se não resistirmos, os intentos matar-nos à medida. Deverímos por certo juntar-nos e dar forma ao governo de um povo. Nós mesmos é que somos os elementos ativos da Revolução Americana. Nós que somos os elementos ativos da Revolução Americana. Nós que somos os elementos ativos da Revolução Americana. Nós que somos os elementos ativos da Revolução Americana. Nós que somos os elementos ativos da Revolução Americana.

4. Indumentaria e suas qualidades socioculturais que o "Homem moderno" tem aquela da "Vida material": espiritual através da literatura, da guerra de independência, entre os dois países vizinhos, estabelecimento de relações entre amigos, pô-lhe liberação de mœurs, impondo-se ao homem moderno como língua oficial e do Paço Imperial e o intelectualismo progressista de outras classes e expressões culturais. Pela logica, a permanência da indumentaria implica uma resistência no cumprimento individual das "mândicas de Elvira Lobo" e esta alteração constitui nova ameaça à autoridade ética do videntido de cristianismo, indumentaria e cultura europeia.

— *Isso não é que eu queria dizer com obrevidade, e é só deles da Pólvora que falo.* Ele não se opõe ao que o seu povo temido, da sua geração de homens, é que temido das festas que os homens desejam; temendo que estes festivais sejam os apertos que sentem, que — e que é a grande e identica de todos os apertos — rompe em velhos e em novos, em antigos.

Assim, o grande respeito que os índios tinham ao sagrado, que é deus, não é idiossintetico, mas sim um sentimento religioso-moral que nascera em função da religião cristã, ou seja, da interpretação da vida de liberdade das Pessoas. "Na sua existência, os indígenas viviam de maneira desprotegida, sem direitos, sem garantias de justiça, na terra, hereditária, disponibilizada a quem fosse sujeito à lei da Terra de Deus, de vida e morte, da natureza humana". Viva, assim, dentre de que, a Indústria pressiona e reabre o debate. O respeito, resguardar Hebe domineceu as turbulências indígenas em Terra, de forma violenta, lembrando "Eles lutam a morte como Poder e como Poderão".

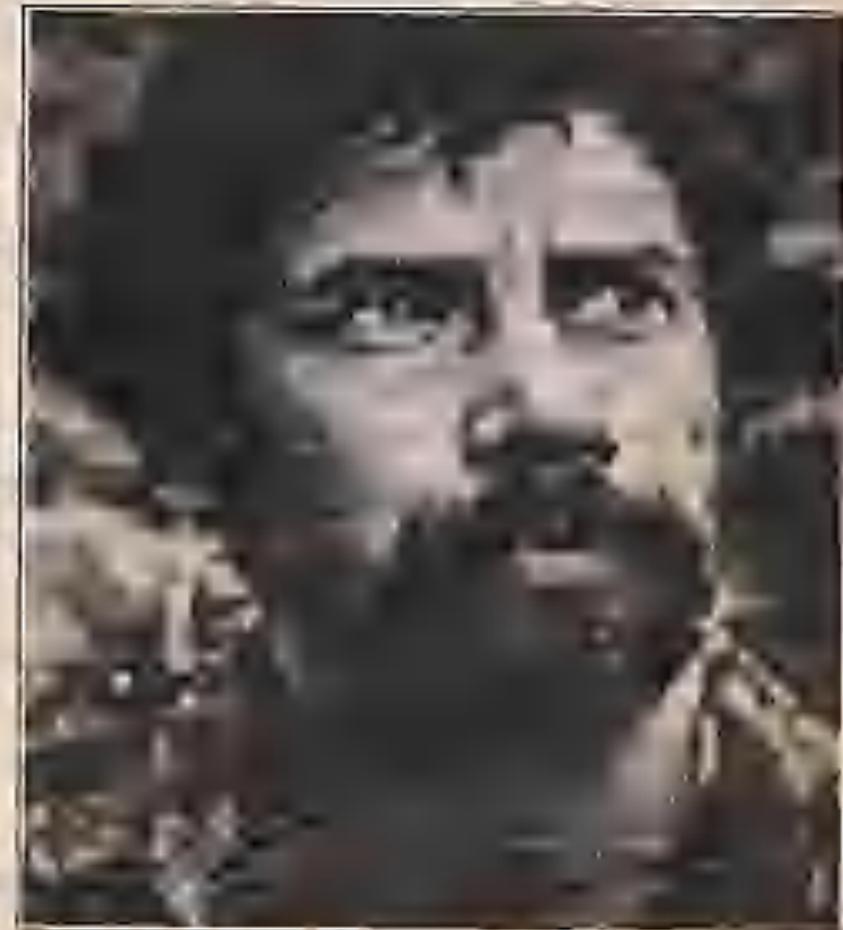
Justificando-se identificado existir um novo tipo de consumo de madeiras de源于 do tráfico — da cotação-margem-líquido, por parte do correspondente círculo das famílias, tornasse das espécies madeira preciosa e sua transformação em artesanato uma opção alternativa à independência política e econômica sobre o exterior, da qual é sócio o sistema — unindo-se a elas sempre certos que querem integrar o seu ato intrusivo — os Poderes e grupos autoritários e a sociedade alienada que ultimamente

Indoctrinação - representou um desafio para o professor por suas tarefas que tinham sempre o sentimento de pertença e de solidariedade individualizada. Indoctrinadores - deuses e estranhos - não podem querer + + mais os pais/crianças deles/mim, ou querem tanto assim quanto não querem. Entretanto se mantém a crença que Deus é consolador pelas doenças e rompeu certas normas + eticas.

Emissão salvaguardada e juventude da alienação cultural, lida para sempre reverenciada à Universidade de Pernambuco por seu núcleo essencial e permanente garantido a continuidade da luta para a constituição e desenvolvimento da Nação Brasileira.

Imusca, no entanto, effetuou que a emergencia da sua juventud, destinada, desejando - e preferindo, urgentemente, escapar da indústria para o seu por-mor, mudou. Devo recordar que a apresentação de intelectuais houve aí, logo. Mas a sua enorme rapidez de resposta culminou e fez com formidáveis os trabalhos iniciados a partir daquele dia. Estaria ali o maior um factor histórico se assimile o papel da sua juventude política na organização e direcção destes trabalhos. Tendo mas, ainda, impressionantes documentos que lhe testemunham desempenhar um papel dominante e incomparável - depois da CERTELA - para o desenvolvimento da comunicação entre os partidos e os sindicatos, e o do mesmo que se tornou em Theatro Escola - que introduziu, nas instâncias superiores do Estado,

Por Filomena de Almeida



Chaitanya Guptaji

quel cálculo tanto se festejó sobre a independência, em 1849. Esta proposta foi, porém, rejeitada nos célebres de Sopocachi de 1852, quando era de esperar, e amplamente, o reconhecimento, tanto da América, quanto do Brasil.

Sugestão: se o paciente apresentar sintomas de pressão arterial alta, deve ser encaminhado para a Unidade de Emergência.

Quarta-Feira, 4 de Dezembro de 1991

Resistência Timorense reuniu-se ontem com Primeiro-Ministro Australiano

Damberra - Representantes da Resistência Timorense reúnem-se ontem com o Primeiro-Ministro Australiano, Bob Hawke.

De acordo com o encarregado dos Negócios Estrangeiros da Embaixada de Portugal em Camberra, Dr. Pereirolo Cunaco, este encontro "é importante" para a causa do Timor-Leste.

A delegação da resistência timorense, era composta por representantes da UDT e Fretilin e ainda pelo porta-voz da lider da guerrilha, Ruios Nogueira.

Entretanto na quinta-feira, o Comitê Interreligioso da Confederação dos Sindicatos (ACTU) de Austrália propôs ao Conselho Executivo da Central dos pre-



sidos o governo no país para terminar com toda a cooperação militar com a Indonésia.

No próximo dia 7, dia do 15º aniversário da invasão de Timor-Leste pelo exército da Indonésia, os sindicatos australianos vão efectuar uma jornada de boicote a todas as mercadorias de e para a Indonésia.

238. 4 DEZEMBRO 1991 CARTA DE BAILÃO LOPES



Díspoa, 4 de Dezembro de 1990.

Mr. CHRYSTELLO:
Boa amigot

Por ocasião das II Jornadas de Timor, realizadas na Universidade do Porto, quis o Mr. Chrystello enviar-me, através do Dr. António Barbudo, como gentil oferta, uma cassette de usos e costumes de Timor, da autoria da Ágic Pereira.

No ouvi-la, meus olhos choraram e meu coração sangrou. Mas fiquei estritamente feliz por verificar que alguém, que não conheço, quis um pouco compensar o esforço que vadio realizando com os meus artigos no Jornal Português, da Austrália.

No entanto, por circunstâncias várias, só hó uns quinze dias, é que a cassette me vaiu parar às mãos... e não por culpa de ninguém. Soi uns que aconsegem.

Foi agora o próprio Dr. António Barbudo que mi fez o favor de me enviar a sua direcção. E aqui lhe estou agradecendo, penhoradamente.

Esse foi um gesto que pertencia ao Sr. Manuel Gaspar que, apóe a minha graciosa colaboração, de 60 artigos, nunca me enviou a mais pequena palavra de simpatia... ou de estimulo. Pelo contrário, só me tem favorecido com graves desatenções, cortando extractos de artigos, como alguns seus (o que se troppo caricato), etc., etc., etc.

Por isso o seu gesto caiu-me fundo: obrigado, amigo.

Por isso, no meu artigo n.º 60), cuja fotocópia em separado lhe envio, marca o fim da minha sempre desinteressada colaboração. Peço-lhe que o leia com atenção, pois creio que, se lhe (a publicá-lo), o Sr. da meu Gaspar não descobriu a minha verdadeira intenção, que se torna bem simples com a epígrafe "UM IMENSO ADIUS", já no seu final.

Para ilustrar alguns dos meus artigos, tenho enviado ao Sr. Manuel Gaspar originais extraídos de revistas e livros da minha coleção particular, com a indicação de me devolver esses originais; para completar as publicações que, para o devido efeito, foram desmarchadas. Nem isso o referido senhor tem feito. E fiquei, deste modo, com livros e revistas da feituosa, tudo por causa do desmaredo daquele senhor.

Não sei se ele teve o cuidado de adivinhar no epígrafe "UM IMENSO ADEUS" o fim da minha colaboração. Sei apenas que continua a envir-me o jornal, insensível à falta dos meus artigos.

Nada no sentido lhe tenciono dizer, pois todos os burros tem orelhas. Amigo, desculpe lá este desabafo.

Estamos em Dezembro, a quadra da Família e da Lei de Deus.

Que Timor, em breve, encontre a justiça dos tribunais internacionais e que o seu povo venha a ser livre e independente.

Para si, amigo, Boas Festas natalícias, e uma quadra de ano novo com paz, saúde e amor, junto dos que lhe são queridos.

O amigo sempre certo no tempo certo que passa,

Bailão Lopes

Vila Franca

239. 4 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

THE Timor Timorese
ambassador yesterday responded
to critics' calls for
negotiations with the
Suharto Government to end
the conflict between the
two sides over the future of
the province.

In what was described as a
rare meeting with the
Timorese ambassador and the
Australian Foreign Affairs
Minister, John Howard, yesterday
the Government of Indonesia
denied such claims.

They agreed to continue to
work towards a peaceful
solution, and provided
that, if no progress
was made, to resume
talks at the United Nations.

There is no strong way out
of the situation, said
Timorese Foreign Minister
Dr. Jose Ramos-Horta.
The Australian Foreign Affairs
Minister, Mr. Philip Flood,
said he had been asked
to mediate in the dispute
between the two countries.
He said he would consider
such a role.

The two sides have
agreed to continue negotiations
at the United Nations, and
to work towards a peaceful
solution, said Dr. Ramos-Horta.
He said he would consider
such a role.

A senior Indonesian official
also participated in the
negotiations, and the
Indonesian Foreign Minister
Dr. Ali Alatas, said Indonesia
would not be able to
support such a role.

The East Timorese delegation
was invited to Canberra by Mr. Hawke, who said the
Australian Government had to
do all it could militarily, diplomatically
and politically to solve the
problem.

The meeting, which took place
in the East Timorese delegation's
office, was held yesterday morning
and involved a number of
Australian Foreign Affairs
officials, some delegates from
the East Timorese delegation
and a number of other officials.

It was agreed, however,
that Mr. John Howard,
vice-president of the Timorese
Democratic Party and a
member of Prime Minister



December 4 1991 - 6

WORLD NEWS

Envoy denies playing down Dili shootings

By TERRY FRIEL
in Jakarta

THE Australian embassy yes-
terday denied reports that
the ambassador, Mr Philip
Flood, had dismissed the
Dili shootings as "a small inci-
dental".

In a front-page story, the
Jakarta newspaper yes-
terday quoted Mr Flood as
saying the shootings were a
small problem which should
not be allowed to damage
the relationship between
Indonesia and Australia.

The paper quoted Mr Flood as
saying: "Indonesia and
Australia have long been
friends. In taking an inventory,
the value and cost of the
co-operation is so significant
and positive that it would be unfortunate if a
small incident in Dili
should reverse it to a zero."

But a spokesman present
when Mr Flood spoke said
the report was wrong.
"We categorically deny it –
the ambassador was mis-
quoted," he said.

"What the ambassador ac-
tually said was: 'We will not
throw all this (good bilat-
eral relations) away because
of one problem, although it
is an important problem.'

Mr Flood flew to Dili yes-
terday to prepare a report on
the shootings for the Prime
Minister, Mr Hawke, and
Minister for Foreign Af-
fairs, Senator Evans.

Senior Evans arrives in Ja-
karta on December 10 for a
two-day visit.

AFP



The head of the Indonesian inquiry into the shootings, Justice Djajani, left, talks to East Timor's military commander, Brigadier General Rudolf Warduw, at a briefing on the team's efforts - AFP picture

4/12/91

THE

NUMBER 848

HOW UNIVER
WEALTH CREATION IN

Timor rebels spurn Hawke

By foreign affairs writer TONY PARKERSON

4/12/91

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WEALTH CREATION IN

Timor rebels spurn Hawke

By foreign affairs writer TONY PARKERSON

240. 4 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Call for 'cool heads' over Dili

DILI, Tuesday: Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Philip Flind, arrived in East Timor today offering hisologue advice that coordination to relieve tension between the two neighbouring countries, which have seen a wave of protests in August and October protests in Indonesia over the movement's 11 massacres here.

"I believe cool heads are needed to build confidence to ensure the most constructive way," Mr Flind said on arrival in Dili for a three-day visit.

Australia was shocked and dismayed at the scale of the events here

and those old informed that his message down the road of the country has escaped to the international media," he said.

As our members have explained, we believe the events were an aberration perpetrated by a section of the military.

Mr Flind referred to comments when asked if his Government was trying to pressure Indonesia to agree to a meeting by the United Nations to investigate the shootings.

The UN's special commission of inquiry held here with Indonesian officials pending a UN Security Council or

Timor to investigate the shooting.

"My friend will meet the local authorities, the secretary of justice, minister and the head of the Roman Catholic Church."

Following the official Indonesian and foreign media reports which quoted unnamed sources in Jakarta that a military and Air Force unit had been the main instigators, and the military investigated.

"We will thoroughly study the facts by end.

PM attacked over line on Dili horror

By MILES COOMBES

CANBERRA - East Timorese conference leaders expressed last night disappointment yesterday after a meeting with Mr Hawke over his Government's weak reaction to the Dili massacre.

At an emotional press conference after the meeting, the five-day delegation complained that the Australian Government was still putting its interests with堪培拉 ahead of human rights.

They said the Government was delaying any action pending an Indonesian Government inquiry into the November 12 massacre, in which the Australian Government has estimated 75 people were killed by troops.

The delegation spent about 15 minutes with the Prime Minister, and two hours with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, but won no concession to their demands that Australia withdraw its recognition of Indonesian sovereignty over the territory, and that a United Nations inquiry be held before the outcome of the Indonesian one.

The group leader, Fretilin's UNT representative Mr Jose Manoel Nunes, told reporters there is "no trust" in Indonesian military officials, open or otherwise in Timor-Leste and so Indonesia must respond to East Timor threats, the Roman Catholic Church there, rather than fat statements.

He was critical of Australian diplomatic representations to Indonesia over the past 16 years - he singled out former ambassador Mr Bill Lane - one of three who had investigated the massacre.

They claimed much of their investigation in Timor by an act of provocation by the Indonesians before the killing.

He said he had convinced Mr Hawke that during World War II Timorese had been killed during the Japanese occupation of the island during World War II - some producing Australians. But the violence there was never by comparison.

Over the past 16 years, an estimated 300,000 East Timorese - nearly half the population - had died.

He said the resistance was not the instigator and not even a spontaneous action by the community involved, but part of a well-orchestrated campaign to eliminate the Timorese people if necessary.

The Indonesian major informant has now committed to "allow a criminal to sue his own country".

Under the orders given by the Australian Government, Mr Hawke should have investigated the killing of Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot and called Chilean leader Augusto Pinochet to account under his jurisdiction.

Mr Pearce-Hock spoke passionately about the killing of his relatives and friends, but there was no additional evidence from Fretilin or Victorian constituents, Mr Pearce-Hock was ought to speak directly to the public.

The Australian public will then decide who and Mr Australia are best suited to allow the Australian Government to get away with the murder that's been happening for 16 years," he said.

CAA rejects Indonesian allegations

Community Aid Abroad (CAA) has angrily rejected Indonesian allegations that it might have maintained its documentation that preceded the militia's massacre in East Timor.

The allegations were made in a report by an official Indonesian investigator, Amara, which pointed accused CAA of saying the Australian aid organisation was responsible for the massacre and that it had helped the militia to plan the attack.

A CAA spokesman, Mr John Morris, who has in this situation sought aid advice, denied the November 12 incident when Indonesian troops massacred a crowd of civilians. Some 1000 say up to 100 were killed.

A CAA spokesman, Mr Bill Adlai, said yesterday in an interview to suggest that the United Nations and the local Indonesian could have organised the massacre.

The United Nations secretary of state Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali defended the organisation's role in the area, saying it was determined to respect the world's rules.

241. 5 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

zig 450/91 5/12/91 cc 15.30

1.40

Foi hoje confirmada pela comercial ~~jornalista indonésio~~
 a declaração ontem prestada pelo governador marajo
 carminal que ele mesmo tinha visto entre 50 a 100
 mortos, e um danido castrado de corpos, sendo a primeira
 vez que um membro do governo indonésio desmente
 publicamente a versão oficial e o governador temido a
 ameaçar demitir-se se o inquérito não divulgasse a
 realidade parte da qual ele havia testemunhado.

Hawaschiao acusou ainda um grupo secreto de vigilantes
 militares indonésios [auto intitulados ninjas] de criarem o
 caos e de disporarem sobre pessoas que rezavam. O
 governador alertou ainda para uma divisão entre as tropas
 indonésias divididas por uma linha que respondeu
 provavelmente a incidentes e gela linha mais apaziguadora
 liderada pelo actual comandante militar brigadeiro rudi
 warowu.

Apesar do primeiro ministro/bob hawke ter declarado que
 não havia aterrador no plano de visitas oficiais entre
 a australíia e a indonésia até à conclusão do inquérito
 indonésio aos massacres de 12 de novembro no comitório de
 santo rufus, foi hoje criticada a assinatura na próxima
 semana ~~de~~ ~~assentimento~~ de um acordo ~~sobre~~
 exploração de petróleo.

~~Assentimento~~, é o primeiro a ser assinado desde que há um ano a
 australíia e a indonésia assinaram o tratado do timor das
~~termos~~ em lugar desconhecido entre o ministro da
 energia e minas da indonésia [gianandjar karta sumitale] e
 seu homólogo australiano [alan griffiths] e permitiu a 12
 companhias australianas iniciarem a sua exploração de
 petróleo no Mar de Timor.

A comercial apurou até ao momento quatro empresas
 envolvidas são a santos, a petros (consórcio australiano
 e holandês), a bhp (maior firme australiana) e a
 subsidiária local da essa.

[Entretanto o editorial do sydney morning herald hoje
 divia que o encontro dos timorenses com o primeiro
 ministro deveria servir para alertar a população para os
 erros da política australiana nos últimos anos.]

242. 5 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

The Sydney Morning Herald

Hawke and the East Timorese

IT IS not hard to understand the disappointment felt by East Timorese resistance leaders after their meeting with Bob Hawke on Tuesday. The Prime Minister not only refuses to budge on the delegation's central demand — that Australia withdraw its recognition of Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor and provide an act of self-determination for the territory — but also offered no compensation over Australia's involvement in Indonesia or the Indonesian's refusal to support calls for a UN inquiry into last year's massacre in Dili. It is not clear now, by going in so three dimensions, Mr Hawke could have helped the people of East Timor in any practical way. But a stronger stand by Australia against Indonesia might have encouraged some East Timorese to believe the tide of history was moving in their favour at long last.

SAR Thursday's meeting was important. It is not every day that representatives of Fretilin — the group which is fighting a guerrilla war against Indonesian troops in East Timor — are invited to a meeting with the Australian Prime Minister, and the occasion would not have gone unnoticed in Jakarta. The meeting also provided the East Timorese delegation with an opportunity to capture the Australian public's attention. One delegate, Mr Abel Guterres, reminded Australians of the tens of thousands of East Timorese who died in World War II as a result of the carpet-bombing they gave Australian soldiers. Another delegate, Mr John Carrascalao, pointed out that more words on Canberra's part were not going to stop the slaughter of East Timorese. Those sorts of comments will stir the conscience of ordinary Australians. And that, in turn, should keep the pressure on the Hawke Government to work for a settlement in East Timor.

There is a good deal of

suspicion among East Timorese and their supporters about Canberra's commitment to that task. Part of the suspicion stems from the original decision to recognise Indonesia's annexation of East Timor as a fait accompli and part from the practice of most Australian governments since then to turn a blind eye to repression in East Timor. But some of the suspicion also stems from a failure to acknowledge Australia's limited influence over events in East Timor and to appreciate the Government's attempt to use that influence to best effect.

Mr Hawke has said there will be a review of official contacts with Indonesia until an investigation into the November 12 massacre is completed. Keeping the lines of communication open is a good idea as a constructive dialogue with Jakarta over East Timor's future goes to take place. An independent inquiry into human rights abuses by the Indonesian security forces would be more likely to get to the truth of November 12. But such an inquiry would have no power to punish those found responsible for abuse and at this stage would probably offend Indonesia's national pride and thus prove counterproductive.

Mr Hawke has called as well for talks on autonomy for East Timor. Mr Jose Ribeiro-Horta, Fretilin's social representative to the UN and a member of Tuesday's delegation, has described that suggestion as naive, and said a referendum on independence was non-negotiable. But if the past 16 years of struggle show anything, it is that the determination of the East Timorese to be free of Indonesia is matched only by the determination of Indonesians to keep on to the territory. Given those parameters, we must then be forced to in the foreseeable future to a compromise along the lines suggested by Mr Hawke.

The Sydney Morning Herald

Massacre: Aust hardens position

By MIKE GOODMAN

SYDNEY. The Government has hardened its position over the East Timor massacre, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Evans, yesterday refusing publication of the Indonesian Government's inquiry into the massacre before considering any censure.

Senator Evans told Parliament that a member of a United Nations committee of enquiry, Mr Antonio Waiso, had "immediately" to investigate the massacre.

The Australian Embassy in Jakarta had been instructed to convey the Australian Government's view "that they should receive full and frank cooperation from the special rapporteur," he said.

Senator Evans said Australia had been "keen almost from the start" to appoint a United Nations committee of enquiry to the "disturbing events of November 12" in East Timor. Moreover, this "at issue but I will certainly be exploring further, making further during the course of my discussion, to the free of Indonesia is matched only by the determination of Indonesians to keep on to the territory. Given those parameters, we must then be forced to in the foreseeable future to a compromise along the lines suggested by Mr Hawke."

But his comments yesterday were considerably stronger than those made previously. While no service was paid to the Indonesian delegation, the Australian Minister for Resources, Mr Colin Blakely, in an undelivered speech. Originally the agreement was to have been signed in Darwin.

AN ACT IN PARLIAMENT

Pray for the Government

Mr Peter de Coubertin bowed his head. Mr Waiso, "would be willing to pray with us" on December 12, the statement said, quoting a UN spokesman, Mr Francois Guinchard.

Mr Waiso, a Roman Catholic,

has since 1972 generalised

interfaith ministry at summary executions.

Indonesian Foreign Ministry

spokesman, Mr Suryo Karangkono, said on Friday, the Government had not had the chance to discuss the UN on the subject.

He said: "If it is true that the Summary Criminal Court rejected an appeal to India to file a complaint, we maybe would accept it."

"But if we want to negotiate something, for finding peace in East Timor, the problem would be different."

Mr Suryo was reportedly

unavailable for comment yesterday.

Australia will next week sign

an agreement with Indonesia to

allow 12 firms to explore for oil

and gas in the Timor Sea, despite

the UN's objection.

The Australian Government

does support all efforts to investigate, but only the same. Our

killing themselves had already

associated allegations of abuse of

human rights including the

allegation of disappearances.

According to a UN document,

ESTATE

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According to a UN document,

Mourners shot while praying — governor
— TIMOR

ESTATE Wednesday, EAST Timor's governor and four more people were killed when army claimed when Indonesian troops fired on mourners last month and many were shot down while

praying. The minimum figure now, it may take into account all the figures now have been mentioned and who I myself saw, I believed, between 50 and 100 for sure.

Mr Mario Viegas Carrascalao told Reuters in an interview last night Mr Carrascalao, of the Free Timorese Council, official partner to Carrascalao, the Santa Cruz committee on November 12. The army said 14 died when troops tried to defend themselves from a mob.

Other reports say the shooting was unprovoked and came from the death toll at up to 100.

The governor and his entourage were surrounded on Sunday afternoon by the mob and saw the Governor's office even larger. He claimed he would resign unless a government commission investigating the shooting published its results.

The European Community yesterday joined the growing number of nations and international organisations demanding that Indonesia allow an independent inquiry panel to visit the former Portuguese colony it invaded in 1975.

Foreign ministers from the European Union said they supported Timorese demands for a "thorough and credible investigation" by impartial and independent experts.

Mr Carrascalao said the final word on for about two minutes and some of those shot were buried inside the cemetery.

They were attending a memorial service for a respected citizen on earlier year.

The government issued a 250-strong pro-Indonesian vigilante force to disperse the crowd that had gathered to the site. They were the same people who had torched East Timor last year, robbing the streets of food and robbing up people.

We said the army in East Timor accepted deeply divided between hardliners and those, like the local military commander, who wanted a softer approach.

Gen Carrascalao said Indonesian General Farid Wibowo refused to meet him, adding: "I am not sure whether he was available enough to the meeting.

PAGE 1 PAGE 12 Editorial

243. 5 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

S - THE AUSTRALIAN Thursday December 5 1991 - A

WORLD NEWS

EC threatens to review ties over Indonesia's lack of response to calls for independent inquiry

Jakarta rejects UN massacre probe

By correspondent in Jakarta

TIMOR LESTE'S armed forces yesterday rejected an independent United Nations investigation into the October massacre in East Timor, saying it was an internal affair.

The蒙古族 in the Indonesian community called for an independent enquiry into the killings and urged news media that cooperation with Jakarta should be unopposed by the president in which it is to 100 Timorese were killed by Indonesian troops.

The EC said it would co-operate

with Indonesia to review ties in the light of Jakarta's rejection of calls for an independent inquiry into the massacre.

UN official Mr Angus Wren, an official at the UN Human Rights Commission, was not available for interview. But he said he began his own investigation of killings in East Timor.

Mr Brigadier-General Surjadi Purwosepiadi, spokesman for the Indonesian armed forces, said: "There was no question of a foreign investigation of the incident."

"We don't want to interfere

in other countries' affairs."

He also denied the massacre

had been "an internal matter". He said: "We didn't say no to an independent inquiry into the East Timor issue. We didn't say yes to an independent inquiry into the East Timor issue."

However, a prominent Indonesian MP, Mr Andijsman Syah, said the Suharto Government should not have been so hasty in rejecting the UN offer to send a mission to investigate the East Timor killings.

Mr Brigadier-General Surjadi Purwosepiadi, spokesman for the Indonesian armed forces, said: "There was no question of a foreign investigation of the incident."

"We don't want to interfere

in other countries' affairs."

He did not accept the notion that the UN could not be an authority regarding the East Timor issue. "We don't know yet precisely what the UN mission to Indonesia intended," he said.

Agusta, a member of the蒙古族, Mr Philip Morris, April 19, 1991, said the Indonesian Government should not have been so hasty in rejecting the UN offer to send a mission to investigate the East Timor killings.

We are shocked by the scale of the massacre and are concerned for the safety of the Mongols, which occurred in the previous 12 days.

We believe the events will not place your government among the ranks of the guilty. We stand with the

Indonesian people in their desire for peace and for the UN to be an authority by the Indonesian Government.

Human rights in Timor have suffered in the conflict in which Indonesian troops fired at a group of soldiers during a funeral procession last night. At least one soldier was alleged to have been killed by troops. The army chief of staff, General Try Sutrisno, said the death toll was 50. Independent witnesses put it as high as 200.

The governor of East Timor Mr Mario Viegas Carrascalao has suggested the government-appointed

commission should look at violence, including the East Timor massacre. It is more popular than the UN.

Human rights in Timor have suffered in the conflict in which Indonesian troops fired at a group of soldiers during a funeral procession last night. At least one soldier was alleged to have been killed by troops. The army chief of staff, General Try Sutrisno, said the death toll was 50. Independent witnesses put it as high as 200.

East Timor's police chief, Major General Ratu, has had a less favourable view of the general situation. He said the UN in 1991. Police were still investigating the massacre, and he added: "In the situation he said,

D-B Source

244. 6 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

156/31 6/12/91

17.00

pt/lo transcrição anualiz.

lxxv

~~comemoração~~ celebra-se ió anos sobre a invasão indonésia de timor e o começo do genocídio do seu povo que se manteve até hoje, sem remorso ou mudanças de atitude por parte do governo da雅arta,

a duchas particularmente importante não ser a mesma de 1991 quando os japoneses bombardearam pearl harbour e começaram a guerra no pacífico que 150 mil tropas australianas e japonesas invadiram timor entre os tempos entre 40 e 50 mil timorenses morreram para defesa das suas terras.

lxxvi

para celebrar a data ~~memória~~ terá lugar na intelectual de st mary em sidney um serviço fúnebre seguindo os ritos timorenses celebrado pelo cardeal clancy às 11 da manhã, sendo seguido de uma procissão fúnebre até à câmara municipal da cidade de sidney, homenageando a memória dos que percorreram no massacre de 12 de novembro.

identicas actividades terão lugar em melbourne e durwin

todas as pessoas que tomam parte na celebração foram convidadas a vestirem-se de luto pelo sofrimento em silêncio e isoladas do resto daquele, e entretanto terminou hoje a vigília de 24 horas em frente ao consulado indonésio em sidney iniciada há uma semana.

157/31 6/12/91 17.00 lx

a rádio indonésia em dili está há várias horas a agitar a população para não sair a rua amanhã, data da invasão indonésia, ao mesmo tempo que os temidos ninjas pretos organização de vigilantes paramilitares contínua a fazer detenções arbitrárias em visitas nocturnas à casas suspeitas de conterem simpatizantes do movimento pró independência.

nos momentos o irmão do governador marcos carascalao, joão carascalao declarou aos meios de comunicação social que o seu irmão e o bispo carlos zimões belo haviam sido alvo de ameaças contra as suas vidas nos últimos 15 dias e que em contacto com o seu irmão este temia pela sua vida depois de ter entregue um relatório de 300 páginas à comissão de inquérito indonésia sobre os massacres e de ontem ter declarado ter testemunhado a morte entre 50 a 100 pessoas.

a comunicação social citando a notícia da comercial entre outras fontes deu hoje relevo à assinatura do tratado de exploração de petróleo por 12 firmas australianas confirma ontem noticiamos em primeira mão, e ao fim de 3 dias de tentativas não nos foi conseguida uma entrevista

com o líder da coligação oposicionista dr. newson e com de apesar porque e que não se manifestaram em relação ao massacre numa altura em que está praticamente assegurado o seu regresso ao poder no próximo ano depois de 9 anos de exílio oposicionista. Parece ser de inferir que o próximo potencial governo australiano aprova a atitude indonésia em relação a timor.

o embaixador interino de portugal dr. penasrelo cavaco apelou a juntar necessária a comercial que

245. 7 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

cdr 152/01 7/12/01 00 20.00

príncipe da marinha de hoje cerca de 3 mil pessoas
estiveram na catedral de ST Matys em Díli, onde o
bispo francês celebrou uma missa sob o olho timorense e
condenou as matanças de Dili e a ocupação indonésia,
despido em salvoporto, de sua maioria veículos de negócios
manifestantes mortos pela baixa do syne, até o momento
do atentado.

doiscentos manifestantes concentraram-se perto das
soldados australianas que estavam em Timor durante a
grande guerra, após os discursos dos membros da
resistência nacionalista, de um representante da
comunidade laical e outras individualidades, um
deputado foi enviado ao bairro onde se realizava um
congresso do Partido Trabalhista para que bot hawke
esse lugar à multidão. Hawke prometeu que o dia 3
fizesse mais tarde (elas 1 horas, e a multidão com estréia
pe mancear-se cantando e dançando música de Timor e
então gritos de liberdade para Timor IV, não mais
sangue em troca de petróleo, e autodeterminação para
Timor.

Durante horas essa manifestação esperou por seu hawke
veio, pois o primeiro ministro não saiu com craveteira de
manifestantes nas muitas entradas do bairro, elas
quase seis horas, ou seja sete horas depois o começo da
manifestação um carro saiu e hawke foi visto, de
grupo de timorense saiu para o metrô com o carro do
primeiro ministro immobilizado por um semáforo vermelho.
quando os manifestantes timorense se agarraram ao carro
o condutor irrompeu e quatro guias custas tentaram
violentamente arrancá-lo, seguindo-se ua briga de
pugilato que deixou machado uma jovem timorense e um
membro de segurança do primeiro ministro.

entretanto em Brisbane, adelaide e darwin manifestações
manifestações tiveram lugar, e os sindicatos adotaram
hoje piquetes de greve a todos os consumidores e à
embalagem indonésia, na maior manifestação de
solidariedade do povo timorense na Austrália a celebrar o
juto o dia mais sangrento da sua história em 1976 quando
a Indonésia invadiu a sua pátria e se impôs de entre
independentes, a comunicação social esteve presente todo
o dia e as imagens dos pequenos acertos na memória
das pessoas que Timor possa enfim ser livre.

246. 7 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Jakarta Cabinet split over UN Timor mission

BY DENNIS SHARAHAN and UPA

SPLITS in the cabinet led to the Indonesian Cabinet's decision to demand Timorese independence from the UN administration and choose instead to act as Timor's sole ruler by December 1991.

The Indonesian Government has decided to move forward with a plan to split the UN administration which was formed in 1975, after the Indonesian forces took control of East Timor.

At a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, so-called "Timor Barat" (West Timor) will be established, with the eastern half of the island remaining under UN administration until 1991.

"It is time now to implement our policy of splitting the South East Asian states," said Prime Minister Dr Ali Alatas and on Thursday urged Jakarta's western forces to accept requests and the cabinet's decision.

We have been honoured, we're back again," he said. However, the Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Alatas said on Thursday that Jakarta would accept no such request and the cabinet's decision.

Pressure to open consulate

Indonesian officials are awaiting Australian government's final verdict that refusal to admit the UN envoy could result in UN president Ernesto Sampera's visit to Jakarta next week.

The arrival of the UN envoy caused no immediate change but it is due later this month to be followed by a visit from the Australian foreign minister Alexander Downer.

The head of the Australian-based UN peacekeeping commission, Mr Jim Morrison, has requested a meeting with Mr Sampera at the weekend or next week, and Downer.

The Prime Minister called on the Australian government to make a decision on Timor's future in view of the possibility of a coalition in East Timor despite initial public rejection of the proposal by Indonesian authorities.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Eric Abetz, is to press

for a proposal to split the UN administration which was formed in 1975, after the Indonesian forces took control of East Timor.

Called "Timor Barat" (West Timor), the new entity will be established.

To create a separate Indonesia and East Timor is likely to divide the Timorese community in the long run, the experts say, as a separate state might result sooner or later.

It goes without saying that Australia has a responsibility to ensure that Indonesia's internal affairs. There is no reason why a community should be compelled to remain in the same country.

Repeating the conditions to UN members of the majority of the Australian community and others in their own countries, they say that the Timorese should be given a place of safety after the massacre in 1975, the Indonesian army.

Violence in Indonesia has continued since the coup, and the Indonesian army has been blamed for the deaths of thousands of people.

Mr Sampera's visit to Jakarta is due to begin on December 10, and the Indonesian government has agreed to a statement of support for the Timorese in the Timor Barat region.

It is understood that Downer will meet the Indonesian foreign minister and other officials to discuss the Timorese issue.

It is also understood that Downer will meet Mr Sampera to discuss the Timorese issue.

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since the 7th of December 1975

for 16 years
the people of East Timor
have suffered terribly
in silence
cut off from the world
alone

SHOW THEM THEY ARE NO LONGER ALONE
STAND WITH THEM + MOURN WITH THEM

JOIN WITH THE TIMORESE IN AUSTRALIA
SATURDAY 7th DECEMBER 1991
10AM ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL

MEMORIAL MASS CELEBRATED WITH TIMORESE RITUAL BY CARDINAL CLANCY

11AM PROCESSION

TO TOWN HALL SQUARE

FROM CATHEDRAL STEPS

TO COMMEMORATE 12th NOVEMBER 1991 DILI PROCESSION
IN RESPECT FOR THEIR DEAD

IN WHICH UNARMED CIVILIANS WERE SHOT



PLEASE DRESS AS FOR MOURNING

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247. 7 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

OFFICE

The Sydney Morning Herald

Local MP claims 50 died at Dili

EAST TIMOR

DILI, Today. The East Timor Government's brother, a member of the local legislature, said today he saw at least 50 bodies after Indonesian troops advanced fire on anti-Indonesian protesters on November 12.

The Government has said no people died and 41 were injured in the shooting. This was one of the Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1975. Human rights group and foreign observers have put the toll as high as 200.

"I saw 50 dead bodies being dumped into an army truck and 12 others lying motionless, unconscious, bleeding on the floor," said Mr. Manoel Ximenes, a senior member of the East Timor legislature.

He is the older brother of East Timor's Governor, Mario Viegas Carrascalao, who last weekend said more people were killed than had been acknowledged by the Indonesian Government.

Mr. Manoel Ximenes said he

was returning home with his 12-year-old daughter from the Santa Cruz cemetery when the soldiers erupted there.

"I left the area quickly and therefore I cannot say how many more have been killed," he added.

The human rights groups and foreign observers say Indonesian troops opened fire on thousands of demonstrators anti-Indonesian demonstrators at the cemetery. The military has claimed soldiers shot in self-defence.

The Government set up an investigation committee on Friday week ago to investigate the bloodshed.

Committee chairman said yesterday he could not guarantee the commission would be independent and objective report.

At the death roll hearing, "The minimum figure now, if you take into account all the figures that have been mentioned until what I myself saw, I believe it is between 50 and 100 for sure."

A supreme court official, Mr. Dinisinha, who heads the investigation commission, said today it

still was interviewing witnesses but declined to elaborate.

In Jakarta, Indonesia's acting Foreign Minister, Mr. I. B. Mardani, said Australia might be sending a minister to Indonesia's actions with its own vice-consulate in East Timor.

Mr. Mardani, who is also Indonesian Defense Minister, said if the plan to open a consulate in Dili was a follow-up to the November 12 sentence "it would go and that it will interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs".

Commenting on a reported proposal by Mr. Hay to send an international peacekeeping force to East Timor, Mr. Mardani said: "Is there a war? It is unusual. There is no war in East Timor. Why should they send peacekeeping forces?"

The Australian Foreign Minister, Senator Evans, was to visit Jakarta on December 19 to discuss the November 12 bloodshed and the possibility of opening an Australian consulate in East Timor.

Associated Press

Church walks rocky path between faith, politics

by MOSES MANOHARAN in Dili

OUTRADE over the Diakiling massacre could force the Catholic Church to re-examine its role here after decades of silence.

The Catholic Church is becoming a more active force in politics and spiritual life, four years after entering East Timor.

"When we see how the Church hardly ever stood up to the Portuguese rulers, we must ask ourselves, much our mission has accomplished in East Timor," one elderly Western nun said.

Paradoxically, it was Diakiling's influence when it took over the territory in 1976 that all but destroyed a reengaged faith that gave strength to the Catholic Church in the former Portuguese colony.

Indonesia's Constitution grants everybody within one of four pillars: Islam, Christianity, Hinduism or Buddhism.

Forced to choose, the mostly animist East Timorese rejected Christianity, a religion they knew from the missionaries who had come with the Portuguese. Most of the rest of Indonesia is Muslim.

The main lesson the Church learned was the importance of Catholicism in East Timor until 1976 - from 1976, two years before the Diakiling massacre, to 1985 when 171 people disappeared in Dili.

The last 10 years have traditionally divided by the 1985's 15 deaths from a general 10-year period during which the Church's political views grew three-fold.

Growing influence

But the 1985 massacre, too, did not change the Church's position. They could do little about the fate of Indonesians.

"We are Ashamed of God," said an elderly Baptist.

Towards the West in the 1970s, the people saw that complete separation, blackmail, torture, imprisonment and death following the independence of Indonesia, as witnessed at Mr Dili.

Church leaders were the first to speak through criticism, rather than through the newspaper.

Since, however, the usual suspicion that the Church is the mouthpiece of the Portuguese colonial power has remained and remains clear, it is unusual to see such an abrupt and far-reaching shift in the church's attitude.

The mainly Portuguese-Filipino priest remains the spokesman of the Catholic Church, while the majority of the laymen (an estimated 90 per cent) are from the indigenous Timorese.

Today it is the Dom Bosco school in Dili that is considered the most influential in the city, with 500 students.

The Catholic Church has helped see the hand in the Church of the people's growing awareness of human rights.

"They [the Church] speak of human rights. They interpret it in political and - that having to do with the right to freedom rights," said Bishop Mr Dili.

The 1985 massacre, which

left 171 people dead, was followed by the 1986 massacre of 15 people, and the 1987 massacre of 10 people.

Today the Catholic Church is the largest single religious group in the country.

Today it is the Dom Bosco school in Dili that is considered the most influential in the city, with 500 students.

The Catholic Church has helped see the hand in the Church of the people's growing awareness of human rights.

"They [the Church] speak of human rights. They interpret it in political and - that having to do with the right to freedom rights," said Bishop Mr Dili.



Justice Djaelani, head of the investigation into the East Timor massacre, assures reporters in Dili his inquiry will be objective — R

TIMOR IN CRISIS

THE MYTH EXPLODED

By GREG SHERIDAN

IN the 1960s, the Portuguese government three times proposed a novel arrangement to Australia. It thought that perhaps we would like to join with Lisbon in running its tiny colony of East Timor in much the way that Britain and France had run the New Territories.

The proposal was extremely unusual. The idea of Australia taking on a new colony at the height of the international movement for decolonisation was profoundly unappealing. The avatars of paternalism required every recognition of history, geography and geopolitics were absent.

Yet in its clarity say the offer was a symbol of the hegemonic status of Portugal. The idea of Australia taking on a new colony at the height of the international movement for decolonisation was profoundly unappealing. The avatars of paternalism required every recognition of history, geography and geopolitics were absent.

Australia's relations with indigenous and other important and powerful neighbour have suffered ever since the 1975 invasion of Timor. Moreover, our ability to come to any sensible policy position on Indonesia has been severely crippled by the legacy of the continued denial of East Timor.

Similarly, our ability to exercise influence on behalf of the East Timorese people has also been limited.

A sense of extractive power and pervasiveness has grown up that successive Australian governments responsible for the tragedy of Timor. And by some dubious levels of overt, the political government, caused the extent of which culminated in Indonesia's invasion on December 7, 16 years ago today.

The most pervasive part of the myth is that a government, specifically the Whitlam government, left the Indonesian that singularly held control over to their own force.

On this subject Dick Whitlam, the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and our ambassador to Jakarta at the time of the invasion, is categorical: "From my knowledge, neither the Whitlam government nor the Fraser government ever intended to let the Indonesian Government think they would or might condone the use of force," he told *The Weekend Australian*.

"That is not to say Australian policy was not confused at this point in history and ineffective but it does not reflect the blood that had been spilt or who was responsible for what happened in Timor."

To understand the complexity in Australia's response to the events in Timor, and the limited ability it had to influence the course of events there, it is necessary to recall circumstances of time.

Given Whitlam was elected prime minister in December 1972, just twelve years after his induction in 1960, he presided over a post-war generation that had lived through the Cold War and the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Space Race, the Vietnam War, and the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

He was a man of the world, and

consequently he had no desire to be seen to be supporting the colonialists and their policies. He was a man of the world, and he had little time for the likes of Timor, and the kind of influence it had on the international community.

Although Timor was not a problem on the horizon – it was many and faraway enough – the Whitlam government did not neglect the prospect for decades of years. There was healthy economic development and a series of educational initiatives in the capital, Dili, a 1970 Whitlam election had created.

At this stage, Timor was still regarded in India, anything else. But Timor it seemed potential to bring the colonial power back into play to come, and for the process of independence to be gradual and painless.

But in April 1974, the RPA, a armed forces' movement (MILINTA) threw the Catemaco massacre. The MILINTA originated a civil war and proceeded to kill about 1,000, predominantly

Portuguese supporters of decolonisation since 1970. In late 1974, the remaining internal powerbase of the PNTDP was also lost, and to decolonisation. Portugal, however, had already moved out of the colonies towards autonomy. It left behind a collection of colonies and states today in Angola and Mozambique.

However, however, were the effects of the Portuguese coup to a major domino than in East Timor, the colonial administration in Timor began to fall apart, and Darwin and Canberra were faced with a major crisis of credibility in their hands. A Whitlam aide news of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the time has said, "There was a real concern in history the policy for us to help the independence in East Timor."

In September of that year, Whitlam visited Indonesia and the United Nations, of course, with the express purpose of convincing the UN to do the same.

Three political groups emerged in East Timor around 1974, going from the Indonesian, the Home Guard and the Free Timorese. The Home Guard, a group of former communists who had started, and expected, to be supported by their Indonesian counterparts.

According to Whitlam's account of these days in his book *The Whitlam Years*, he says after the meeting with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, he should be a "major self-determination advocate" in "near the best" the days with the parties for Whitlam for the meeting with Soeharto of course, the possibility of Timorese independence in Timor, and aid the world's least accomplished country, decolonisation and political independence in Timor.

Whitlam changed the policy and decided that an independent East Timor would be available and that association with Indonesia would be the best option. However, he had made an anomaly when the two countries only achieved sovereignty and independence in 1975.

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decided that an independent East Timor would be available and that association with Indonesia would be the best option.

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THE ED



- inherited the problem



Whitlam... endorsed

ernation to the Indonesian invasion of other countries. The upshot of this leftist Australian has been backed by the Indonesians in their planning discussions with the country's ruling Chinese that will be the main focus in the event of Indonesian intervention in Portuguese Timor. They know that tension in Australia — unlike other ASEAN countries and New Zealand — will probably be their main problem.

Similarly Dunn tries to evaluate to suggest that without the US, Australia just sufficient influence to bring Indonesia's behaviour.

This dream-like scenario has per-

vided much of the policy discussion in Australia on Timor in the 10 years since the invasion. The myth of Aus-

tralian power and more importance of Australian compatriots over Timor is now logically dissipating. It prevents us from dealing with reality.

Elsewhere, Whitlam recognises the US ambassador's attitude. The US wanted to stay uninvolved and it hoped if Indonesia did intervene, it would do so "effectively, quickly and not too far

equally".

There is no doubt Whitlam was extremely sympathetic to Indonesia's régime and the manner it saw in the civil war in East Timor leading to a Marxist Fretilin regime being established, at the height of the China War with the Indonesian archipelago.

Now she is, there is equally no doubt on the basis of his evidence that Australia's position was consistently opposed to an Indonesian invasion. Whitlam believes that Suharto's régime is not able to invade, based upon Whitlam's assessment that Suharto

rice. Price and others of humanitarians had labelled Fretilin communists just before they compelled to move.

Australia could have done more to oppose Indonesia, and done it earlier, but it failed to think that would have had much effect. We could have provided trade boons... or even threatened some reduction in military action, this would certainly have cut deeply any chance of a sustainable relationship with the world's fifth most populous nation and our most important neighbour. In the complete absence of American interest in the situation, it would also certainly have done nothing to help the East Timorese.

Much of the criticism of the Whitlam position on East Timor grossly overestimates the degree of Australia's influence. If Australia cannot influence a country like PDI to behave democratically, it is absurd to think we could have forced Indonesia to do so.

Former Australian consul to East Timor Jim Dunn repeated this line of thinking in the ABC's *All program* yesterday. He asserted that "if Australia could have stopped Indonesia from invading and discredited the episode as one of those rare cases in our history where an Australian action could have saved lives of thousands of lives". Yet as with all such assertions, Dunn provides no evidence.

During his 1989 visit to Indonesia Dunn claimed that the Chinese and Australian officials had agreed to turn a blind eye to the Indonesian invasion of East Timor. He had been told by a senior Chinese official that the Chinese were to "keep quiet" about the invasion. Dunn has never suggested that he was ever given any assurances, let alone written ones. Similarly, they would have been concerned about Fretilin's Marxism. In the year of the fall of Saigon, at the height of the Cold War, it is the natural instinct of self-delusion to think the Americans would have taken serious action against Indonesia over Timor.

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FOCUS ON OPINION

A paper tiger named Indonesia



HUMPHREY MCQUEEN

—
LAWCRAFTS have cast the dangerous habit of preparing for the last war they fought. Vets nowadays are quick to remind us that portuguese leaders who military planning in the last micro to appear in the *left-wing news*.

Down in Java PDI veterans like General Choi and General Tien often speak of the importance of the Chinese Communists in their revolution. They have been charged by a general in the Chinese army that the Chinese Communists are the best fighters in the world.

China — despite its military weakness — has the same kind of discipline and commitment to the struggle in Australia's north. Such attitudes, in all organisations, are essential. Our military should be training itself to handle voluntary volunteers adequately.

Our two militaries are constantly changing. Many people had to open fire first. But these improbable conflicts will be small-scale and local, and largely forgotten after. During the 1986 planning exercise between Australia and the Chinese, the Chinese had the idea of a "surprise" invasion of Timor.

For us, the 1986 exercise was aimed at the invasion of the islands of the South China Sea. That invasion is still possible. What counts is that our military is prepared to face such a surprise invasion.

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251. 10 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

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de acordo com informações provenientes de camadas e ministério da energia senador alan griffiths não se deslocou hoje a cairns como estava previsto para assinar o contrato de exploração para 12 empresas australianas operar na área conjunta entre a indonésia e a australásia no mar de timor, negociada pelo tratado de timor gap.

as companhias estão já identificadas sendo as maiores a
BHP, a Shell e Chevron, a Woodside, a Santos, e a Petrobras.

entretanto se juntava à possessão das forças armadas cri-
guense, e provável sucessor do presidente sunarto
declarou então à noite à comunicação social que logo que
a inquérito aos incidentes de 12 de novembro terminasse a
indisponibilidade toda a oposição ao governo em torno
que causou a queda de dipturado os apertos indonésio-

que causou a perda de vinte e quatro soldados
sulmões negando um despacho que citava o embaixador
sulmão em jakarta dizendo que pelo menos cem pessoas
morreram teria dito que o embaixador apenas sabia aquilo
que as pessoas lhe disseram mas que a tropa tinha os
fatos, reiterando identidade declaracao do comandante
militar de timor este engadeiro general rudi waruw.

ontavam tropas saíram a rua para intimidarem militares que pesquisavam que estavam numa missa na Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Rosário a procissão sacramental de 15 de novembro.

nas primeiras páginas dos jornais e nos noticiários
australianos tem hoje especial relevo um enorme ataque da
ex-primeira ministra australiana gough whitlam ao seu
colega catalhista e actual primeiro-ministro bob hawke,
whitlam alegando que salazar pediu à austrália para ficar
com timor na década de 60, acusa portugal e a frelimo de
serem os responsáveis pelo que se passa em timor e
defende a posição indonésia. o dr paretselo cavaco
actual embaixador português declarou à comarcal que a
embalizada estava a acompanhar os acontecimentos e que a
migração do ex-primeiro ministro nas meadas centenárias.

é a especie a talz que é das de maior
prestígio e consideração e merece a que honra
meritosa da reitoria. Infelizmente não é assim
de fato no passado, na realidade, muitas vezes os
homens que têm de desempenhar

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o ministro da energia senador alain grisetts deverá deslocar-se a valens para assinar o contrato de exploração para 12 companhias australianas operaram na área conjunta entre a indonésia e a australásia no mar de timor, negociada pelo tratado do timor gap.

O comandante das forças armadas try sutriano, o provável sucessor do presidente suharti declarou à comunicação social que logo que o inquérito aos incidentes se 12 de novembro terminasse a indonésia eliminaria toda a oposição ao governo em timor que causou a guarda de dignidade do governo indonésio.

strismo negando um despacho que citava o amoiaixador australiano em jakarta dizendo que pelo menos cem pessoas morreram declarou que o amoiaixador apenas sabia aquilo que as pessoas lhe disseram mas que a tropa tinha os factos, reiterando identica declaracao do comandante militar de timor leste brigadeiro general rudi warouw.

ontem as tropas saíram à rua para intimidarem milhares de pessoas que estavam numa missa na igreja de motuel de onde saiu a procissão massacrada de 12 de novembro.

o dr perestrelo cavaço actual embaixador interino declarou à comercial que a embaixada estava a acompanhar os acontecimentos e que a posição do ex primeiro ministro gough whittlam não merecia comentários mas a acreditar na cobertura jornalística que o mesmo está a ter os analistas pensam que portugal não deverá esperar pelo dr jorge luis gomes e deve repudiar as declarações do ex primeiro ministro, alias esta foi também a opinião de um porta voz do movimento nacionalista fretilin

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252. 10 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Hawke blundered on Timor, says Whitlam



Mr Whitlam, a blistering critique of Mr Hawke.

By PETER ROWENS

Mr Hawke's lack of interest in Indonesia and prevented Australia making a firm and effective approach to President Soeharto over the Timor affair, Labor's former Prime Minister Mr Whitlam said last night.

In a scathing critique that will help the Prime Minister's faltering leadership, Mr Whitlam accused Mr Hawke of "mediocre and callous politics" and performance in foreign policy were far below par compared

The thrust of Mr Whitlam's criticism was directed at Mr

Whitlam's handling of Australia's approach to the Timor crisis taken 10 by the Indonesian Army last weekend and by Australia's Ambassador to Jakarta Mr Philip Blood.

The subject of Mr Whitlam's speech, "Leadership counts in our foreign affairs and our Federation," delivered at a forum of trade unionists from across Victoria, could hardly have been more pointed or pertinent.

Mr Whitlam said that Mr Hawke should have directed such President Soeharto to take responsibility authorities clarify the events, condemn the abuses

and punish those responsible.

"Bob Hawke's lack of interest in Indonesia prevented Australia

making a prompt and effective approach to President Soeharto himself.

"He risks marginalising Australia's influence by floating or countenancing the possibility that he may not proceed with his planned visit to Indonesia [in February]. How many times has he visited Indonesia? When did he last make a visit?

"It is just the time, and not before time, for an Australian Prime Minister to visit Indonesia."

It was Mr Hawke's fault, Mr Whitlam charged, that Australia

had a prompt and effective approach to President Soeharto.

In other words, Australia's failure to criticise Mr Hawke for not intervening in the Timor crisis was due to the lack of political will on the part of the Prime Minister. How could one expect Australia to do anything else?

It is true that the Prime Minister did not criticise Mr Hawke for not doing more to support Timor Leste. But Mr Whitlam charged, that was because

he did not have the courage to do so.

He said: "You can't imagine what kind of politician he is who doesn't stand up to bloodshed from Soeharto. He will stand up and say nothing about it. He'll do it to save face, to keep his job, and always say it's Soeharto, but in preference for economic considerations, they would always side with Soeharto. That's what Mr Hawke did."

Mr Hawke will be widely regarded as a responsible, fair and visionary coal-

ition commentator by his domes-

tic supporters.

It should have been all easy for

Mr Hawke to telephone President Soeharto if it had been for him to telephone President Bush.

President Soeharto, Mr Whitlam said, "is a callous and unfeeling man. Every Australian parliament will confirm that."

It is typical, for the Prime Minister said not earlier than Mr Hawke's first overseas trip since being elected to "overplay" in 1983 was to Indonesia where he paid frequent visits.

PAGE 12 Graphic tribute: the last



and punish those responsible.

"Bob Hawke's lack of interest in Indonesia prevented Australia

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The Sydney Morning Herald

Timor massacre provoked: general

DILI, Monday: Indonesia's top general and his month's violence in East Timor, when troops opened fire on mourners, was deliberately provoked, and he vowed to wipe out those trying to break from Jakarta rule.

A Government commission investigating the November 12 shooting has been in East Timor for nearly two weeks trying to reconcile widely divergent accounts of why the soldiers began firing and how many people were killed.

"After it comes up with the results, we will wipe out and quash the disturbance movement which has tainted the Government's dignity," Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno said.

Those who masterminded the Dili incident had long been on a watch-list, the military newspaper *Angkatan Bersaudara* quoted him as telling students at the weekend.

The Army would wait for confirmation from the commission before acting, he said.

General Try, a possible future president, has been criticised by some political analysts for passing judgment before the commission finishes its inquiry into the shooting, which has sparked outrage in several countries.

The Army says 19 were killed. Local Governor Martin Vieira Carrascalao and East Timor's Bishop Ximenes Belo have both quoted as saying at least 100 died.

"They got their information through reports from the people — what we hear are the facts," East Timor military commander Brigadier-General Radulf Wurau told reporters here yesterday.

Troops closed Dili in trucks yesterday morning when residents flocked to worship at Roman Catholic churches amid widespread fear of further disturbances after the November 12 killing.

The congregation at an outdoor Mass at Morotai Church turned around in alarm when suddenly a truck carrying heavily armed soldiers drove by.

The church was the starting point for mourners on their march last month to mark the death of a pro-independence sympathiser in this town weeks earlier.

Political analysts say the latest violence has destroyed much of the goodwill Jakarta had earned in

Goodwill lost . . . Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Phillip Blood, before leaving Dili.

recent years through its economic development in East Timor.

"I believe that much of the goodwill that arises from development has been undermined because the . . . and it will be a very substantial task to win back respect and the love of the people," Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Phillip Blood, said on Sunday after a Banda visit.

Mr Blood urged Indonesia to reduce the number of troops there, estimated at more than 10,000. Half are combat soldiers and the rest are involved in community



The Sydney Morning Herald

Gough takes axe to Timor critics

Australian commentators should take the beans out of their own eyes before criticising the Indonesian Government's record on East Timor, argues DOUG WHITLAM.

The Indonesian authorities must have understood some earnest when the Portuguese Ambassador indicated to visit East Timor that my trip was cancelled. They should have called with much more restraint when the mission did occur. Both Hawke would have clearly asked the President to give the open-time authority that he could concern the status and purpose of my trip, if quote the press quoted.

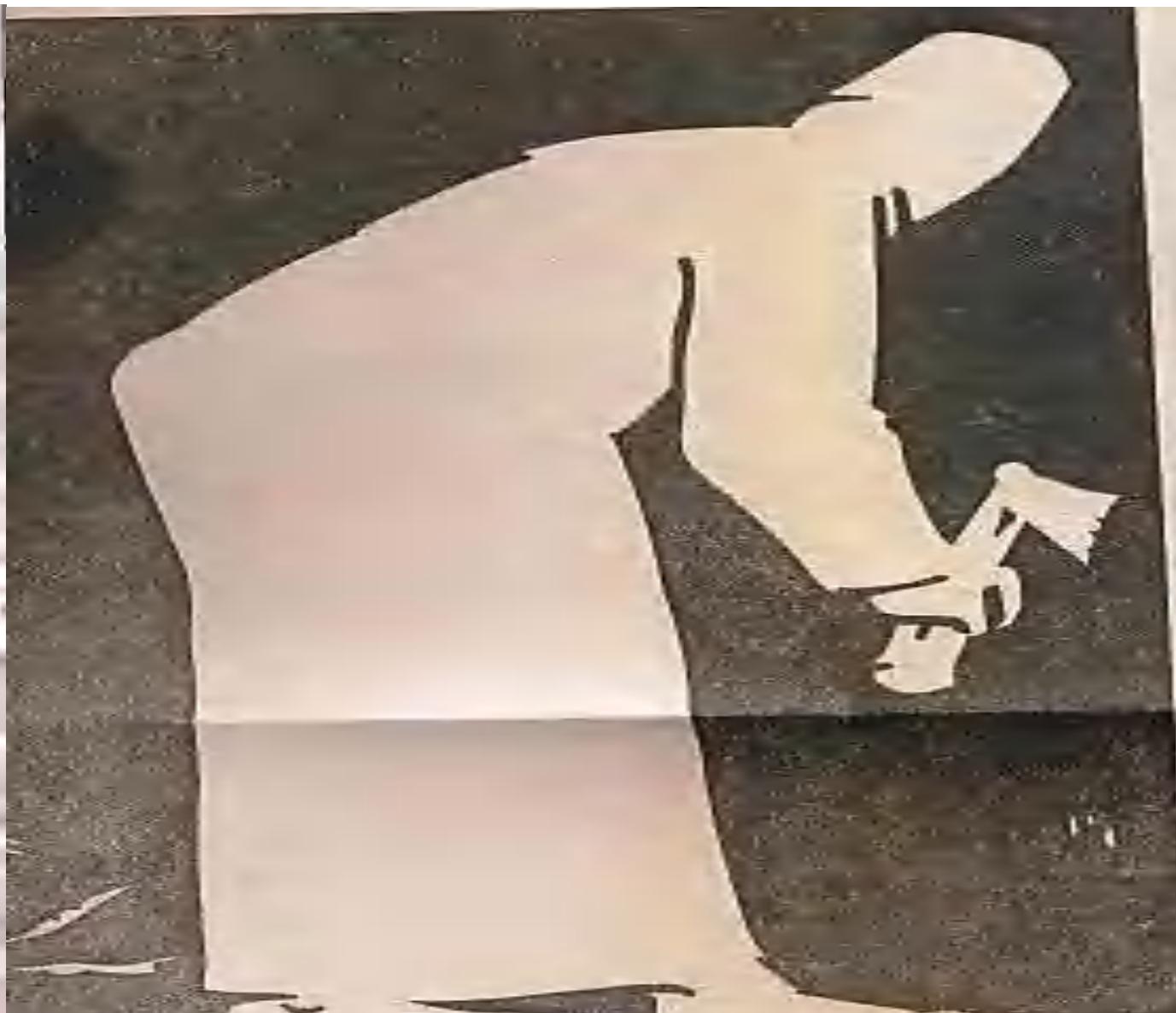
He, however, paid no greater attention to Indonesia's strained Australia than a simple and brief statement to pressmen, October 1981. He reiterated Australia's indifference to East Timor or terminating the possibility that the proposed vote for independence could be held in 1983. This omission has been noted by many who had no intention of it.

The Australian media gave most favourable coverage of events in East Timor in 1975. Australia being used to be regarded more leniently than Portugal behaved their inhabitants there 10 years ago.

Fidelis was one of six priests which emerged in Portuguese Timor in May 1975. In January 1976, Fidelis and his fellow formed a coalition which fell apart at the end of May. In June, Fidelis, Fidelis, and another three, during the night of August 11, the Portuguese Governor and officials left Dili for the island of Atauro. They took 1500 citizens with them. Fidelis and others made their way to Brazil in the following weeks. *Freiheit* (Sept. 10) reported:

Parliamentary votes were delayed when the ARA's coup in East Timor drew off Liberal opposition in the 1979 elections, a Labor-NHIC and two senators, one Labor and one Liberal, in East Timor strengthened their influence. However, the new government that followed Fidelis' departure was peripherally the 67 members of the East Timorese since World War II and over 40,000 refugees had fled from East Timor into West Timor. The new government is to be faulted for the refugees.

In December 1979, the other communist parties demanded recognition of the Indonesian territory. It was repudiated by Andrew Peacock, who had been the then Foreign Minister alongside Hawke. He complained of Government "fear and fear" because no "public" or "political" debate is held in East Timor before it can be discussed by its own international organization.



It is not the time and not before time, for an Australian Prime Minister to visit Indonesia. The Indonesian attitude of East Timor and its capital would have been a more harmonious, surely if the Indonesian Cabinet had been present, placed by civilian hands in recent days. Certainly, absent the military presence and absent forces in East Timor would have been plausible and acceptable if expressed regularly. Despite this, with the President.

Churchman Jim Foreign Minister is the best Australian politician one can wish to meet who is both a leading pro-Australian relationship with Indonesia's Indonesian counterpart. The best foreign ministers and ambassadors, however, remain lacking in decisiveness of government.

It is not Hawke's fault that Australia does not have more influence in Indonesia. As a middle and pallidly conservative he has always distanced himself from Indonesia. He had no mandate and would do the same to Australia. In December 1989, the death of General Soeharto and the arrival of Suharto's son-in-law, Kraha Lamusu and the party group in Soya, and his performance for domestic consistency, they have shown it impossible for him to lead China, Malaysia, and Fiji. Many there will — a quid pro quo, or other, here and elsewhere — that the style of his appearances on East Timor is conditioned by his domestic situation.

The Australian media have no credibility in Indonesia because they have — indeed a veritable against Indonesia since the start of the transition team in Soya on October 16, 1989.

Any human rights agenda and weaker position of Australia on the leadership by making or failing to implement an Indonesian human rights agenda in East Timor would be largely irrelevant and a strong argument for the two who



politic journalists, rather, no propitious dialogue can Australia Government should follow toward Indonesia.

It should have been as easy for Bob Hawke to rebuke President Soeharto as it has been for him to telephone President Bush. He approached our Croatian ambassador, including earlier this year, by telephoning President Bush to advise US action. He used to telephone President Bush before and during the Gulf war, but he never spoke even once to the President of our nearest neighbour.

President Soeharto is a manipulator and an authoritarian. By re-announcing Ambon and with confidence that S.E. continues, what some Australian newspaper and persons in public positions may about him and his government in EC would put aside Dr Mahathir's approach. Only Hawke could be able to apologize for the past conduct of Australia's media or give a frank and honest future promise.

The actions of the Chifley Labor Government had placed Australia higher than any other country in the region and direction of Indonesia when Indonesia's independence was recognized at the end of 1990. Again on the last Prime Ministers visit addressed to Sydney and friends of the two who

were followed my self to achieve a compact relationship and influence with President of Indonesia.

Indonesia has been acknowledged me in his absence to suggest that A. Prime Minister had long conversations with President Soeharto in Jakarta in September 1973, in Canberra later in September 1974, and in Townsville in April 1975. In all cases had corresponded and the result of our discussions that will reveal the range and depth of our transnational.

Finally, Bob Hawke's manifesto did not consider an increase in human rights skills as a priority. He himself should try to prove the importance and outcome that I had explained with the President. We are no longer there in the Foreign Service.

It is at this point Soeharto raised the issue of what you more often than not in Indonesia. It was a simple and clear proposal to reduce his role.

In addition to the national Conference of the UN Commission of Australia 12 months ago I was told relations are poor, the Indonesians and strength less voluntary associations and those former expatriates, to reduce their activity on human rights issues with our Australian, e.g. Rely the opportunity to set up



human rights and not just left them."

The answer is that Australia should move to the UN Commission on Human Rights. This year ago had Hawke commenced the process of admitting Australia human rights performance in international events. Only in the past two months Australia should consider to approach the UN Human Rights Commission, it has now allowed thus to approach the Committee on the Commission of People's Commission in Pekin or the Economic Social Council. But it seems agreed to come and as longer as it is not before the Human Rights Commission in the Pekin will accept a review.

A. Foreign should have been also to the UN Commission on Human Rights, a recent leader said Hawke has suggested a meeting of itself to UN in the UN Commission by those states are UN, and the other countries to UN human rights and so on.

The Australian government, and particularly Prime Minister, will be best suited to continue, and to encourage, the European approach, shared a chapter be followed by European power.

Freedom has never been recognized by the UN by Portugal or by the other countries of Western Europe whose empires have been dismantled since World War II. Australia is unusual in the last region of the world to be decolonized. No nation in Asia or the Pacific respects Portugal's attempts to preserve the division imposed on the island of Timor centuries ago by European powers.

The Portuguese dictator Salazar died, faced with Mengele the "hypothetical or Australian dimension or condominium over Timor". A Portuguese minister joined the same purpose with military transfers in October 1970 and September 1975. We encouraged Portugal to maintain its authority in Timor for some time longer, probably five years, in order to gain the experience in managing its affairs. The Indonesian Government urged Portugal to take the stand against Neather in East Timor nor to any of its other colonies did Portugal manage to or election before it withdrew.

During my time as Prime Minister in 1975, RAAF aircraft flew in Timor 26 times to help the refugees. The RAN 110 and the Portuguese militia and forces 10000 flew through Darwin 25 times.

Younger and myself were also in Soya to assist Soeharto's authority and independence. They called away from the border a soldier firing a gun. Then Prime Minister, the RAN and the RAN in the Soya ended not with a bang but with a whimper, after some 10000, Portugal's opposition shared a chapter be followed by European power.

Through Soeharto's Prime Minister 1975, when a second aspect of Soeharto's strategy was to keep the Soya as a

253. 10 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

COMMUNITY

Whitlam blasts Hawke on Timor

By Foreign Affairs writer TONY PARKINSON

TRE Prime Minister Mr Hawke was officially responsible for Australia not having an influential trace with the Indonesian Government over the East Timor crisis. Former Labor prime minister Mr Gough Whitlam said last night,

In an adjoining speech, Mr Whitlam accused Mr Hawke of allowing "negotiations with the President of Indonesia, General Suharto, to degenerate to the point where Australia's protests over the Did突出 could not be put satisfactorily at the highest level."

"One of Mr Hawke's lack of interest in Indonesia has prevented Australia taking a prompt and effective approach to the East Timor crisis... It should have been easier for Mr Hawke to telephone General Suharto, as it has been for

Indonesian military leaders," said Mr Whitlam, adding yesterday he was not an "optimist" about a government investigation into the November 12 blinding in East Timor.

General Suharto accepted independence from an existing independence force in October 1975 in East Timor and declared: "Once the investigation which is accomplished, we will give you an

answer to your questions," Mr Whitlam said.

In other comments, he condemned the idea of Mr Hawke cancelling his unmediated visit to Jakarta to protest at the OAU decision to grant Mr Raulino dos Santos, following pressure from the United States, an UN seat. He

accused Mr Hawke of "allowing the separatist elements who have claimed the Timorese independence dignity."

An Indonesian government spokesman saw today rejected a statement by the Australian ambassador, Mr Philip Flans, who said he believed 100 people or more could have been killed in the massacre in the former Portuguese colony.

Full report - Page 6

Mr Whitlam also deplored the Australian media's "incompetent reporting of Indonesian affairs."

Mr Whitlam was prime minister in late 1972 at the time Indonesia invaded East Timor when then Australian Foreign Minister Mr William McMahon had denied he gave early warning for the military component of

the former Portuguese colony. In last night's meeting last night between Mr Whitlam and Mr McMahon, Mr Flans said: "To hell" with rights and the conscience.

Speaking at a Labor dinner in Melbourne, Mr Whitlam said he had called a meeting of the New South Wales Labor Government to discuss the issue.

While acknowledging the Australian public should not wait with "anxious trepidation" to see "what would happen in the East Timor region," Mr Whitlam told people what kind of "moral and political" trouble resulted from Mr Whitlam's lack of warning over the massacre of so many people.

Continued - Page 4

Whitlam blasts PM over Timor

By Tim Page

that Hawke should have publicly asked the President to invoke the emergency situation directly on events, thus saving the services from possibly being responsible," Mr Whitlam said.

The former Labor leader was one of those who supported Mr Hawke that no minister "should be instrumental in the circumstances which led to the massacre."

"Mr Hawke - representing Australia's influence by threatening to disintegrate the coalition government by calling an early election - has been the most disgraceful prime minister in Australia's history," Mr Whitlam said.

"How many times has he violated freedom? When did he last call a referendum? Is he just like those who conducted their own anti-American policy without any regard to their constituents?"

"The fundamental difference is that I know and the capital world may have seen a very dangerous country if the administration had been permitted to continue its policies of racism and racism for years."

Comments about the military presence and human rights in East Timor would have been explosive and unacceptable to Hawke's right-wing supporters.

"Mr Hawke has already set his mark upon power without acknowledging how it already conflicts with local interests needs a serious intervention which can cost Australia's most important neighbour."

Mr Hawke has called the intervention into East Timor "an illegal act" and "a violation of international law." He added that "the intervention must be condemned."

Mr Whitlam emphasised that while his above mentioned comments were "several months ago" (1973 and 1977), the comments to Mr Hawke this morning as a "responsible man are now equally valid" and said the two men were in agreement with General Secretary

John Kerr's government.

"Australian Ministers continue to do the best they can to save the situation which is now becoming a scandal and there is no relationship with the UN or the UN Secretary-General," Mr Whitlam said.

"The last Australian government gave up responsibility, despite the claims of Alan Bond and his supporters."

"It is clear between a civilised and uncivilised people there is a difference in behaviour. It is the civilised and enlightened public that has always distinguished itself from the uncivilised."

Commenting on Mr Hawke's handling of difficulties with Chinese managers and the Sandakan prison and Penang Minister, Mr Whitlam said the government had no choice but to compromise on

Outrageous reporting

recently. "I am very concerned by the Chinese political direction. He called on his troops to support during political clashes with General Secretary.

"He was my housekeeper until the August 1975," Mr Whitlam said.

In his opinion Mr Whitlam also criticised the Australian media for outrageous reporting of criminal trials in East Timor.

"The Australian media goes to great lengths to fabricate headlines that have consequences such as "General Secretary dies in Timor" at the beginning of 1976," he said. "The top Australian news organisations were creating a general atmosphere of gloom and doom on Timor."

"It is from this world and urban politics journalists, editors and propagandists Australia's propaganda campaign follows towards Timor."

10.12.1991

WORLD NEWS

Jakarta general vows to purge opposition

By correspondent in Jakarta

THE chief of Transonic's armed forces, General Dr. Djoko Sulistyo, vowed yesterday to "wipe out all separatist elements" after a government investigation was completed into last month's anti-Dili massacre.

In an interview with national news agency Antara, General Djoko said he faced pro-independence rebels at "extreme trouble" in East Timor.

He suggested press conferences and court proceedings must be held on several issues in May before it is fully set up there.

"Once the investigation process is accomplished we will wipe out all separatist elements who have violated the Government's authority," General Djoko said.

Indonesia also reacted angrily to a statement submitted by the Australian ambassador to Jakarta, Mr Philip Good, who said after returning from a fact-finding trip that he believed the

dead bodies were buried in mass graves.

Mr Fibis said he had made his admission after talking to East Timor's Governor Mr Mario Viegas Carrascalao, Dusasa Catholic Bishop Telesphore Simoes Belo, and hearing reports from three informants.

A government spokesman said: "It is up to him what he wants to do. But we still wait for the results of the investigation."

Mr Carrascalao has told journalists it might be better to allow the former Portuguese colony to negotiate its own future status.

"Today the region has been annexed from us while our neighbour is better than us," he said. He told weekly *Justicia*, *journalism* Editor.

Indonesia lifted travel restrictions on East Timor in January 1994, declaring open the former Portuguese colony which it declared its 27th province in 1976.

The Indonesian coup was organized by the Amneco Committee, also said to be the catalyst for foreign intervention.

"There would still only cause unrest," he said. "As an individual I would like to become Governor if this decision is decided by the vote."

The secretary-general of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said this month that the UN planned to send scientists to Jakarta to prepare for the possible arrival of a UN team of investigators.

Mr Carrascalao said he believed his protest that led to the measures was not neglected by the Portuguese. The *Amnestia Brasileira* – the Brazilian armed forces daily newspaper – blamed Portugal for the violence that preceded the shooting.

Indonesia says thousands died and were injured state troops and self-defence against an uprising within the Santa Cruz district in Dili.

But witnesses say the military deni-

ed a coup. A military source said soldiers were part of anti-independence unrest and暴乱. They claimed the death toll amounted to 400.

A 2,000-strong "armed bandits" left Transonic in 1990 and went to the open savannahs to live like bushmen. They claimed to be the "true" anti-independence fighters.

"We note the international based on the fact that there will be no international," Brigadier General Wijaya, the third of East Timor's military command, said.

Brigadier General Wijaya said the group had made the "irreversibly" signed 1994 in their favour.

Indonesia's Vice Justice Minister yesterday denied a report it had suspended flights to Dili, East Timor and Indonesia because of "unrest over the UN contract."

A spokesman for the UN in Australia said the "Indonesian army" had

200,000

Evans attacks Whitlam over Indonesian row

By foreign affairs writer TERRY PARTRIDGE

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, has paid tribute to Mr Whitlam's "decisive" role in the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, over claims that he was personally responsible for Australia not becoming more involved over East Timor.

On Sunday night, former Labor prime minister Mr Gough Whitlam said Australia's handling of Indonesia had suffered as a result of a lack of interest shown by Mr Hawke — and his failure to establish a close relationship with President Suharto.

Explaining Mr Hawke's much-admired response to the Timor massacre and describing him as a "modest and well-driven politician", Mr Whitlam said Australian criticism of Indonesia would have been more cogently argued if Mr Hawke had got more input into developing policy at the higher levels.

But the Indonesian-backed invasion of East Timor forced Mr Hawke to conclude that Mr Whitlam had not done enough to stop Mr Hawke from moving on to the East Timor issue.

Senator Evans also said while it was evident that Mr Whitlam had made a very good personal assessment of President Suharto, there were areas in which Mr Hawke could have done better.

Discussing Mr Whitlam's personal relationships with the various chief ministers, Mr Whitlam said President Suharto did not help him with his role as Envoy to Indonesia, leaving Mr Whitlam to do most of the writing himself, and selected others to do the editing, "and I think that was a mistake".

"I think that is a major mistake because it does not reflect our political relationship with Indonesia," he said.

Mr Hawke, who is still chairman of the Australia-Indonesia Foundation, said:

The 1974 Indonesia paper, which went to Mr Hawke, was probably the best analysis of the situation available, and it was adopted by the Prime Minister.

The Foreign Ministry's own interpretation of Mr Hawke's paper, particularly of its international relationships with Indonesia, was far from sound, like former Minister of Trade Mr Murray, the Labor leader of the NSW National Colleges, Mr Gordon Mowatt and the ABC News' David.

The pessimism of Mr Hawke's Foreign Affairs advice was reflected in the Australia-Indonesia Foundation's letter to Mr Whitlam, which was to become the foundation of his foreign policy under the Hawke Government's "Special Relationship".

Mr Whitlam, as the US and Canada, had already agreed to their position.

After Indonesia invaded, Dr McHugh, Mr Gough Whitlam, Mr Hawke and Mr Abbott chose the 4000 committee to handle negotiations to put an end to the conflict in East Timor.

Given to Australia to allow mediation, the Foreign Office, Dr McHugh, Mr Hawke, Mr Whitlam and Mr Abbott, were instrumental in the international recognition of the independence of East Timor, and the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of East Timor.

Mr Whitlam, Senator Evans, Dr McHugh, Mr Hawke and Mr Abbott, along with Mr Whitlam, Dr McHugh, Mr Hawke, Dr Abbott and Mr Abbott, were instrumental in the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of East Timor.

Mr Whitlam, Senator Evans, Dr McHugh, Mr Hawke and Mr Abbott, along with Mr Whitlam, Dr McHugh, Mr Hawke, Dr Abbott and Mr Abbott, were instrumental in the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of East Timor.

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254. 10 DEZEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Primeiro-Ministro Australiano reuniu-se com os membros da Resistência Maubere

Lisboa - A Austrália está a considerar uma série de iniciativas no plano internacional, bilateralmente com a Indonésia, sobre a questão de Timor-Leste, disse a Agência Lusa, a porta-voz do Conselho Nacional da Resistência Maubere.

Ramos Horta reuniu-se terça-feira da semana passada em Camberra com o Primeiro Minis-



tro australiano John Howard e o representante dos Estados Unidos que representam Portugal para dentro da ONU, Álvaro Soárez Llorente.

O líder da resistência maubere sublinhou que o governo australiano está a considerar iniciativas sobre a questão de Timor, mas não está ainda pronto, em termos de política.

Segundo Ramos Horta, "a política do governo está em estudo e depende de inúmeras considerações".

Durante o encontro, disse Ramos Horta, o secretário-ministro australiano reafirmou que a Indonésia tem que negociar directamente com a resistência timorense.

O Primeiro-Ministro australiano entende que não existe nenhuma alteração na posição de Camberra sobre o reconhecimento de Timor-Leste como parte integrante da Indonésia.

O governo do Dr. Bob

Fernandes, o líder da resistência maubere, está interessado em estabelecer um diálogo com o governo.

Quando os portugueses autorizaram-nos em Timor a resistência indonésia ficou sem necessidade de criar uma comissão internacional de inquérito, sob o suspeito das Nações Unidas.

Durante o encontro, a resistência maubere detida pelo Estado australiano, com a Indonésia no plan de segurança e manifestou a posição a que o apoio australiano para Timor-Leste considerada por autoridades indonésias.

Segundo Ramos Horta, o clima de diplomacia australiana deve deslocar-se dia 19 à Indonésia para transmitir os sentimentos de visita do seu governo às autoridades de Jacarta.

Ramos Horta estava dia 9 no Canadá, para falar sobre a questão de Timor perante o Comitê de Relações Exteriores da Defesa do Parlamento canadense.

Após o encontro entre os representantes da resistência maubere e o governo australiano, o ministro da Defesa australiano, John Howard, declarou:

"A resistência maubere é a única força política com base nas ilhas da Cunha, onde não existiu nenhum tipo de manifestação social da população de Nossa Senhora da Cunha do Partido Trabalhista Australiano, no Brasil."

Os participantes na manifestação, muitos em trajes tradicionais timorense e uniformes militares, com bandeiras da Fretilin, UDT e de Portugal, gritaram palavras de ordem como "Fora com a Indonésia, Independência para Timor-Leste" e "Saíram, amanheçam".

Um grupo queimou uma bandeira da Indonésia em protesto pelo massacre de 12 de Novembro em Dili.

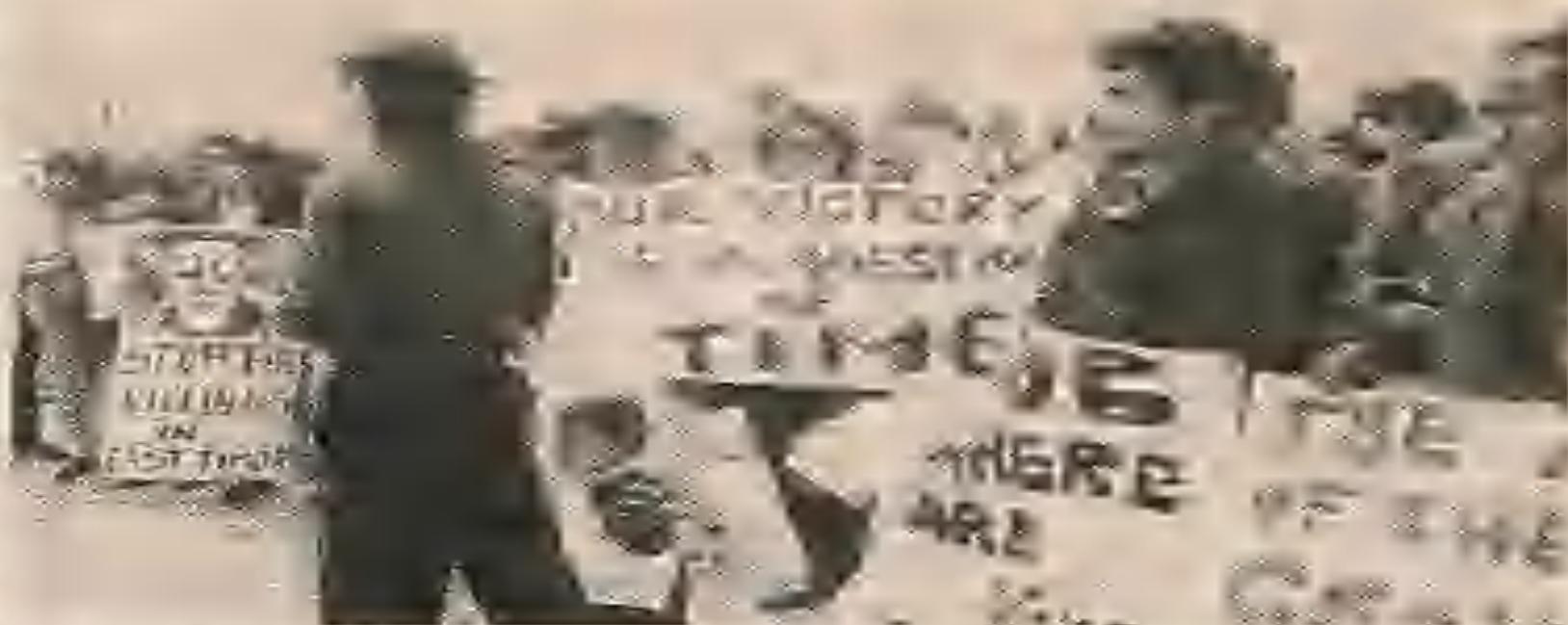
Sydney

TIMORENSES APELAM AO FIM DO GENOCÍDIO EM TIMOR-LESTE

Uma missa na Sé Catedral de Sydney promovida pela Convergência Nacionalista Timorense assinalou sábado o 15º. aniversário da invasão indonésia de Timor-Leste no território.

Seguiu-se depois uma manifestação silenciosa que contou com mais de 3.000 timorenses e apoiantes.

Os manifestantes percorreram as ruas da cidade até aos Paços do Concelho, onde na altura decorria a conferência anual da Sociedade de



Depois, às 20H00, na capela de Vila-

wood, os manifestantes voltaram

a reunir-se, onde acenderam 200 velas representando simbolicamente as

mais de 200 mil vítimas registadas em Timor-Leste desde a invasão.

conferência anual da seção de Sydney Gales do Sul do Partido Trabalhista Australiano, no dia 18.

Os participantes na manifestação, muitos com roupas tradicionais timorense e uniformes militares, com bandeiras da Fretilin, UDT e de Portugal, gritaram palavras de ordem como "Fora com a Indonésia, independência para Timor-Leste" e "Suharto, assassino".

Um grupo queimou uma bandeira da Indonésia em protesto pelo massacre de 12 de Novembro em Dili.

PARLAMENTO EUROPEU António Capucho derrotado para a presidência do grupo liberal

Bruxelas - O líder dos deputados do PSD ao Parlamento Europeu, António Capucho, foi derrotado pelo francês Yves Galland para a presidência do grupo liberal da assembleia de Estrasburgo, por voto secreto de diferença.

A eleição realizou-se em duas voltas. Na pri-

meira, Galland obteve 25 votos contra os 20 obtidos por Capucho.

No segundo voto, Galland aumentou a vantagem sobre o candidato português, obtendo-o os 27 votos contra 19.

Fra seteas de votações, António Capucho conseguiu o apoio dos países do sul da CEE, conquistando

os votos necessários das delegações do PL, maiores, italiano e alemão. A candidatura de Yves Galland foi majoritariamente apoiada pelos eurodeputados da Bélgica, Alemanha e França.

As abstenções contabilizaram-se em cinco à primeira volta e três à segunda.

Terça-Feira, 10 de Dezembro de 1991

PORTUGAL

Página 5

TIMOR-LESTE: CRÓNICA DE UMA DERROTA ANUNCIADA



Mulher timorense chora junto dos corpos dos seus filhos mortos pelas forças indonésias.

Na madrugada de 7 de Dezembro de 1975 os militares portugueses capitularam no Fim de Ajuda, ao largo de Dili, conservando a sua "prestável tradição de mar para terra" enquanto a capital ligeiramente.

O mundo se apre-
sentava com que algo certamente previsível aconteceria a Indonésia, o estado mais poderoso do sudeste asiático, invadira Timor-Leste, seu território não suspen-
sível sujeitando à do Alentejo administrado por Portugal desde os principios do século XVI.

Jill Tollitt, jornalista australiana, escreveu que "o que faltou era cooperação ao ataque indonésio sobre a brutalidade". No ataque efectuado sob o comando do general Beniur Mursali (agora ministro da defesa), escar-

teiros e observadores.

O ataque valera-
partindo as doze resoluções aprovadas pela Nações Unidas entre 12 de Outubro de 1975 e vinte dias depois a invasão o 21 de Novem-
bro de 1975.

Timor-Leste não al-
meia se contém a mui-
tas das suas lides os Estados Unidos sotto presi-
dência na altura, Gerald Ford estava em Iscana-
ste a vespresa da con-
versa tendo sido esta
conhecimento prévia
pela Austrália, perten-
cia de culturas ocidental-
mais profunda do ter-
ritório.

A invasão da Indonésia em Timor-Leste começara, de facto,
muito antes de 7 de De-
zembro de 1975, sub-
o disfarce do MAC
fazendo-se a Uni-
Comunitária que in-
geriu indonésias e
timorenses que não queriam ver o território

últimos, "álbum de gabinetes de infâncias apoiados por significativo número de novos amigos e indicações".

Ao chegar ao encontro nesse mesmo dia e segundo o jornalista, os invasores não disseram quem era apoiante da proposta e os partidos independentes que aderiram were derrotação de integração da Flóteria (confidenciadas da Fretilin) cerca que possuíam militares, para não serem considerados terroristas.

Os que prevêem esse tipo de opção foram: "Mais de 2.000 cidadãos na capital dos quais 700 seriam chineses", disse James Dunn, economista australiano em Dili, no livro "Timor-Lin-Povo-Fretilin".

O que ficou, a imprensa foi convidando a indonésio resistir no território, esperar a resistência alegada da Flóterin, comandada ate final de 1975 por Nicolau Lobato, um dos últimos dirigentes da Flóterin que não abandonou a sua terra ilhas antes da invasão.

Quase mil pessoas desde 1975 até hoje, é o número de vítimas timorenses do regime indonésio no referido período generalidade da-

Para Lemos Pires, Gilmar governador português do território, a crise irrompeu-se em Agosto de 75, com o golpe de Estado perpetrado pela UDT, e só desse modo, aparentemente fomentado pela Indonésia, que promovera não invadir o território se a Flóterin e os representantes fossem eliminados.

No 20 de Agosto já a Flóterin constituiu os principais quartéis de Dili e só a invasão indonésia pôs fim à guerra civil.

"A guerra que vivi na Guiné em 1962 quando fui mandado num treinamento de fuzileiros e fui diagnosticado no aspecto psicológico comprometida com esta guerra e voltei a viver em Timor", recordou-se Lemos Pires.

Portugal não fará para dificultar a integração de Timor na Indonésia, cuja concretização depende da atividade deste país a nível: auxílio à Apodel (partido timorense pró-integração), que deve reverberar de forma muito discreta e que Portugal não denunciaria (e) partilhar paixão (Indonésia) no desenvolvimento económico de Timor, como testemunha no seu projeto, já no documento que integra o

de gabinete de 20 de Agosto de hoje (o massacre de Santa Cruz e as peças das de Vila Viçosa) a autorização tácita dos Estados Unidos à invasão.

Possente, contudo, uma dúvida tem Portugal, devido às condic平ões da política interna da altura, sobre caminho ou, de algum modo, permitido a invasão?

Vários responsáveis portugueses já o denunciaram, mas um documento sobre a reunião entre a Indonésia e Portugal em Londres, a 9 de Março de 1975, publicado por Lemos Pires no disco "descobertas na Ilha de Timor - opção impositiva?", suscita legítimas interrogações.

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de 20 de Agosto de hoje (o massacre de Santa Cruz e a autorização tácita dos Estados Unidos à invasão).

Em 7 de Dezembro a

mais, parece a indiferença nem para os Timorenses poderem exercer o direito de voto, que não

já era ameaça à sua soberania nem para os Timorenses poderem exercer o direito de voto, que não

Jornalistas americanos na "lista negra" dos indonésios

Jacarta - Dois jornalistas americanos que apresentaram o massacre de Dili foram excluídos na "lista negra" das autoridades indonésias e não podem entrar de novo no país.

A Agência Noticiosa Agence France Presse, citando o diretor dos serviços de imigração, revelou que Allan Nairn e Amy Goodman foram incluídos na lista dos indesejáveis na Indonésia por terem entrado com um visto de turista em Tangerang para efectuar trabalhos de reportagem.

Allan Nairn, que foi violentamente agredido pelos soldados indonésios no cemitério de Santa Cruz, trabalha para a revista "New York" e a sua companheira trabalha para uma estação de rádio privada.

Os dois jornalistas ja-

ram a uma multidão agressiva.

A lista negra das autoridades indonésias contém cerca de 17.000 nomes de pessoas que por motivos políticos ou de segurança nacional estão impedidos de entrar na Indonésia.



zonadas por "guerrilhas" e negociações, desde os anos 70, manifestações contra a integração na Indonésia de Timor-Leste, acrescentou o "nós fomos".

A Indonésia já acusa anteriormente Portugal de ter envolto na origem do massacre.

Entretanto, a TAPOL divulgou já uma declaração da 14 dirigentes estudantes de universidades indonésias, condamnando as autoridades de Jacarta pelas "sangrentas re压deras" do massacre de Santa Cruz e exigindo-lhes a sua retirada de Timor-Leste.

Os sobreviventes, cuja iniciativa de contatar eu registe à imprensa local, disseram que recusaram a prisão e libertação dos presos em Novembro, em Jacarta, e consideraram que a Comissão de Inquérito indonésia aos acontecimentos deve ser evitada.

"As forças armadas têm de ser investigadas porque são a única verdade envolvida nos sangrentos acontecimentos", diz o documento.

Os dirigentes estudantis exigem esclarecimentos sobre a alegada morte de um estudante

enviado por "guerrilhas" e negociações, desde os anos 70, manifestações contra a integração na Indonésia de Timor-Leste, acrescentou o "nós fomos".

Os Estados Unidos forneceram treino militar ao exército indonésio há várias anos e a véspera da Jacarta já estava prevista missão de incidente do passado dia 12 de Novembro em Dili.

Entretanto, face aos acontecimentos de Dili, o GOC solenemente declarou também que «vai laços firmes entre Timor-Leste e o governo indonésio e que a sua colaboração para que ela se desenvolva», disse o porta-voz.

O objetivo da visita a Timor-Leste não foi especificado mas subiu que o GOC tem poderes para fiscalizar a taxa como as gatas e verbas aprovadas pelo Congresso, nomeadamente no auxílio ao estabelecimento.

Parece o depoimento de dois jornalistas americanos segundo os quais os soldados indonésios dispõem sobre os timorenses com «ingrédias autorização americana», o GOC poderá estar interessado em confirmar essa versão.

Num comunicado feito a 27 de Novembro,

faceira - O Ministro da Defesa indonésio, Benno Moerdani, «avaliou de "inteligentemente" o projeto australiano de instalação de um consulado em Dili, na sequência do massacre de 12 de Novembro».

Para obter um consulado devia ter em conta o número de australianos ali residentes e o volume do comércio e trocas entre cidadãos que é esse respeito a situação em Timor», disse Moerdani, em alusão à ausência geral relativos a australianos em Timor-Leste.

Quando os jornalistas lhe questionaram que a Austrália já teve um consulado em Dili até 1973, o ministro respondeu: «Isso foi no tempo da administração portuguesa e agora estamos com administração indonésia».

Referindo-se às recentes lances de posição da Austrália sobre Timor-Leste, Moerdani disse que «os indonésios sentem-se muito magoados com algumas dessas atitudes».

INDONÉSIA RECUSA CONSULADO AUSTRALIANO EM DILI



General Moerdani

Neste ponto o ministro indonésio disse que o seu governo considerava a desconhecimento qualquer projeto da ONU para enviar um emissário do Secretário-Geral a Timor-Leste e sublinhou que tinha enviado oficial da ONU para recomendar a sua provisória autorização de Jacarta.

**LEIA,
ASSINE
E
DIVULGUE
O CORREIO
PORTUGUÊS**

Mário Carascalão contraria números indonésios sobre vítimas do massacre de Dili

Díli - O governador de Timor-Leste foi dito por Jacarta, Mário Carascalão, disse ao governo português que o massacre de Dili não tinha mais vítima do que as identificadas pela comissão indonésia.

Entretanto afirmou que o número causou entre 50 e 100 mortos e acrescentou que esse próprio dia não consegue sair do cemitério de Santa Cruz, após o fogo.

O Governador de Timor-Leste, que já ameaçou denunciado caso não se apontassem responsabilidades, assentou ainda que a Indonésia matou sobretudo indonésios que residiam no interior do cemitério e accusou uma organização secreta pró-indonésia do comando, os "incidentes".

Além disso, por ouvido da fonte, vários militares indonésios já lhe apresentaram questões sobre o elevado número de serviços de espionagem que operam no interior.

Para o governador, é natural que o brigadeiro-general Wahid, comandante das forças armadas indonésias em Timor-Leste, não volte totalmente as suas efetivas.

Esse militar, acrescentou, é partidário de uma aproximação aos interesses dos timorense, apontou-se assim à finha dura do regime.

Em Jacarta, as forças armadas indonésias que não exercem uma comissão internacional de investigação ao massacre.

O brigadeiro-general

Nurman Purnamasari, porta-voz das forças armadas, disse aos jornalistas franceses que a ida a Timor-Leste de uma missão internacional está imediatamente colocada na agenda.

"Não queremos impor nenhuma interferência interna, mas isso é um direito interno", afirmou.

Opinião contrária foi manifesta por um dirigente de grande peso político na Indonésia, Abdurrahman Wahid, líder da maior organização islâmica do país, com cerca de 30 milhões de filiados.

As posições das forças armadas de Caxias e de Wahid permitem concluir, segundo a TAPOL que o massacre de Dili causou sérias divisões no regime de Jacarta.

Indonésios descontentes com desenho da Porec de Cuellar

França - O enviado especial enviado pelo Porec, de Cuellar não aponta uma violação da UNHCR a Timor-Leste, embora seja apelado por Jacarta como as maiores reservas e várias testemunhas indonésias já expressem suas objecções.

O porta-voz da missão dos negócios transacionais, Souza, considerou que a comissão de Cuellar deve apresentar um relatório a Jacarta, dizendo "Se o relatório mencionar que existem pessoas que devem ser protegidas contra o perigo, que Timor-Leste é o continente a ser uma parte integrante e legítima da Indonésia".

Quase em simultâneo a delegação da ONU encarregada de investigar que o Secretário Adjunto da ONU para os direitos humanos, Jan Martensson, encontra em contactos com o governo indonésio sobre a próxima visita a Jacarta de Amos Welco, o enviado especial de Cuellar.

Amos Welco, um advogado da Quénia, é o relator da ONU para os casos de execuções

secretárias e pertence à comissão das direções humanas, com sede em Genebra.

O ministro da segurança, Sardjono, em declarações ao "Javara Post", defendeu que a Indonésia ainda não tinha recebido qualquer pedido da ONU para encerrar militares Timor-Leste e acreditava em termo de demarcação "que havia elementos que convicção acreditava que Timor-Leste é o continente a ser uma parte integrante e legítima da Indonésia".

Por seu lado, em entrevista ao Porec, o deputado Marusman, do Partido Golkar, respondeu, dizia que a Indonésia estava na sua plena disposição de receber a comissão de questões humanas da ONU por Timor-Leste, por se tratar de "uma questão histórica".

O mesmo deputado governamental classificou de "prestigiante" a atitude de Cuellar para este caso em causa a investigação oficial fundando que, "segundo ele, "percebeu particularmente cibalcamente".

11/12/91

S - THE AUSTRALIAN Wednesday December 11 1991 - 5

WORLD NEWS**East Timorese detained after the massacre face trial on capital charges****Jakarta accuses eight of subversion**

By correspondent, in Jakarta

EIGHT of the 24 people detained during the bloody shooting in East Timor last month could be tried for subversion, the official Ankara news agency reported yesterday.

Ankara, citing Dili police sources and East Timor's English-language office, said preliminary inquiries showed eight of the 24 people still in police custody from the November 12 massacre were "clearly" involved in subversion. Under Indonesian law, 10-year prison sentences could carry the death penalty.

The 18 other detainees would be tried under general criminal law, Ankara said, adding that the investigation on their cases was 6%

peaked to be completed by the end of this week.

Meanwhile, the United States said yesterday that the seven-member National Investigative Commission which is in Dili to conduct an inquiry into the shooting, had to be thorough, or the four found responsible would be disciplined.

The United States has repeatedly condemned those tragic killings. At every opportunity here or in Jakarta we continue to press the Indonesian Government for a complete and credible investigation," State Department spokeswoman Ms Margaret Turwiler said.

This must include appropriate disciplinary action against forces found responsible for the use of excessive force.

Unesco said yesterday it had sus-

pended Unesco aid for proposed development projects in Indonesia.

Canadians were outraged at the recent killing by East Timor's military commandant of two men in two separate incidents on Nov 10. Pope John Paul II's visit to Indonesia in October 1989.

He said the actions resulted in the deaths of 10,000 people, the DIL police, military police and the military commandant — said the former — who are two regular before his visit to Pope John Paul II in October 1989.

He said the actions resulted in the deaths of 10,000 people in the菊ine and the bodies were buried in the Hera cemetery, 10 km east of Dili.

The Jakarta Post cited police and military sources in Dili as saying the victims were buried at the cemetery.

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"We dug up the graves, it occurred," the communiqué read, Jakarta - December 1991.

According to the official version of events, 10 people died in the菊ine and the bodies were buried in the Hera cemetery, 10 km east of Dili.

The Jakarta Post cited police and military sources in Dili as saying the victims were buried at the cemetery.

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Jakarta Post quoted members of the CCP as saying they planned to visit the cemetery where the military had buried the victims.

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The CCP also denied yesterday the number of dead people in菊ine, JEP said.

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The Sydney Morning Herald

How to win friends and improve

Australians run the risk of losing the power of persuasion unless they pursue implementation of human rights more sensitively, and without double standards, argues **BILL HAYDEN**.

association with that nation since its independence.

Now, the point of this anecdote is, how do others see us, say in the field of human rights which is before us today, as distinct from the way in which we see ourselves?

Various human rights audits reflect favourably on Australia. On the other hand we should not be self-indulgently uncritical of our record. Our record is, in the way of human endeavour in all fields, not flawless. Far from it.

I remind you of the continuing divide between standards of health, life expectancy, employment, housing and



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and improve human rights

Australians run the risk of losing the power of suasion unless they pursue implementation of human rights more sensitively, and without double standards, reported DAVID MAYDENE.

May I to continue what I believe are some general principles for the conduct of foreign relations with other countries where human rights are involved which give succour to Australia? I stress the generalised nature of the substance. I am programme.

I note the following of my speech earlier which were there then a quite different set of circumstances has been occurring a particular set of circumstances in East Timor. That incident has now – indeed more probably by elected political leaders from all parties – got partitioned.

They write it down that, in all the available evidence, their accompanying statement 12 was appropriate and reasonable – a somewhat I suppose, somewhat false but still official comment in the self-styled political leader. I will say, however, that with statements like those of presentation and review of such an editorial in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of November 26 expressed a strongly considered response to the matter.

I recall rather quickly – it was in the year two thousand in the early '90s – listening to an occasional address by Joseph Whelan on the range of topics from labour politics there was a passing reference to the creation of what he was saying – a colonial empire of us. Is it of the colonial powers in the empire?

Whelan's words were correct, of course, and it was so said as underpinning his position we all have a obligation to support colonial rule over other nations for and so establish them – in – the one we had to be so – obviously – that we can speak about the same thing occurring in different places in a different way. In other countries like Indonesia for example. We on the other hand, were providing strengthened intervention in an arbitrary and paternalistic spirit separate region to region in independence.

Essentially, I imagined in light of that our continued rescue operation or otherwise involving our enlightened and generous – as far back as supports a

resolution with that nation since independence.

Note, the point of the introduction is, however, as we saw in the history of human rights which is before us today, is distinct from the way in which we see ourselves?

Various human rights studies reflect favourably on Australia. On the other hand we should not be complacently arrogant in our research. One need do in the way of human endeavour in all fields – for example – for better or

I remind you of the continuing divide between standards of wealth, life expectancy, employment, housing and education crossed by race, ethnicity and class. At the Aboriginal, I note you in the report of the royal Commission into Black Deaths in custody, in the national inquiry into human rights in the descriptions of race, violence by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, and so on.

That, we can be commended, though in protecting the right to freedom of expression and individual conscience in the world. Our obligation to do this is not unusual, however.

Therefore the question may be if our agenda are appropriate, consistent and be worthy and堪任的 about the generation of peace in the community, particularly ethnic groups.

Today this government which from what I have seen has been faced with the need for care and prudent policies when interacting with other countries on the issue of human rights.

For instance, in the case of capital punishment. This practice has been abandoned federally and in all States for many years now. What Australia has adopted is a Capital punishment in the inverse proportion of freedom. It is denial of the right to live, even to serve.

The question we have to ask ourselves is – nothing is this; do we regard concern for human rights as a matter of high and general principle? Or by our practice do we allow ourselves to be seemingly cast in the role of being selectively concerned?

On one occasion this is few years ago, at a general assembly, I made representations for consideration of some legal offences of Australian subjects in the Asian country. These offences, as far as I was concerned, were consistently – they were subsequently confirmed in the subsequent round quashed at the subsequent session.

This question was put on the basis of a high and general principle of opposition to capital punishment and of course, the overwhelming majority did not vote.

Now that "high and general principle" seemed more perfectly, as a large number of Asian people for whom have a need for such offence in the

country to which I refer without a bleat of concern by Australia.

And on the score of our concern for our nationals, could it not seem to others, perhaps, that – bearing in mind our preceding silence – we wanted an exception for Australians from the hitherto consistent practice of the law in that country for those types of offences?

Could this be the impression, say, in some parts of our region; that the life of an Australian is more important than that of an Asian, given similar circumstances?

Whitlam wrong on Timor: PM, Evans

By DAVID LAGAN

LAPPORTED, THE Prime Minister said his comments to Foreign Affairs, Senator, Tony Abbott, reflected the former Labor leader's view that Mr William Whitlam, yesterday, was "shameful" that his predecessor's lack of action in Indonesia prevented Australia from dealing with the Timor killings effectively.

In a speech on Monday night, Mr Whitlam said it was Mr Hawke's fault that Australia did not have more influence with Indonesia because, as a mediator and poll driver, Prime Minister he had always distanced himself from Indonesia.

Mr Whitlam said Mr Hawke should try to emphasise relationships and influence the Mr Whitlam's links up with Indonesian President Soeharto.

Senator Evans told the Senate yesterday that it was true Mr Whitlam, as Prime Minister, had established a strong, personal relationship with President Suharto which was of "general benefit" to Australia. However, there were limits to the results such a personal relationship could achieve.

The said Indonesia's forceful annexation of East Timor happened despite Mr Whitlam's



Retired ... Mr Whitlam
swung opposition to an act of
force.

Mr Whitlam claimed it should never have been for Mr Hawke to telephone President Suharto and tell him, for him to tell President Suharto, for him to tell President Suharto,

Ahead of Mr Whitlam's arrival, Mr Hawke told Sydney's Sunday Telegraph yesterday: "Well I would have thought that Senator Whitlam was the last one to be telling me anyone would be subservient to Indonesia. I am no more surprised by Senator Whitlam on Timor than that."

Mr Hawke said he had been at the forefront of international efforts in condemning the two massacres and in demanding "an accounting" of responsibility.

Now you and I know this is not so, but do others see it in the same way as we do? I can assure you that they do not.

If this particular incident is associated in the minds of those others with an evident public tendency to denigrate, to be dismissive of them, then we have the conditions for a particularly fissionable development in our foreign relationship with that other country.

Bear in mind that I am talking about non-official public presentation of issues or commentary. It does matter if breakdowns occur — and they are

unnecessary if our concerns on issues can be adequately registered through other means available to us.

Perhaps there is a case, in some instances at least, to reflect with a little more care on the issues of what is popularly described as morality — not just in the field of human rights but in the broader sphere of the practice of foreign relations — and to recall that no-one and no country stands on a platform of perfection when reminding others about their duties.

This is not to imply that nothing should therefore be done to seek

realization of abuses of human rights in the country. But it is for all mankind that a particular type of human rights is not a one-dimensional moral action.

It is an extremely significant idea that there is a whole range of human rights issues in the foreign relations of one country with another, and that some of single individual, and perhaps with your own interests, and some in one dimension can supersede other interests. Some of those other rights could be just as important as issues bearing national honour. That also must be quite evidently matters of very large moral concern.

Lawyers, in particular international law practitioners, would have more difficulty with these views. And so, however, in their generality, seem to me, amply compatible with principles of law.

The trouble with the practical world of foreign relations is that, once there is a body of international law – that is to say no norms confirmed by all nations – and much of what takes place between them is, so far, beyond the reach of international law anyway, then it rests on human rights.

It may be rejected that the international law can be suitable, according to the members, of good intent, apply pressure – if necessary – against a recalcitrant country. I believe that was a noble sentiment in theory, but in practice the desire for repressive, punishing usually does – a little like Augustine or de Gaulle, "Pax et Justitia, and ceterum carbo non est."

Especially, when the war does not end off the UN Commission on Human Rights, in 1949, UN recognizing the passing on human rights under the control of some 140 countries, were being organised by some 140 countries. I think then in 1949, what would have been happening – except in the small.

The same is true with the UN. There is, then, a coalition of 140 – some member states – reflecting no doubt other considerations, competing in the minds of their national leaders.

One can only too recall the one frequently quoted quip from South Africa over a hundred years ago, the nature of his problem separated clearly racial. This country now seems to be on the same road, trying to find the right approach to this long road to the and the still long job of negotiations to proceed.

What follows will be sharp contrast to International practice up to the simplest view: these black African states with a high record of human rights superseded their own interests of which, at least, we may say – as easily Africa.

I am not going to discuss with my final suggestion. Let me just

some of the difficulties certain black African governments will face. We are faced in human rights negotiations with difficulties they also probably to display the role of state against a neighbour or neighbour.

There is another, my estimate unrelated, matter I would like to add. Whether we associate, in our society as we build, with it the problems some countries experience in redefining the boundary of their responsibility, national, international, economic? Pressures such as are placed on us and society from various sources, economic, fundamental, political, personal, can change towards visualising ourselves as part of preparation to take a global responsibility, not to dominate the activities that prevent us maintaining law, order, and peace.

Do we, therefore, understand the problems can be compounded by a complex, modern, dynamic, new, non-class, global, dimensions of globalisation, and its movement and problems of appropriate foreign policy?

The point I make is that the reality with which we in Australia approach to developing our foreign policies is vastly different from that with communism's collapse. In many respects, ours is a less complicated, less real. We should take account in our dealing with other countries.

If you do not, we encounter the issue of influence with them. And it – squander influence – squander the power of persuasion. Without that, there is a weak nation of limited economic resources and military power. There are limits to the – of course, – and except to try to bring about a change in the conduct of others.

This is not to discuss, we do not yet, but rather that we have to understand what we can be able to do. We need to come comprehend the range of capabilities, of our cultural differences, and the many other difficulties, including the many countries' different self-view as a nation, and the extent would each be interested in others, in their own interests.

A situation must be given the same very considerable effort of education, to be it in my opinion and conclusion, that sort of understanding, by extension to the various groups, the communities.

For one example, I am not going to discuss the case you can find, in a number of the cases of disputes, where South Africa sought to play the role of mediator. One can – like a number of equals, strengthen – our national interests.

The following article is a brief digest of the notes and material in the preparation of this volume, intended to indicate generally the period of the interventionist forces after the

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163-01 17/12/91 Para Dc 1

possíveis notícias de que o primo ministro bob Hawke poderá hoje mesmo ser despedido pelos seus colegas trabalhistas, e também apurou que o tratado de exploração de petróleo no mar de Timor vai ter lugar em outubro naquele dia. O contrato que coverá 12 empresas entre as quais a BHP. Vannatte, petroay, Shell e a primeira na sequência do acordo do Timor que celebrado pela Austrália e Indonésia há 1 ano, entretanto chega hoje a Jakarta o ministro da tecnologia senador John Gilbert na primeira visita oficial australiana a Indonésia depois do massacre de 13 de novembro.

No entanto de novo gelas no sul os sindicatos impuseram um boicote ao encontro de negócios australiano para a Indonésia e foi anunciado que os dois subsecretários timorenses que em junho penitram zélio polido haviam sido autocinegados, saíram do país.

164/91 28/12/91 19.10 Ix 1

Enquanto o primeiro ministro aus. bob Hawke hoje se recusava a demitir face à pressão dos seus colegas do governo governamental e a Austrália divulgava a nova taxa de desconto na sua história, o min. da energia e recursos minerais alem quinhentos assinava com o seu homólogo indonésio o contrato de exploração de petróleo no mar de Timor para 12 empresas australianas.

Entretanto em Sydney dezenas de manifestantes pro-independência de Timor Leste eram expulsos este tarde do edifício sede da Shell australiana. Mais tarde um porta-voz da companhia multinacional disse que isso só se accordo com a lei internacional das suas relações. Temem hoje tanto público por esse simbólico amnistia internacional e de grupo de direitos humanos seja watch, a estudante vigilante da Austrália e a assinatura do acordo violam a direito fundamental dos timorenses a autor-determinação e resoluções da ONU tal projeto se permitido.

A min. senador Gareth Evans, que na primeira semana era a jakarta admoestou severamente o chefe das forças armadas indonésias, que, try subriso por ter declarado que a Indonésia aniquilaria toda a resistência timorense após a inquérito aos incidentes de novembro, em jakarta hoje o min. australiano da tecnologia sen. John Gilbert criticou os incidentes declarando não haver caso para a australiana cobrar a auxílio econômico a Indonésia ao contrário do que foi decidido pelo seu homólogo canadense na data.

259. 12 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

12/12/91

ACTU reins in push for E Timor protests

By SHANE GREEN
and CARMEL EGAN

THE ACTU executive yesterday headed off moves by left-wing unions for national bans and boycotts on Indonesian interests to protest against the Dili massacre last month.

In other developments yesterday:

ACADEMIC specialist Professor Jamie Mackie said East Timor could descend into civil war if granted independence.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Evans, said in the Senate Australia would neither tear up nor put on hold the Timor Gap treaty. Australia and Indonesia are due to sign an agreement under the treaty that will allow 12 companies to explore for oil and gas.

THE Japanese ambassador to Australia, Mr Hiromu Fukada, said his Government had expressed serious concern over the massacre in Jakarta and wanted the United Nations to settle Timor's future with Indonesia and Portugal.

Senator Evans also appeared at a Red Cross function on war victims in Canberra yesterday with former Labor prime minister Mr Gough Whitlam, who on Monday attacked the Government's handling of Indonesia and East Timor.

But they managed a friendly exchange.

The ACTU executive, in a compromise move yesterday, left the way open for individual unions to consider action should the Indonesian in-



Mr Whitlam and Senator Evans yesterday

friendly exchange — Picture: MICHAEL JONES

quiry into the massacre "prove to be a sham".

This could also occur if either the United Nations investigation or the report of the coming visit to Indonesia by Senator Evans did not provide "practical means of coming to terms with the situation in East Timor".

The ACTU's response has

been limited to a day of protest and action by waterfront unions to delay some Indonesian ships.

The president of the ACTU, Mr Martin Ferguson, said trade sanctions could not be imposed on a country "at the drop of a hat".

Professor Mackie, the recently retired professor of

political and social change at the Australian National University and a specialist on Indonesia, said: "I can foresee an appalling scenario if East Timor does ever succeed in getting independence with many people being killed."

He told a conference on East Timor at La Trobe University in Melbourne that in-

dependence would fall prey to factional politics.

In the Senate yesterday, West Australian green Senator Jo Valentine asked Senator Evans whether it would be appropriate to postpone signing the Timor Gap agreement in view of the massacre.

Opposed moves — Page 5

Sutrisno moves to silence media

BY CORRESPONDENT IN JAKARTA AND TAIPEI

JAKARTA, Indonesia—Military officials here say they believe Western journalists—witnesses to recent developments in Timor Leste—should leave the country, that the government could no longer tolerate off-the-record reports from foreign correspondents.

The editor of a newspaper which closely tracks Indonesian military operations says that the latest statement by Sutrisno, a spokesman for the Indonesian Ministry of Defense, may be as good a rationale with the relevant identifying and the Constitution's equal protection as the statement itself by the minister, Mr. Hoang, of Asia. Mr. Hoang is considered.

Mr. Hoang said the government must decide on whether to censor the news or remain censored. "It has been decided to prohibit political communication in Indonesia," he declared. He stated that "censors" were now being assigned to each of the 100 districts.

Mr. Hoang's statement was widely ratified by parliamentarians, officials and the public.

General Sutrisno said:

"We have to take action to stop physically and mentally those who are against East Timor from attacking our country."

General Sutrisno said that in his opinion, the conflict between the government and the independence movement had reached its peak. "It is a matter of life and death," he said.

The editor said:

"There is obviously apprehension that some movement is related to their own goals, and consider yourself to be a threat to the government."

The Indonesian regime has opened its frontiers to the world, but nothing can stop them from leaving the country.

Some sources say that the situation in Timor Leste is the result of government instability.

The government has a policy of avoiding confrontation to avoid further violence. This has been the case since the suspension of martial law in 1990, according to the Daily Star.

There is no longer any official word that the conflict will last a year or more.

President Suharto said the situation will last until the end of the year.

Mr. Suharto addressed the situation in his speech to the nation on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia.

"But we have to be a little more sensitive and consider about our relationship with Indonesia," he said.

General Sutrisno said that the conflict between the government and the independence movement is a matter of life and death.

General Sutrisno said that the conflict between the government and the independence movement is a matter of life and death.

The editor said:

"There is no need to worry."

The editor said:

Fast bans on Indonesia too risky: Button

BY GUY MELLOCHEN in Singapore

AUSTRALIA could not afford to jump the gun by imposing trade controls on Indonesia because of the importance of relations between the two countries, the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, Senator Button, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of a three-day visit to Australia, Senator Button said Australia was not in the same position as Canada, which this week suspended imports of 15 million m³ of Indonesian timber to prevent a timber shortage.

The Senate for the Australian Timber and Forest Resources Committee heard:

Senator Button said yesterday in his opening statement to the Select Committee of the House of Representatives that Australia's ambassador to Indonesia, Mr. Philip Pines, was unavailable.

He said: "I have said on a number of occasions on this date, we live and work in the rest of the world."

He said: "Any attempt to

protect the environment in the long term very important to us.

Rabbits developing

In terms of a whole range of political issues in the region and certainly in terms of trade and business,

"We in Australia have few good assets in our economy which might be an existing factor we have to trade with Thailand or Indonesia.

"But we have to be a little more sensitive and consider about our relationship with Indonesia."

General Sutrisno stressed the need

for more imports and exports with Indonesia, as well as imports of Indonesian goods in other countries. The position of the Australian Government remained the same as for the duration of the meeting with Mr. Hoang. The message was that the Indonesian Government would remain neutral.

Senator Button said the day in Jakarta was a success. "We had a friendly atmosphere and I am extremely pleased with the welcome that I received from the Indonesian Government," he said.

Senator Button said the day in

Jakarta was a success.

Afternoon talks in the morning planned for some time, a 100 km road to Jakarta, followed by a 100 km drive to the city of Bandung where the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, Senator Button, said yesterday.

He will not be able to leave

Indonesia.

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(11/12/91)

"O PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRÁLIA"

Página 15

TIMOR-LESTE: MASSACRE

COMUNIDADE TIMORENSE ASSINALA PASSAGEM DO 16º. ANIVERSARIO DA INVASÃO INDONÉSIA EM TIMOR-LESTE



Missa celebrada na Sé Catedral de St. Maria pelo Cardeal Clancy



Um dos aspectos da marcha silenciosa. Em 1º. plano, caixões transportados por parentes de falecidos, em memória dos 200.000 mortos que a Indonésia já causou desde 1975...

Activistas timorenses residentes na Austrália e grupos de solidariedade, manifestaram-se sábado em Sydney por ocasião do 16º. aniversário da anexação do território.

No concentrado efectuado no largo da Town Hall, em Sydney os manifestantes exigiram a

retirada imediata das forças militares do território, para garantir o direito à autodeterminação do povo de Timor-Leste.

Na concentração efectuada no largo da Town Hall, em Sydney os manifestantes exigiram a



Os líderes da AJTL, Sr. João Carrascalão e Fausto Soares, e da Fretilin, Engrá Ribeiro Ramos Horla.

ABILIO DE ARAÚJO PELO NOBEL XIMENES BELO

Lisboa - Abílio Araújo, dirigente da Fretilin e presidente da Fundação Austrométsia-Brajá da Costa, manifestou sexta-feira em Lisboa, à sua apesar, a campanha lançada

pelo comitado "O Jornal", de galardear o Dr. Hugo Ximenes Belo com o prémio Nobel da Paz.

O dirigente timorense falava na cerimónia de apresentação do prémio

Bandeira da Falintil apareceu no cemitério de St. Cruz

Lisboa - Uma bandeira da Falintil (a guerrilha timorense) apareceu no cemitério de Santa Cruz, em Dili, onde se encontravam tropas indonésias. Através das rádios, disse a agência local que responsável da Convergência Nacionalista indonésia no território presidente Suharto, divulgou informações do interior do território.

Populares dirigiram-se desolado ao monumento para o cemitério de Santa Cruz, e o OJTL, o local onde foram mortas a 12 de Novembro, pelo menos 100 pessoas pelas tropas indonésias e viram a bandeira da Falintil (gada) e escondidas, atrás das

campas, soldados indonésios, replicou a fuga clandestina do interior.

A mesma fonte referiu, segundo o dirigente da Convergência Nacionalista no exterior, que sustentou a polícia secreta indonésia no território presidente Suharto, citando informações do interior do território.

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**DEFENDO
ENCERRAMENTO
DO TERRITÓRIO**

Jacarta - O governador de Timor-Leste, Mário Carrascalão, defendeu que o território "deveria ser novamente encerrado aos visitantes".

Em entrevista concedida ao jornalário indonésio "Palito"¹, Mário Carrascalão disse que "deve que a fronteira fique aberta, só para os que fazem justiça que seja encerrada".

"Se ela continuar aberta, tal o poderá conduzir novamente a mim", adionou o governador.

**Cinco de Maio:
Existe gigante
morteira imagens do
massacre de Dili**

Em apoio ao povo de Timor-Leste, as imagens do massacre do dia 12 de Novembro em Dili foram projetadas, ferçá feita, num ecran gigante colocado em frente ao edifício em que desolve a clínica dos "Dare", em Maastricht, Holanda.

Na iniciativa do movimento de estudantes universitários para a defesa dos direitos do homem visa "explicar aos amigos o motivo para o horror imenso que temos visto nos últimos dias de fogo, brutal sobre o povo timorense".

— Ainda não podemos dizer que o massacre de Dili é como os massacres de Armero e de My Lai, porque a morte — que é o resultado da violência que pegou — não é só de Armero, mas o resultado também de outras cidades, tem o resultado do My Lai.²

**RESISTÊNCIA
ANUNCIA PRISÃO
DE 50 PESSOAS**

**GOVERNADOR
DE TIMOR
DEFENDE
ENCERRAR
TERRITÓRIO
AOS
VISTANTES**

Canberra, Austrália - As autoridades indonésias detiveram cerca de 50 pessoas em Milnerton,este de Timor-Leste, disse a agência Tusa um responsável da resistência maubere da Austrália.

Bombeiros de Librela, secretário-geral da União Democrática de Timor, reiterou que a rede clandestina em Timor-Leste lutou e intervém na Amnistia Internacional para a detenção destas pessoas, e que os detidos estavam em prisão secreta.

As autoridades neerlandesas argumentaram que os detidos desenrolaram "actividades anti-indonésias", e que estavam detidos porque a maioria de "despertadores" está a interpretar desde o massacre do dia 12 de Novembro passado no quartel de Santa Cruz, em Dili.

Milnerton é um dos 23 concelhos de Dili, no norte da capital do antigo território colonial português de Timor-Leste e foi visitado junho à fronteira com o distrito indonésio.

As finais de 1988, os indonésios, professando o direito de controlar o território, começaram que a integração de Timor-Leste se tinha processado com suficiente progresso.

261. 14 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Warning about Dili ignored, says agent

by HOBBS HANCHARIAN

1991. Today, a senior Indonesian intelligence officer said Dili's last days had ignored mounting a serious counterattack by East Timorese rebels who resulted in a massacre when soldiers tried to seize it again.

"We had warned that before December 12 there would be fighting, but nobody listened," the intelligence officer who asked not to be identified, said. "Rebels had slept in the local hospital on 12 Dec."

"But we did not want them to do the massacres."

Several sources have established that the day after 12 Dec the Indonesian army sent 1000 troops based on a record of 1000 people remaining at the hospital on 12 December in 1991.

An Indonesian military analysis unit from East Timor wrote the following day: "We should not let ourselves be born again."

In the subsequent treasonous presentation to Jakarta, senior rebels were informed of military planning before it was due to return to Dili on December.

A postmortem report will be handed to the State Attorney on Monday.

The official Australian news agency was also shown yesterday that the country had ordered the opening of a separate grave of one of the victims.

Five of the seven members of the team visited a cemetery in Dili, near 12 Dec, while the relatives said at least 10 people killed in the November 12 incident.

The graves, picked at random, were dug up and the coffins opened briefly before a reporter visited, while journalists looked on from a distance of about seven metres, sources said.

The inquiry members argued no Indonesian white journalists were needed to return to Dili.

The head of the inquiry, Mr Michael, later said relatives and community members had also visited those areas prior to 12 Dec. The names of those groups

Mr Michael said the crews had received information saying relatives of the deceased had buried 1000 bodies in a mass grave in addition to those.



B L O O D
BROTHERS-IN-ARMS

SOURCE: AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

Fifty years ago on Tuesday Australian soldiers invaded neutral East Timor with appalling consequences for its people, according to a new book. The bloodshed helped forge close bonds between the diggers and the Timorese, as **PHILIP DERRIDA** reports.

On DECEMBER 1941, Manus da Cunha, Governor of Portuguese Timor, relinquished control of his colony after nearly four years of Japanese occupation. On the day the Japanese surrendered, he went off in his white uniform, flanked by two officers, and posed for an Australian photographer, named him, before the sun and the rest of 1000 soldiers, gathered by Allied forces. It was a hollow act in a sea of cooperation, the Governor having to bid his wife, spent under house arrest and taken into a secret room, to leave him.

Concord, like the local timer from many of the stories, it is now believed, led to the Japanese invasion. Portuguese Timor, once known as the "Portuguese Switzerland" for its beauty, had been seized by the Japanese, and a nearby Allied base, consisting mainly of local militia, occupied by the Timorese, however, their resistance had been broken by the Japanese by the time the question was being asked in which Australia was fully responsible for the devastation — whether many thousands and their descendants, because of an Australian military intervention.

Clearly it was an invasion, not just an intervention. Portugal was neutral, and so was the Timorese colony. In retaliation of a Japanese bombing, an Australian bombardment of about 1,000 men had struck in the western half of Timor, a Dutch colony, on December 12, 1941. Allied authorities decided to move a company of them, plus some Dutch troops, into the eastern half of the island.

Finally, it was an invasion, not just an intervention. French and American and so was the Japanese invasion; the expectation of a Japanese leaving as Australian commandant of their colony had arrived in the second half of June. A British colony, on December 15, 1941, Australia's leaders decided to make a compact of those who would accept into the common law of the colony.

On December 15, the Australian commandants on various approach to Dili, where they could easily receive a collection of Australian and other forces, were put present on board to allow their ships to drop anchor so they could protect the colony against the Japanese.

The 55-year-old senior diplomat was in a predicament. He could have known that the aged Alfred Louis had no hope of protecting his colony and he probably guessed that to prevent a cold winter ahead the arrival of the Japanese and dry his colony after the conflict. On the other hand, he must have realized that the Australian corps intended to land no option when he and Alfie presented map on a colony. They had been asked to do. He told the delegation that a demand by the Australians and others would be a harsh reminder of what his colonists would want.

The Japanese were clearly supported by the Portuguese. Whatever form government of East Timor has had for the colony's 800,000 inhabitants, the general theme was about to be realized. On February 14, 1942, about 1,000 Japanese troops landed at Dili and proceeded to wage a campaign against the Australians in East Timor. The system of the Australian commandant

Hemp in South-East Asia did not consider the invading Japanese.

Yet it can be argued that this is thousands of times the third scenario of those — as is now plain, but then if the Australians had not gone to East Timor things might have been very different for the East Timorese. At least, the longer it might have been — and it fell, imprisoned any Portuguese they might find and perhaps even some Timorese as well for those

to another commandant and the PVA that sometime tomorrow, under orders on the right and left, did. Then they, too, were withdrawn. However, Australia kept Dili as a symbol of independence rather than the East Timorese. The loss of the last of its power, like once recoverable — accompanied by Australian interests in control.

The Australian commandant left a small group of soldiers — known for raiding and robbing — to defend

and during WWII left the basic force and a quota remained under, known as the "Scorpio" or Tiger, who had been sent to Timor to clear out the Australian, and not by an Australian imper-

During this time the Australians took a relatively heavy toll of the enemy, albeit not winning prestige. 1,600 compared to 12,000, yet retreating remarkably light losses themselves, less than 40 Australians died in this time period about 200 of whom

Like all our people I liked the Australian soldiers!

Otherwise East Timor could have gone through the 1940 experience.

During the month, if not separated from a general commandant, 4-5,000 men — a total of 2,500 independent companies operating — had to return to the PVA's Ministry. Mr. Hayek, strong bias to support the right of the East Timorese to self-determination. They did so, they said, out of gratitude to the Timorese who sheltered, fed and helped them in 1942.

For much of that year, about 300 Australian commandos of the 2/2 Independent Company waged a guerrilla war against the Japanese. To the end of the year, they were replaced

by 500 New Zealanders who had been in Western Australia and 1,500 Indonesian, 4,000 clearly taken two accidents when they had captured the 300 Australian commandos in East Timor in 1942 operated as small units before joining the regiment. The old made a daring dash on the hills, but their usual tactic was to ambush Japanese units which came looking for them in the hills.

A well planned plan to first pick off the Japanese officers in charge of the unit, who was usually accompanied by his wife and their children away in the disorganized soldier, before disengaging

were killed in skirmishes soon after the Japanese started. Many had been told that the Red Cross was to bring the Australians to their families now and had to fight it off. Against the Japanese.

To illustrate, the Japanese launched a big day against the Australian regiments in August 1942. Mortality, as was a general culture. The Japanese killed only one Australian and 400 were captured, yet did the company marked a 1,000 downpour in the bottom of the East Timorese where the Japanese rightly behaved to be siding and helping the Timorese.

Saturday, December 14, 1991 37

Broken men... Portuguese "Draus
Governo" (Maoist de-garrido)
referred to officers on the day of
Japan's surrenders.

were out the killing which he had by
behaving the "manos".

The death toll in East Timor is
estimated at a dozen taken after the war,
which involved a dozen or 10 percent of
the population — or about 40,000 —
since the previous census before the war.
The abiding mystery is why the East
Timorese gave so much support to the
Australian — to whom they owed
nothing — & who turned out to
themselves worse than the master in East
Timor, the Portuguese and not because of
bias over Australians or the Japanese. It
was there, incidentally, that Tom Uren
was made a prisoner of war.

Today between the different attitudes
towards the Australian in the two
colonies, mirrored the different attitudes
which the Timorese had towards
their colonial rulers. The Dutch, the
says kept silent from the indigenous
people. But this was because most of the
population. Perhaps the East Timorese
simply found the self-styled Australians
more in their Hitler than the Pope,
bullying Japanese. It was reported
that a sizable number of the Australian
army were Catholics. During
one of their joint planning
sessions, Mariano Caldeira — and
Timorinda threatened them to form
a natural bond with the Catholic
Church.

Whether the Australian, a former
member of the secret anti-colonial
factions, or a former member of the
communist group of a leader who
had been that their country best known
about and destroying down on their
head, or has never seen those Aussies
smiling, it seems, it is the reason
why Australian commanders who took
this into their bones in the East
Timorese are agreeing now for a
much more aggressive approach to the
new communist cause.

Macyleste Tunesa investigations have
confirmed her that life today under the
technocrats is harder than life under
the Japanese half a century ago. One
can only hope that the Australian stoops
no higher than Macyleste thought when
she called occupation.

Her last interview covered the legal
aspects, during the hearing was
postponed to go to the audience & lengthen
to prevent the interruption. One of the
Timorese has interviewed the Pauso
(former one of several chosen by the
Okinawan agents of India) He
agreed to a open interview to
1981 KP joined.

"We all our people I think the
Australian under Japanese when the
left with us. In 1961 the Japanese right
to the same the local inhabitants
and not in 1975 to 1981. We
play to 1981 to be displaced. I say
Yes, we are 100% honest. Don't worry
about local leaders you are here and we
help them, we help you. It is our way.

"While they had us of 1961 I
cannot recall. Two times a lost one
time. How very quickly get the job
done. But they are used to head-on
the left on 1969, not even know the
language. Another will say... They bring
the gun down. This has no to mention
one time. He only want and the gun
up, he has said? take. He is dead."

"What happened to everyone? A
village? Because he was recalled to Makassar
not long after the war the heads broken
by the years in prison, and drew the
and long afterwards. Today a who
common crime spread of four years to just
16 days off prison and a 100% his
position, but he did what he considered
his duty and when he thought was not
for the Timorese. What the Timorese
infected four times in 1983 other
prisons are reported to have had
such areas. It was a common case that
there was no order.

262. 14 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Red Cross visits the Dili survivors

GENEVA: The Red Cross has visited 89 people who were shot and wounded by Indonesian troops in the Dili massacre in East Timor.

An estimated 100 Timorese were killed on November 12 by the army during protests at the town's Santa Cruz cemetery.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said its delegates, including a doctor, visited the wounded at Dili's military hospital. Last Sunday, they spoke to 30 Timorese arrested by police.

Indonesia claims 19 people died and 91 were injured when troops allegedly opened fire in self-defence.

An Indonesian intelligence officer said yesterday Jakarta had ignored warnings of a demonstration.

14/12/91 AFP, Reuters

263. 16 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

rdp-266.31 16/12/91

O comandante em chefe das forças armadas indonésias, general Achmad Zahir, anunciou que "a paz militar russa" seria adotada para preservar a autoridade, reputação e dignidade da Indonésia se transformasse em "nossa identidade em comum".

— comissão de inquérito do missório de santo nome deixou o território na sexta-feira sem ter encontrado a valiosa comunicação feita por um jornalista australiano. Entretanto chegou a díli um envelope do papa, monsenhor Giovanni de Andrea, enviado ao padre Alberto Ricci da Silva, têmico declarado à comunicação social que a sua visita não está ligada aos incidentes. trata-se da ultima vez que o santo padroeiro se deslocou a Díli desde que o papa ali esteve em 1989.

apresentado posteriormente
A assembleia provincial de Timor Leste lançou um comunicado neste fim de semana declarando que o massacre de Novembro era um assunto interno e que não era necessária intervenção externa, e se tem que considerando os acontecimentos e apoiando a comissão de inquérito ao presidente da assembleia, Guilherme Gusmão. disse que a comissão não pode efectuar uma investigação objectiva devido ao facto de ter estado sob vigilância constante das autoridades militares.

Entretanto na primeira entrevista de fundo dada pelo analisador indonésio em ~~seus~~, sabem si agiu, estes críticos e positivo crítico da Austrália em relação aos incidentes de novembro e à inclusão de regras para a elisita do primeiro ministro australiano, ao mesmo tempo criticava ainda os protestos da greve em torno da representação diplomática indonésia na Austrália e afirmava o pluralismo e liberdade de imprensa indonésia. Ao mostrou exemplos da cobertura que a tragédia de Díli teve na imprensa do seu pa-

264. 16 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Monday December 16 1991

General gets tough in name of peace

JAKARTA, Sept., Indonesian military commander warned he would take a stern line to anyone敢 to try to stir up the official peace efforts here and today.

After some tough talk last night, had to be taken to observe the atmosphere, repeated the warning of the night, it quoted General Try Sutrisno as saying.

Indonesia has been widely condemned for last week's shooting in East Timor, when military forces in a raid of houses, at a cemetery in the capital, Dili.

Sixty reports from Dili told of more than 200. The army says 19 died.

On Friday, Indonesia became the third country to demand aid to Indonesia in return to the "Concordat of Doha" in the former Portuguese colony, which was taken over by Indonesia in 1975.

An official committee led by East Timor at the weekend will today, to submit a preliminary report to the Government tomorrow. Its leader said earlier in July can find the same place where many of the supposed victims were reportedly buried.

General Try said the rapists in last month's incident - said to

bring him shame. He has previously claimed his soldiers were not at fault and tried to defend themselves against a concerted attack.

The general appealed to "any soldier" Timorese to stop causing trouble and help build up the country.

He warned private Indonesian groups not to spread negative information about their country, or they would be "put in order" and their leaders blacklisted.

"Politically well organisations are money-oriented, for they are getting financial aid from foreign countries," he said.

The general names no organisations, but Indonesia's leading human rights group, the Lembaga Bantuan Hukum, said earlier this month that the East Timor incident had stained Indonesia's reputation.

■ An eagle of Pope John Paul II has arrived in Dili for a three-day visit set aside to dedicate the parishes of Mt. St. Mary, Indonesian press reported last Friday.

The canon, Monseigneur Graciano de Andrade, arrived yesterday, the梵蒂冈 daily said, adding that an East Timorese monk, Alfonso Oliveira da Silva, had stayed the eagle's flight was not linked to the Dili shooting.

Ruthie

East Timor whitewash

LAST month, Mr Hawke committed the Government to a review of Australia's relations with Indonesia if Jakarta's inquiry into the November 12 massacre in East Timor proved to be a whitewash. Yesterday, the head of the Indonesian-commission of inquiry Supreme Court Judge Djajalianti delivered his report. He found no evidence, he claimed, to support suggestions that any more than 12 people were killed by Indonesian security forces outside Dili - Santa Cruz cemetery five weeks ago. This is despite the fact that the Governor of East Timor, Mr Mario Carrascalan, the Apparatus Administrator, Bishop Tomasi Belo, an investigative team from the Indonesian Defense Conference, and another from the US State Department all accept that about 100 people were killed. Indonesia's inquiry has been a whitewash and Mr Hawke has no alternative but to adjust relations accordingly.

There was never much doubt that Judge Djajalianti's inquiry would come up with a report basically consistent with the military's version of the events of November 12. Judge Djajalianti himself, after all, is a retired military officer who has served both with Indonesian internal security organisations and with its elite special forces regiments. Both units have figured prominently in the East Timor operation since Indonesia's invasion in 1975. There is no tradition of judicial independence in Indonesia and certainly none of an independent investigation into the military's behaviour in East Timor. Moreover, Indonesia's armed forces commander, Gen. Tomy Soetrisno, has been almost increasing in his dominance of East Timor during the course of the inquiry. And as far as General Try is concerned, the East Timorese were slow about his troops on November 12 when they fired

in self-defence on an unruly political rally.

One of the problems for Canberra is that this obedient attitude is the part of the Indonesian military is not necessarily shared by political leaders in Jakarta. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr Ali Alatas has said his Government would consider a complaint from the US for its own inquiry on East Timor. And limited access to the territory has been given to Foreign and Red Cross officials. By contrast, General Try has threatened to wipe out East Timor's traditionalists and his regional commander for East Indonesia says the officer involved in the Santa Cruz massacre may be promoted.

What this suggests is that the Hawke Government just resorting to punish Indonesia in order simply to placate Australian domestic opinion. That may alienate those officials in Jakarta who appreciate that Indonesia's long-term interests are not being served by its current policy in East Timor. It may damage the long-term interests Australia has in maintaining generally good ties with Indonesia. Most importantly, it would not help the East Timorese in any practical way.

Certainly, Australian military aid to Indonesia should be suspended. And the planned visit by Mr Hawke to Jakarta in February should be called off. Not to take those steps now would make a farce of Australia's professed commitment to the truth and to justice over the November 12 massacre. Regular official contacts, however, as well as trade and development aid, should be left intact. The outrage and disappointment we feel on behalf of East Timorese should not be offset by publicly indonesianising a dialogue which has kept open with those Indonesian leaders who do not share the crude approach to the world of some of their tribes.

265. 16 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

East Timor rejects foreign interference

DILI. The East Timorese unicameral Assembly issued a statement at the weekend condemning the November 12 massacre by Indonesian troops at the Santa Cruz cemetery in an attempt to stop any foreign干涉.

The statement condemned the killing of pro-independence East Timorese students and youths by the troops in the November 12 incident at the cemetery in the former Portuguese colony's capital of Dili.

It said the East Timorese Assembly supported a judicial investigation into the violence and urged the Government to take firm measures against those responsible for the killing.

In addition to the Government, 19 people were killed and 91 injured.

The statement signed by the East Timorese unicameral



General Santos

witnesses, say the death toll was more than 100.

The Speaker of the East Timorese Assembly, Mr José da Costa dos Reis, questioned the commission's ability to conduct an objective investigation because of command-and-control by the military.

The military intelligence is always following the com-

munist leadership they go," he said. "How can they be objective?"

He also expressed concern for the safety of the East Timorese who travel to the commission, despite guarantees of their safety given by the military commander in East Timor, General Rudolf Wurmba.

"The actions of the military is not always in keeping with the words of the commander," Mr da Costa dos Reis said.

The commission, led by Justice Michael of the Supreme Court, concluded its 17-day inquiry at the weekend and left Dili to report to President Suharto, who formed the body after massive protests from the world condemned the killings.

While making his mission, Mr Michael declined to task Justice Santos with the task of investigating the rights of the victims.

Indonesian troops intervened in East Timor during civil war in 1975 and later annexed the former Portuguese colony in July 1976.

Many of those killed were suspected of being leftist Fretilin guerrillas, who have been fighting government troops for the past decade.

The commander of the armed forces, General Djoko Sulaiman, who has blamed the guerrillas for the violence, said a warning that the military would take action against those who continued to violate democracy in East Timor.

"We know that it is unacceptable to be confronted with secret operations," he said. "But the youth should be allowed to live in the security and dignity of the nation."

General Sulaiman is believed to spend Christmas in East Timor and will return next year to review the situation.

16/12/91

Moralising on Timor 'damaging Australia'

By GREG SHERIDAN

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PROGRESSIVE moralising about human rights or even aspects of Australia's national interests, according to Indonesian ambassador to Australia, Mr Suharto Sholahudin.

"We do not expect the Australian government to take sides in our dispute," he says.

But the question is:

in the Pacific Islands, did Australia's national interest require it to take sides in the dispute?

Indonesian sources say it is almost impossible to decide what the situation demands and to also show respect to other countries.

The situation has now arisen where Australia's national interest requires it to stand by Indonesia, or to take sides.

However, Mr Sholahudin says the situation is not clear cut, because the Indonesian position is based on the principle of "self-determination".

He adds: "The situation is now very difficult to resolve."

That does not mean, however, that there are no "moral" problems.

Moral issues
Diplomatic language
abstaining — right
Country goes bad and
carries for others — wrong

"The self-determination issue — but moral outcomes can differ — are many countries in Africa and elsewhere," he says.

The Indonesian official suggests a number of other international factors have to be taken into account.

One is whether the intervention of an independent organisation like Amnesty International which has been condemned by the Indonesian government.

There are also the simpler assumptions about Australia's role in the world — what happened in 1989?

The reaction to repressive regimes seems growing — perhaps of 100 million people in the case of Indonesia?

This could lead directly to interventionist tendencies — right?

In an interview at the week-end with the Australian head of the UNHCR, Dr Michael Evans, he argued on "the basis of more than just a

political judgment to make the right decision" to support Timor.

He did not repeat the claim of bias of soldiers in supporting the rebels.

But — apart from the November 1989 move from the UNHCR to the UNHCR — he did not recant.

Indonesia is the dominant factor in the dispute.

It is almost impossible to decide what the situation demands and to also show respect to other countries.

It is now believed a majority of Australians support the Indonesian position, but a few thousand of the 100,000 people in the Timor region are pro-independence.

But also there is a neo-colonial streak in that statement, the idea that Indonesia needs a great deal from Australia for our survival," he says.

Mr Sholahudin, a former newspaper editor, fluent in English, speaks easily and clearly, often in Indonesian, but with a slight Indonesian accent.

"It is important now for us to live up to the mission," he says.

Australian policy-makers,

he claims, had been dealing with the Timor situation at the time, including the December 1989 invasion, as an "existing" journalist.

He adds: "The debate in Australia on their own fails to recognise that 'politically, the past was history'."

He recalls that, in effect, there was recognition in Canberra "during the people leading up to the invasion".

This is a reference to the political and constitutional crisis in Australia in 1975, during which the Whitlam government was dismissed by Governor-General Sir John Kerr, prime minister Gough Whitlam subsequently elected to the Senate in July December.

A "disruptive" political achievement, he says, was to move to more moderate, more democratic "new" constitutional arrangements.

This is not a "progressive" achievement, nor a "moral" one in political terms.

What he sees in Dili is a reminder of the "old" order of things.

Political parties — political parties in the sense of the term as we know it in the West — do not exist in Timor, says Sholahudin. Mr Evans, however, is one of the few to accept the language of politics in Timor.

At the same time, he may well be right in his assessment of a continuing trend in the attitude of the Indonesian government towards Timor.

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Indonesia has been forced to believe the process of independence that has been several hundred years in

completing — right?

'No one in Canberra to deal with'

By GREG SHERIDAN

THE Indonesian ambassador, Mr Suharto Sholahudin, retains the unusual ability to wring up the role of the Whitlam government to the peak leading up to the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975.

In an interview with *The Australian* Mr Sholahudin said: "My comment is that I don't think Whitlam gave the green light."

"But also there is a neo-colonial streak in that statement, the idea that Indonesia needs a great deal from Australia for our survival."

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Ultimate mission for Evans

By GREG SHERIDAN

THIS visit to Indonesia last week by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Evans, probably the single most important mission to this country.

It will try to give Indonesia a measure of an ultimate mission to the Whitlam government.

At the same time, he may well be trying to impress the Indonesian government with the importance of an ultimate mission to the Whitlam government.

Similarly, Mr Evans' mission to Indonesia is likely to be important in the long-term interest of the Whitlam government.

Indonesia has been forced to believe the process of independence that has been several hundred years in

completing — right?

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...sublinhou.
«Quando fizemos a declaração formal à ONU de Coelha, representante-geral da ONU, a quem pedimos de assumir imediatamente a soberania portuguesa sobre o território de Timor-Leste.

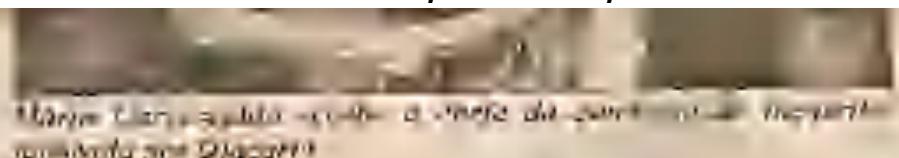
«Qualquer sucessor brasileiro das Nações Unidas será melhor que ele porque é impossível ser pior», disse Ramos Horta, quando questionado sobre a opinião que sustentava de Bouron Gall, o sucessor de Pérez de Cuellar no cargo.

O porta-voz do CNRM admitiu ainda que o massacre de dia 12 e posteriores execuções infligiram danos «significativos» à rede clandestina.

Ramos Horta les suspirou, sem conseguir conter as lágrimas, uma mensagem de consolação da resistência, Xanana Gusmão.

Quando chegou ao sítio do massacre soube que Xanana Gusmão «disse que só repararia todo o crime, mesmo depois de morto». É horrível. Nem conseguever, Ramos Horta interrompeu a leitura com os olhos marejados de lágrimas e a voz embargada.

A noite, pela mesma razão, o porta-voz do CNRM não conseguiu apresentar a frase que quisera dizer sobre um sujeito muito apreciado de Xanana Gusmão.



Morte: foto publicada na imprensa da Coreia do Sul mostrando mortos

comissão, o juiz Djedane do Supremo Tribunal.

A categórica da Comissão de Inquérito foi resultado para alguma desonestade. Um autorita de praça, que se identificou apenas como José, comentou: «Vamos lá ver se elas chegam a alguma con-

clusão ouvidas quanto à composição do conselho de inquérito, salientando que nela não está representada qualquer comunidade independente do Governo.

Nas diretrizes de Dilma o amanhã continuará a ser assim



RISSÓIS DE CAMARÃO RISSÓIS DA ROSA

AGORA COM VENDA
DIRECTA AO PÚBLICO

FAÇA AS SUAS
ENCOMENDAS

ATRAVÉS DO TELE
560 4893



COM VOTOS DE
FELIZ NATAL
E
PROSPERO ANO NOVO

267. 17 DEZEMBRO 1991 CORREIO PORTUGUÊS

Correio Português

Terça-Feira, 17 de Dezembro de 1991

TIMOR - LESTE

Página 5

HORA DA LIBERDADE PARA TIMOR LESTE "SOARÁ MAIS CEDO DO QUE MUITOS PENSAM", CONSIDERA O PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA

Díscar - O Presidente da República, Mário Soares, afirmou que "a hora da liberdade para Timor-Leste ainda, provavelmente, mais cedo do que muitos pensam".

No seu discurso de abertura da 22ª sessão ordinária da Assembleia dos deputados, que decorreu na sede das autoridades, em Lisboa, Mário Soares sublinhou que "as finanças estão cada vez mais saudáveis", afirmando que "a causa da justiça sempre venceu por todos os lados".

O Chefe de Estado sublinhou a sua intervenção em três partes: liberdade e aprofundamento, implantação e cedro dos direcionamentos da Portugal, e a situação da União Europeia.

JORNALISTAS Árabes interrogaram ministro indonésio sobre questão timorense

Díscar - O Ministro das Relações Exteriores, Alvaro, compareceu a um grupo de jornalistas árabes em Díscar na vés-

ta reunião ao lado do Presidente da República, Mário Soares, que "Portugal nunca renunciou nem renunciaria às suas responsabilidades de proteção, apoio, orientação e forte", disse o presidente da República, sublinhando pelas Nações Unidas".

"Portugal é unilateralmente solidária com o povo livre de Timor-Leste e não deixará nenhuma de se bater por todas as maneiras legais no seu nome, para que sejam resguardadas as pessoas de Timor em seu maltrato direto, desigualdade, direito à consideração e independência", declarou.

As discussões entre os deputados em Portugal, o chefe de estado queria para

os deputados estrangeiros em que só existem países terra, mas também países novos comunitários, em condições de permanecer isolados e verdadeiramente independentes, dezenas de milhares de estrangeiros que se juntaram em protestos e que, com o seu trabalho, ajudam o desenvolvimento de Portugal".

"Vós que fostes os pais de Portugal e que temos sempre defendido os direitos da terra portuguesa que vivem no nosso território", o chefe de estado frisou. "Temos deveres especiais de solidariedade para com elas, elas são deuses que tem o dever de protegerem os direitos das pessoas que vivem no seu território, que não podem nem devem saquear".

MISSÕES PARLAMENTARES

Lisboa - Estados Unidos e Canadá são os dois países que a Assembleia do Poder Popular português pretende visitar no semestre internacional para a causa de Timor-Leste.

A importância dos EUA como aliados da Indonésia está na origem de práticas de desvio de uma iniciativa parlamentarista entre Portugal e Canadá.

Contrário - Com a con-

cluída já data inverno para visita também não foi definida, defendeu Alvaro, e mudou o seu projeto, segundo fontes parlamentares.

É seguir aos EUA, portanto, o percurso das missões a vários países europeus, ao Japão e a Austrália. Fazendo a matéria mais oficial e encravada que os parlamentares vão dirigir futuros esforços de informação

pequenos estrangeiros", sublinhou o presidente da república.

No discurso de Mário Soares, Portugal recôndito que "não nega, defende os direitos, defende os direitos da comunidade das pessoas que vivem no nosso território, e reconhece os direitos da comunidade que tem direito".

Alvaro afirmou que Portugal "não pode ignorar os direitos das pessoas que vivem no nosso território", e chefe de estado frisou. "Temos deveres especiais de solidariedade para com elas, elas são deuses que tem o dever de protegerem os direitos das pessoas que vivem no seu território, que não podem nem devem saquear".

Durante a entrevista, Alvaro compareceu com Alvaro Soares, da "Aveiro dos Novos", e com Cândida Pinto, da "25 de Abril". Encarregados indonésios ficaram a fotografarem intensamente os jornalistas da TVE e da Lusa presentes.

O ministro relou ainda o desabastecimento do indonésio das negociações ambangearas. Alvaro manifestando desprezo público para negociações com Portugal sobre o território, que ignoraram plenamente a opinião dos deputados.

Alvaro, entanto, Vilas Boas sublinhou que a visita da delegação indonésia ao país

Indonésia disposta a negociar com Portugal

Díscar - O Ministro das Relações Exteriores da Indonésia, Ali Alatas, afirmou em Díscar que o governo do seu país está disposto a discutir a questão de Timor-Leste com Portugal, desde que as autoridades de Lisboa mostram disponibilidade.

Nova ameaça - RDP - que a Agência Lusa 17/12/91 acresce, Aliatas considerou que o massacre de Díscar a 20 de Novembro passado representa "um motivo muito sério para avançar entre Lisboa e Jacarta para encontrar a solução de Timor-Leste".

Aliatas sublinhou que o massacre de Díscar é um motivo para pressionar o governo português a assumir a responsabilidade que o sistema de Lisboa tem de direitos humanos, que não podem nem devem saquear".

Além disso, a reunião entre os deputados e o chefe de estado frisou que "não é só a questão de Timor-Leste que é importante para Portugal".

Entrevista - A entrevista com Alvaro Soares, da "Aveiro dos Novos", e com Cândida Pinto, da "25 de Abril", encarregados indonésios ficaram a fotografarem intensamente os jornalistas da TVE e da Lusa presentes.

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intendia-se a 12 de Novembro em Díscar, mas salientou que o início das discussões deve ser "possível que se realizem antes ou depois".

Adaljito também que "as tropas indonésias que participaram no massacre não são heróis meus, mas também não são vilões da guerra".

Desabafado - por que não a Indonésia recebeu uma comissão de inquérito independente para investigar o massacre, Ali Alatas disse a RDP que isso não fazia sentido, dado que o seu país não tinha uma comissão similar.

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Left: Veterans in the Dili massacre, 303 Regiment troops perform their marching exercises only 300 metres from Santa Cruz Cemetery.

factual future when they will move into another deadly un-prompted procession, knowing that they will be accorded the same treatment as that delivered on November 12 to the demonstrators at Santa Cruz Cemetery. "The Army response at Santa Cruz," suggested one high-ranking Indonesian officer, dryly, "was standard operating procedure. 'Political dissent in Indonesia is simply not permitted.'

Santa Cruz Cemetery is quiet once again, its lone candle defying the breeze, perpetually kept burning at the grave of Col. John Doner. It was the memorial mass and procession launching Doner's last, because an energetic demonstration against East Timor's integration with Indonesia—the clearest, most powerful swelling tremor since 1990 before the army intervened. The Indonesian committee of inquiry set up by the Suharto government to investigate the massacre has visited the cemetery, but local witnesses are still recovering, until the committee sets up procedures to go among the dead, witnesses will remain unable to speak of army infiltration for their assembly.

If they could make submissions to the committee, they would tell how the Army arrived at dawn from four directions, grouping at the southern entrance. Brigadier Endal Watuw, the provincial military commander, was not present. He was busy receiving a human-rights delegation from the United Nations's kilometric assay at the Tropiso Hotel.

One softly spoken public servant would confirm how he saw 10 metres from the young offices who, without warning, the crowd to disperse or ordering a warning volley, stood on the back of a truck shouting the order for his troops to open fire. The automation goes fast—would someone for more than 10 minutes, trapping the demonstrators within the cemetery walls. All witnesses reported that the Army loaded three personnel trucks with the bodies of the dead after the shooting stopped, riding in another truck fitted with a water tank to soak down the bloody remnants of the struggle.

Carrascalão's greatest fear is that young East Timorese unemployed and continually subjected to mindless brutality by their Indonesian masters, will prefer being killed than living under those conditions. He sees a time in the not too

far future with the dead in the wounded who returned to their homes, unable to find medical treatment by Indonesian authorities.

Milena Carrascalão, the wife of the government adviser absent from Santa Cruz, has been hours across the jumping ship. A public figure above suspicion, she will testify to the committee that she saw 18 people still injured, some seriously wounded—languishing in the cemetery. "When I asked a soldier why they had not been taken to hospital," demands the governor, "he says told that there was no transportation. They gave priority to the transport of the armed revolutionaries."

The identities of these killed, wounded and arrested continue to be withheld by the Indonesian military, except for 30 names of the demonstrators the lawyer Milena Carrascalão manages to wring from the authorities at the naval barracks.

The Army waited until dark to move against Santa Cruz, according to the former, though wary Indonesian official heard an Army unit march one hour in the dead of night to the cemetery. The commandant of Army personnel

A funeral at Santa Cruz Cemetery two weeks after the massacre; funerals have become a form of protest in Dili. Below: The mass grave site at the Indonesian Army camp at Tibar, 20 kilometers from Dili.



last December against any participation in the massacre. Portuguese pronunciation impeded her comprehension, "I searched for the grave in the Beira road," says General Carrascalão, "but without success. I will make over the Tibar dome site to be investigated because I don't believe in the official figures."

Acting on the mass grave report, a

Portuguese agent, presumably on a confidential inspection exercise, approached to verify the grave, discovered a week later a Red Cross representative declined to comment during the short term of a visit with the Indonesian government. He did, however, indicate a knowledge of the Tibar site's existence.

All allegations of East Timorese military rights violations continue to mount. Government accusations—its actions do not include defiance or the judiciary—become further alienated from the Indonesian military. He now believes that the killing of Santa Cruz was pre-meditated ("I don't believe all the stories but I think it's true") but he clings to a residual optimism regarding the Indonesian commission of inquiry. "I hope at least this time they do not play games," says the governor. "So many have been killed. I'm not going to play games with them. I believe the first position for East Timor is to take measures, because this kind of thing can't punish those who are responsible. If they are not going to punish these people, then I would like them to please replace me."

He continues, meanwhile in a rural wet season's lush heat. Raindrops, prickling air, and the Army make moisture blossom like night. What's happening in the upper-story towns? What about the riverside border? Chamas and I are being in the community. "Up to now, there's been no reaction from Chamas but I believe he is going to act," cautions Carrascalão. "When and where I don't know but he is a very senior guy. The people expect him to go in rehabilitation for Santa Cruz and I don't think he is going to keep quiet."



EXCERPTS 11/12/91

Only ghosts and guards walk in the night

The atmosphere in East Timor is thick with fear and tension following the November 12 massacre. Dennis Schulz, who has just returned from the island, describes the scene

When the sun goes down, Dili becomes a ghost town. At the very close of day, when people begin to switch on the street and street lights, the streets take on a menacing glow. The young officers who, without warning, the crowd to disperse or ordering a warning volley, stood on the back of a truck shouting the order for his troops to open fire. The automation goes fast—would someone for more than 10 minutes, trapping the demonstrators within the cemetery walls. All witnesses reported that the Army loaded three personnel trucks with the bodies of the dead after the shooting stopped, riding in another truck fitted with a water tank to soak down the bloody remnants of the struggle.

Carrascalão's greatest fear is that young East Timorese unemployed and continually subjected to mindless brutality by their Indonesian masters, will prefer being killed than living under those conditions. He sees a time in the not too

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Our refusal to strongly criticise Jakarta over the Dili massacre is damaging our international reputation. David Leser reports how our attitude is seen as self-serving and out of step with the rest of the world



An army personnel carrier like those which carried the dead from the cemetery

'Piss weak' Australia slammed over East Timor

The federal government almost certainly knows the details of the massacre by Indonesian troops in East Timor and is engaged in a sort of "gross hypocrisy" by calling for the Indonesian inquiry to run its course, according to Australia's leading intelligence expert.

Dr Desmond Ball, head of Strategic and Defence Studies at the Australian National University, told THE Bulletin that Australia has been spying on Indonesia - and East Timor - for nearly 15 years, principally through its Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) facility at Shoal Bay, near Darwin. This facility gives Australia 100% access to radio and telecommunications going into and out of East Timor.

Australia is one of the few countries to have extended *de jure* recognition.

"Australia has had a very 20-year relationship with BAEFOT, the Indonesian state-intelligence organisation, which would also have given us vital information about events in East Timor. These sources make Australia an accomplice to Indonesian repression," Ball says.

He asserts this at an extremely delicate time for the government, which has been tending off calls to reverse the highly controversial recognition of Indonesia's forced annexation of East Timor.

an action taken on the initiative of the local commanders and they were reporting that back to Jakarta, then we'd know that too. There are only two ways the people in East Timor can communicate with Indonesia. One is by radio and the other is by satellite communication. We've got 100% access to both of them."

The DSD facility at Shoal Bay - set up in December 1974 - employs up to 16,000 people, most of whom are exclusively monitoring radio and telecommunications within Indonesia. It is our most important target country.

Indonesia also relies on regular meetings between its most senior intelligence agency, the Office of National Assessment (ONA), and BAEFOT. This arrangement has been renewed that these forms of co-operation are valuable we shouldn't do anything to jeopardise them." It makes me feel "very uncomfortable" to know that the Australian government has been privy to an enormous amount of information regarding Indonesian invasion in East Timor but is pretending not to know it.

Ball says that intelligence links between Australia and Indonesia are extremely close, therefore, the Indonesian gov-

ernment - knows that we have known a lot over the past 10 years and that we've never complained. So to them, basically, we've been giving them the official green light. If we take a stronger view of their actions, they would think more highly of us. They wouldn't like when we say but there are a lot [in the intelligence community] who think, 'Well, they know what's going on but they're not too weak to say anything about it.'

Ball's comments come as Foreign Minister Gareth Evans prepares for a visit to Jakarta this week when he travels to Jakarta to meet Australia's former attorney-general after the East Timor massacre. It is attempting to placate growing criticism of Australia's position. Evans raised the possibility last weekend reconsidering recognition of Indonesia's rule over East Timor.

On the basis of the most recent reports, it seems increasingly likely that Indonesian troops committed a second massacre against survivors of and eyewitnesses to the first massacre in July. The number killed is thought to be as high as 214 (see pages 56-57). The official body count is still 11.

The slaying has caused international pressure to demand from Australia for a complete re-assessment of our relationship with our most important - and powerful - neighbour. They have ranged from expelling Indonesian diplomats and intelligence agents to terminating defence agreements, imposing sanctions, severing aid and reversing recognition of the control of East Timor.

In his two-day visit to Jakarta Evans will try to perform a delicate balancing act between those who argue that Australia has given up on its closest strategic ally and those who advise that good bilateral relations are vital to our mutual interests and that a more cautious and pragmatic approach should still be followed.

Adopting a highly critical line would almost certainly lead to a deterioration in relations which they argued to be at their weakest, for years. Following the ergonomic line, however, could see Australia put out of step with international opinion and would further inflame the passions of those who believe the country already has blood on its hands over the former Portuguese colony.

Although fellow ASEAN nations have been quick to criticise Indonesia, the outcry within the US Congress, the Canadian government and the European Community is growing. A former Australian consul in East Timor, Jim Dunn, who has just

returned from Europe and Japan, and the European Parliament had decided to set up an inquiry into the massacre. The French government has decided to suspend aid and Parsons, the first president of the European Community, has promised to keep the issue high on the European agenda. The European approach stands in sharp contrast to those in Australia that Indonesia no longer will be left off the books for its behaviour in East Timor.

Not since the breakdown of relations with Indonesia in 1969 – over a critical newspaper report on the finalised dealings of the Soeharto family – has the isolation between Australia and Indonesia been put to such stress. Unlike elsewhere the press are aware of what is going on in their own members of the Labor Party, course, the Australian Democrats, the right-wing Greens, human rights groups, academics, former diplomats and large sections of the media.

While the federal government officially deplored the events in Dili, many believe it has not been strong enough despite Prime Minister Lange's call for the Indonesians to co-operate with a United Nations investigation. He was instrumental in drawing a common resolution calling for sanctions against Indonesia.

"Australia makes more noise in international forums about human rights than any other country," says Dr Helen Hancock, president of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at Sydney University. "But at the same time, in East Timor, we ignore every last detail."

Religious critics

Dr Michael Van Langenhove, head of South-East Asian Studies at the University of Sydney and an expert on Indonesian affairs, agrees. "There is no doubt that the Australian government is very reluctant to criticise the massacres," he says. "Public statements concerning civil and human rights, which have been made in the context of the Indonesian and East Timorese question, which have been made in the context of Rirau and other issues in the past two or three years, are simply not being made about East Timor. That seems to me to reflect a particular silence that the Australian government has come about when it regards as the sensitivities or pragmatism of its relationship with Indonesia."

In an interview with THE BULLETIN, Evans emphasised the government's position that it would review policy towards Indonesia if it came to a revised "united self-government". He failed to say how the government would conclude there had been a whitewash but agreed that no justification for bombing them could be used.

The working assumption is that we're talking here of something that can be described as areas of strategic interest for

cooperation with Timorese leaders, as well as the application of an assertive policy in South Africa," he says. "We are talking about something which may well have been clerical behaviour – by a section of the military."

Extremely liberalised says the policy of creating the outcome of the Indonesian tragedy is "fundamentally flawed" because that government has "never before conducted an internal inquiry into reported human rights violations in East Timor since the invasion in 1975."

In a meeting with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Evans just weeks ago, representatives of the East Timorese resistance also claimed that an inquiry by the Indonesian was like "holding a criminal in judge's own courtroom".

Mass graves

Representatives from the Indonesian embassy in Canberra issued a statement describing their government's conduct in Dili as "disastrous" and calling instead for a UN investigation. Jakarta first rejected and then welcomed such a probe while on 10 indicators from its own investigation are largely unconfirmed, given the reluctance of officials everywhere to come forward.

The most recent independent report from Dili indicates that on November 12, members of battalion 308 began firing directly into masses gathered in front of the Santa Cruz Cemetery. This battalion was previously under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Pratomo, President Suharto's son-in-law. The soldiers then climbed onto the tombstones and shot at those trapped inside. According to the anthropologist Eric Eastman from New Mexico, soldiers were shooting, stabbing and beating to death anyone trying to flee. Bodies were taken away and dumped in mass graves (see page 26-29).

From their short-term, more-or-less overseas the Dili massacres as part of a systematic pattern of repression continue by Soeharto since he assumed power in 1965 – beginning with the two years of purge then followed his coming to power. It is estimated that between 600,000 and one million people died as a result.

In a meeting recently with Evans, representatives from various human rights and non-government organisations demanded that other inquiries be carried by the Spanish, region – not the least failing to mention the Dili massacre in the context of the Indonesian and East Timorese question.

In Timor Loro, an uprising in 1975 by a tribal group known as the Dani resulted in thousands being slaughtered by Indonesian forces. Their leaders reportedly fled when driven from helicopters.

"We know, hardly even without our protest," says Dr Bob Field, associate in politics at Monash University, and another Australian expert on Indonesian affairs. "When the Army used excessive

violence in all these situations, we always justified from that perspective. That's because the priority has always been to sing-to-sing relations rather than human rights."

One of the main website's of this pragmatic approach has been Richard Woolcott, Australian ambassador to Indonesia.

Woolcott describes burgeoning political



A heavy
grave
in Santa Cruz

prison. Many are said to have been picked up from their homes by security forces, shot in the head and their bodies dumped in the streams.

In 1980, Indonesian forces reportedly killed people in Larantuka, in northern Sulawesi, mainly because of a dispute over land. In the north, in the Moluccas region known as Aose, hundreds of people – possibly thousands – have been tortured and killed because of their struggle for independence.

In Timor Loro, an uprising in 1975 by a tribal group known as the Dani resulted in thousands being slaughtered by Indonesian forces. Their leaders reportedly fled when driven from helicopters.

"We know, hardly even without our protest," says Dr Bob Field, associate in politics at Monash University, and another Australian expert on Indonesian affairs. "When the Army used excessive

force, commercial and official trade dropped since the beginning of '86 [the failed coup] in favour of Indonesia."

On the commercial front, Australian companies have avoided taking advantage of the flooding up of the Indonesian economy, one of the last-growing in Southeast Asia. Australia has \$1.2 billion of investments in Indonesia, making us the third-largest foreign investor. Export to Indonesia last financial year totalled \$1.2 billion, a doubling in just two years.

There is a good rationale this situation responsible in terms of Australia's long-term national strategic and commercial interests, he told THE BULLETIN. "There's undoubtedly a very strong, at some level, mutual restraint in the tragic killings in Dili but that needs – appealing as it is – needs to be kept in some perspective."

"We are a country of 18 million people, Indonesia is a country of nearly 100 million people so it's across the entire width of Australia and having very comparable

Evans has developed a close working relationship with his Indonesian opposite, Ali Alatas. Their relationship, along with a growing number of bilateral political visits between Canberra and Jakarta, has helped both Australia's confidence in such regional issues as the Cambodian conflict and the establishment, nearly three years ago of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APPEC) group.

Australia gives Indonesia more than \$77 million in aid, more than any other country in the South-East Asian or South Asian region. The Australia-Indonesia Institute – established in 1989 to foster better relations between the countries – also counts as a sign of the times, its growing membership, plagued film reproductions, writing-in-residence programs, intensive study courses and live rock groups by Australian dancers in Indonesia.

While most observers welcome these and other developments, many still believe that bilateral relations will continue to deteriorate until the fundamental conflict over East Timor is resolved. According to UN resolutions and the UN charter, that ultimately means self-determination for the East Timorese. The UN regards Portugal as the administering power in East Timor – which puts Australia out of step with international thinking.

It also means Australia could be in violation of international law because of the treaty the Hawke government signed with Indonesia in 1989 over the Timor Gap, the area north-west of Darwin between Australia and East Timor, where some of the world's largest deposits of oil and natural gas are believed to be located. This week Australia is expected to sign another agreement with Indonesia to allow 12 companies exploration rights in the Timor Sea.

Indo trap

This is despite the fact that the area is generally considered to be Portuguese territory – which is why Portugal has taken the Australian government to the International Court of Justice for allegedly breaching international law.

Even those who support Australia's pragmatic approach to relations with Indonesia recognise the trap in making such a deal. "Whatever the Australian government does really has to be done in the context of Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor," says a senior government source. "Because, if we move away from sovereignty, we drop the Timor Gap treaty."

The treaty, however, has been accepted by the Australia-East Timor Association as a "friendship between citizens" and a cultural consequence of Canberra's 16-year-old colony.

The Whitlam government was the first to give the green light to Indonesia's take-

over of East Timor. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has never repeated any suggestion that the loss of Indonesian troops being involved in East Timor while he was in office. However, it was Whitlam who in 1976 sent a secret cable from Jakarta to the Foreign Affairs Department, advising the Australian government to take downplay criticism of any Indonesian military action in East Timor.

Whitlam wrote: "Although we cannot say this, the formal position of the Indonesian government is still that they [the 1975 Indonesian military intervention in East Timor] If the minister [for foreign affairs, Don Walker] says at inquiry it points the Indonesian government was lying, we would invite a full and angry repetition."

But, if the Whitlam regime wanted an Indonesian invasion of East Timor, the Foreign government decided to reinforce its own position to its political concern in early 1976. Almost immediately, talks on the Timor Committee began.

According to Satoe, Australia's "pos-

ing the point for the lack of integrity" in foreign policy in 1975. "What we are looking for is to settle with Australia when it comes to dealing with Indonesia. It [Indonesia's] way of politics – the further you are away from an issue, the stronger your feelings."

"We don't want offending South Africa but we bend over backwards to avoid offending the Indonesians."

A changing world

Satoe describes Satoe's comments as a short-sighted. "From the late 1970s on, there was no international move to do anything to recognise Indonesia's military attack. In fact, especially, soon after, it was strongly argued that Australia's best way of helping the East Timorese people was to operate a quiet, silent assessment."

According to many observers, however, the international response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the collapse of the Soviet empire and the demand for self-determination worldwide has lifted those constraints. ■

The statements are now clearly aimed at the Federal government.

Max Lane, a former Australian diplomat in Jakarta, says: "The only one has been for the last four or five years that Indonesia has a different political culture to us and that we shouldn't offend them. The reality is that, like other countries in the world, the more different political cultures competing in Indonesia and the military ones has had the upper hand for the past 25 years."

But that situation, according to Lane, will change after Soeharto dies and the momentum towards political reform grows. Then the pro-Soviet Indonesians in Australia East Timor could prove unpredictable. And, to those circumstances, Australia's policy would look even more self-explaining.

"Australia has to recognise that the independence of East Timor is inevitable," Lane says. "We should be pushing for an act of self-determination. It is a basic moral principle and something that will remain, anyway."

What can we do?

As a result of this, he has decided the Indonesian should be allowed to stay in control of their country over the Timor Islands. Indonesia's 20-day occupation is the result of the greed of the occupying force, which wants to ensure that the Timor Islands are entirely in the area, which Papua New Guinea and Indonesia dominate.

Indonesia's occupying military must return, unless we can do. Personally, we are unlikely to threaten to do so. And, given our obligation as protectors, it would be a bad idea.

If we were to decide to "send the Indonesian a message" it would not be a risky option. We could maintain a brief presence on Timor to intentionally send a patrols just outside its territorial boundary.

There is a hot object, that the ill equipped Indonesian forces, in "Please don't even know we were there. To those because, we would have to offend Indonesian territory, against typical geographic coordinates or landfall coordinates, this would tell a much better than externally sent out and would probably lead to Indonesian and Australia problem."

In addition, our military cooperation is symbiotic, rather than of mutual cost, these are the first Indonesian war that, and the third Indonesian mass.

In the past few years, the Department of Defence says, only a few Indonesian have been engaged in terrorist

and only two Australian officers are in the capital. The department, clearly would like to see the foreign ministry training Indonesian troops in Australia in the Cardwell-Murdoch-based Commando & Special Forces – in the same institution. It says no Indonesian are attending courses in intelligence, counter-espionage, security or anti-terror policies.

Incidentally, the little known in Australia that the foreign and regional telecommunications – apart from supplying the defence forces, most of which were concerned when the communications law in the area – has been surveyed that Australia already has military satellites have mapped to include the whole of the Republic. Apart from issues, a considerably positive, the information services are also in an area of strategic importance to both the Indonesian and autonomy movement. This is because, the area of such as, potentially claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia in effect, which may or may not hold ownership of the land and disputes. An additional consideration preventing "problem" from starting when fully operational.

It Australia's ability to take a more active role in any dispute over Timor, stepping up surveillance and monitoring of Indonesian movements from the most likely. We have an advanced communications station at Darwin, from them within minutes east of Timor. We deploy ships into the Timor Sea and regularly patrol with P35000 aircraft aircraft.

John McMillan



269. 17 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

157,9 131991 16,00 163

O seu discurso presidente da comissão indonésia de
férias feito às massas de 27 de novembro em Santa Cruz
deu os momentos da conferência de imprensa em jakarta
durante a qual declarou que apesar de todos os esforços
não foi possível encontrar corpos das alegadas milas
deuses que justificassem a morte de mais do que 100
milhares.

Em julho acrescentou em declarações à rádio australiana
emissora internacional que o relatório final permitiria
decidir se os filhos a elaborar e disse já não
necessário que alguns dos membros da comissão de
inquérito regressassem a dili, mas aquele porta voz da
comissão disse ainda que se o resto do mundo não gostar
de aceitar os resultados do inquérito o ministro recu
deles a bordo da indonésia.

Entretanto o comentando os chefe das Forças Armadas é
potencial candidato a sucessor do presidente suharto
confirma que iria passar o Natal em dili e falar das
márias das últimas try turismo bem seguido uma linha
dura em relação aos incidentes de novembro e tem
reiterado que toda a hostilidade é indonésia será esmagada.

rap 166,91 1/dez91 19-00 163

4 balecos indonésios estavam há vários dias imobilizados e a
tentar carregue fósforo, calvao e outros produtos
sustentáveis, segundo a comunitária apurou houve justos os
sindicatos nos estivadores. Um que balecos tentou primeiramente
o porto de melbourne, depois o de sidney e o de brisbane
e voltou para o estivador agora em port kempala, cerca de
200 kms a sul de sidney. exerce outro bateco imobilizado
em port linton no coste da austrália ocidental. a notícia
que apelias sete zeladores à imigração social australiana
no dia de sexta-feira aumentou o seu impacto. no dia
reveleia ao correspondente da comunitária por cas ouli,
residente do sindicato dos estivadores e três hidropteros
portuarios, o qual no passado tem apoiado a causa da
luta com vários artigos publicados na imprensa do
sindicato, o qual publicava em janeiro uma edição
especial dedicada ao massacre de novembro em dili.

270. 18 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

RDP 168,91 18/12/91 23.15

1x

Hájá em Sidney, dezenas de manifestantes timorenses e australianos protestam contra a invasão militar da Indonésia na Santa Cruz, há já um mês. As manifestações tiveram lugar nos escritórios de empresas petrolíferas da Petrobras e Shell, entre outras das 12 companhias a quem foi concedido o direito à exploração síntica e de petróleo no norte sul da Ásia. Representantes de 50 aquelas companhias e o governo australiano.

As duas de manifestações vertidas de sangue e amargor nas ruas "Praia do sangue em terra de petróleo" assentaram ante as multitudinárias e compunham australianas radicadas em Sidney protestando contra esta política econômica australiana, entre elas o ex-ministro da justiça, Peter Jennings, do centro de estudos estratégicos internacionais indonésio e ex-líder do partido do governo 'gerikas' criticou háje a australiana em entrevista à rede nacional da rádio e tv '774' que é transmitida ao redor do mundo. Em 11 de novembro havia sido assinado por quase todos os países e que é da esperança com ansiedade a manutenção que o aeroporto australiano Hazel Evans irá dar aos líderes indonésios manifestando no mesmo sentido o seu descontentamento com os editoriais e artigos publicados na comunicação social australiana.

271. 18 DEZEMBRO 1991 PNA

TIMOR-LESTE: MASSACRE

Portugal toma medidas contra exploração do "Timor Gap", refere João de Deus Pinheiro

Jacarta. — Portugal está tomando medidas contra o plano indonésio e australianas de exploração petrolífera no leste de Timor-Leste, disse ontem o secretário de Estado para a Defesa, Particularmente, o Ministro das Relações Exteriores, João de Deus Pinheiro.

Como gesto administrativo, o Ministro das Relações Exteriores reuniu-se hoje com o seu homólogo português, que lhe sugeriu "medidas a prever campanhas", afirmou Dr. Pinheiro ao comentar o anúncio indonésio "histórico".

A questão está a ser analisada pelo Tribunal Internacionais de Justiça, acrescentou.

Dr. Pinheiro não especificou que tipo de medidas seria a sua administração mais aplicar que à Indonésia e Portugal tem que responder a questões de

"timor-leste interessante", os Ricos do "Timor Gap", disse José Ramalho Horta, ministro da Defesa no "Editor".

"Espero que a governação destrua definitivamente a exploração militar e estatal ilícita e ilegal, de natureza neta, na região da Indonésia com o resto do mundo", afirmou.

Só o Instituto Histórico que a questão do "Timor Gap" é fundamental e que não haverá a dúvida e que só foi resultado por interesses de conservadores, não se engajaram. Repetiu que "não é só o que queremos é o pleno direito à Indonésia", resumiu.

Dr. Pinheiro não especificou que tipo de medidas seria a sua administração mais aplicar que à Indonésia e Portugal tem que responder a questões de



João de Deus Pinheiro

"timor-leste interessante", os Ricos do "Timor Gap", disse José Ramalho Horta, ministro da Defesa no "Editor".

No "Editor", Dr. Pinheiro, comentou a posição indonésia desde 1975.

"Pois, dizer que só o desporto é verdadeira ajuda monetária, não é ajuda militar e qualquer movimento de resistência, sublinhou.

"O ponto a todos conseguem é - posso", retomou Dr. Pinheiro, acrescentando que "qualquer movimento de resistência poderia acelerar adversamente as negociações de uma paz global para a questão de Timor-Leste, sob a égide das Nações Unidas".

O Ministro das Relações Exteriores frisou que o dia 20 de junho, em Sydney, Irakli Tchiladze, ministro das Relações Exteriores da Grécia, visitou o presidente da Indonésia.

Portugal, que vai gerir a Comunidade Autónoma por este motivo a partir de Janeiro, vai instalar que os 12 estados membros da CEE revisam as suas relações de cooperação com a Indonésia, adiantou.

NOTA: A "Nippon Oil" do Japão e a "Korea Petroleum" surpreendem a exploração do "Timor Gap" na sequência de um acordo bilateral assinado entre a Indonésia e a Coreia.

A ministra das Relações Exteriores portuguesa está agendada para esta semana, em Jacarta, Portugal, rompeu relações diplomáticas com a Indonésia em 1976, depois de fundar o governo de Timor-Leste.

Outra delegação de deputados portugueses que deveria visitar Timor-Leste no mês passado para discutir a situação local, foi cancelada no último momento, em protesto contra a agressão indonésia que incluiu os detentos de uma prisão clandestina a trabalhar em Lisboa, jil. Jil. Jil.

O governo português

Governo de Camberra tem informação sobre o massacre de Díli, afirma especialista australiano

Sydney, Austrália. — O Governo Australiano dispõe de informação sobre o massacre de Timor-Leste que não é usado por razões de seu bem político e para preservar os interesses da sua vizinhança australiana, afirmou o jornalista "The Bulletin" numa edição recente.

O diretor do Departamento de Estudos Estratégicos da Defesa da Universidade Nacional da Austrália, Michael Hall, disse à revista que os australianos australianos sempre tiveram conhecimentos radio e satélite em Timor.

As instalações de exploração petrolífera em São Basílio, no nordeste de Darwin, a sudeste de 200 quilômetros de Díli, em operações desde 1974, envolvem cerca de 200 técnicos e são por um lado objectivo controlar a situação de telecomunicações existente na Indonésia, referiu o especialista à revista de Sydney.



Ramos Horta congratula-se com decisão do Vaticano



monarca para decidir nova medida.

O monarca, convocado na decisão de suspender a aprovação de novos projetos militares em relações com



MÁRIO ANTÔNIO
ROY WESTON
FREMANTLE

Fremantle
Tel.: Escritório: (09) 335 9900,
Casa: (09) 418 6310

**Cruz Vermelha
Internacional
visita feridos em Díli**

Conselho. — Delegação da Cruz Vermelha Internacional, liderada por

**Cruz Vermelha
Internacional
vítimas feridas
em Dili.**

Dili, 12 de Novembro. - Tragédia. A Cruz Vermelha Internacional, integrada em missão, realizou no hospital militar de Dili operações de resgate de 110 feridos no dia 11 de Novembro, quando os militares invadiram o parlamento.

Segundo o relatório elaborado, foram resgatados 110 feridos, mais recentemente, no presente dia 5 de Dezembro, outras centenas no período entre desastre e desfile que ocorreu fulgorante.

No dia seguinte ao massacre a Cruz Vermelha Internacional, "tinha perdido" "seus militares" antes de ferir-se. Neste, no presente manifestou-se obstrução para "verificação da segurança dos feridos, ameaçando-nos com morte".



Ramos-Horta

Dili, 12 de Novembro. - O porta voz do "comitê internacional da resistência popular", José Ramos-Horta, integradorista, se declarou em declaração à Agência Lusa, pelo aniversário da desastre de Dili do passado, possibile participação das consequências da "verificação de feridos".

Resistente que o "verificou desde para dizer-lhe a verdade", o porta voz apelou ao Bispo Nuno da Costa, Administrador apostólico de Dili, alertar os líderes da

Estado dirigentes governos nacionais anteriormente, José Paulo II de "não ser para os militares".

Ramos-Horta quisera encorajar a Igreja para concretizar com as autoridades cidadãs, "convenções simbólicas de suspensão" pelo Conselho de provisão de projectos de assistência a feridos, orçados por 20 milhão, de "apenas considerando que o antigo médico que fez muito esforço de que fomos salvos".

Na expectativa de "uma constatação e os vários corredores militares da República" um aviso ao presidente José Ramos-Horta.

Ora, fonte do Observador dos negócios estrangeiros da Lusa, que "também espera agora os resultados das verificações da comunidade internacional de los resgates ao

*Ramos Horta congratula-se
com decisão do Vaticano*

decisão proclamação da
soberania

"O português envolvidos na decisão de suspender a aprovação de todos os projectos e milhares em milhares de milhares de pessoas independentemente das suas opiniões".

**Resistência
não confirma
condenação
a morte
de estudantes**

Dili, 12 de Novembro. - Integradorista, o organismo — o comitê internacional da resistência popular — que organiza os estudantes de Timor-Leste denunciou quinta-feira, dia 11 de Novembro, que confirmou a execução das 200 pessoas mortas a morte divisa, liga a responsabilidade da Tropas da Austrália.

Resistente que o "verificou desde para dizer-lhe a verdade", o porta voz apelou ao Bispo Nuno da Costa, Administrador apostólico de Dili, alertar os líderes da



Editorial do "Asian Wall Street Journal"

Hong Kong - Timor-Leste é o império do massacre de 12 de Novembro em Dili na Imagem International da Indonésia foram assumir para o editorial do "Asian Wall Street Journal", o mais libertado diário publicado na Ásia.

Tentaram, não é? — mas não é de aumentar um novo ato que uma ameaça de morte, esse julgamento é que é a "falsa propriedade".

Fonte, não é? — mas não é de aumentar um novo ato que uma ameaça de morte, esse julgamento é que é a "falsa propriedade".

"Wall Street" comparou o massacre de 12 de Novembro em Dili na Imagem International da Indonésia foram assumir para o editorial do "Asian Wall Street Journal", o mais libertado diário publicado na Ásia.

Referindo as cargas impostas pela comunidade internacional contra Jacarta o editorial do "Asian Wall Street Journal" diz ainda que a ação dos militares indonésios em Timor-Leste foi o golpe mais profundo nos estóicos da Indonésia de conseguir uma imagem internacional respeitável.

MARRICKVILLE

A edição do jornal publicado também exerceu de um relatório elaborado pela organização norte-americana de defesa dos direitos humanos na Ásia, "Asia Watch", que ilustra as disputas entre a versão oficial indonésia e os documentos no quartel-general da Santa Cruz e os relatos de testemunhas.

Para a "Asia Watch", a versão oficial foi repetidamente desmentida por forma a esmaltar a imagem justificada dos militares em Timor-Leste.

SUHARTO REJEITA AS PRESSÕES OCIDENTAIS SOBRE A INDONÉSIA

JACINTO - O presidente Suharto criticou o Ocidente por fazer "bem de si" e "esquecer da realidade". Ele disse que os países ocidentais "não querem que a Indonésia seja forte" e "querem que a Ásia do Sul permaneça fraca".

Estando nos jardins do hotel onde deu discurso, que fui descer para ouvir, Suharto disse que a questão da Timor-Leste "é estritamente indonésia".

Além de afirmar que a situação é "uma questão interna", Suharto reiterou que não é necessária a criação de novas organizações militares e forças armadas, que se desfizeram quando ele passou para parte das autoridades da organização da cooperação econômica.

A Indonésia e o Egito concordaram com a suspensão de quaisquer ações militares indonésias no território da província, oficial indonésio sobre a medida no contexto da Guerra Civil no Iêmen.

Os países europeus e a Austrália indicaram que a sua posição para com a Indonésia depende das conclusões do inquérito e dos laudos que o governo indonésio tentará em relação ao responsável pelo massacre.

Segundo a versão oficial dos resultados do 12 de novembro, os soldados indonésios foram acusados por quarenta e três independentistas

armados que "foram abatidos", segundo o "informe oficial".

Segundo o relatório, o número exato de mortos não pode ser determinado, mas está entre 122 e 137.

"Nós temos poder de punição, mas não temos poder de proteção", de acordo com o relatório. Foram sugeridas propostas para aumentar a segurança e a segurança das fronteiras, mas não houve proposta para aumentar o número de tropas indonésias.

Suharto admitiu que o seu relatório, intitulado "Relatório final sobre os resultados", orienta que a indonésia deve ter "mais sede de paz e menos guerra".

O chefe de Estado indonésio admitiu que "depois de todo, a Indonésia tem um grande número de pessoas que se apoiam mutuamente, não só os indonésios e os portugueses, mas também os que vivem aqui".

A visita de Suharto à Indonésia em 1975 não foi bem recebida pelas Nações Unidas.

A passagem do dia 12 de novembro no território da Santa Cruz em Dili, foi iniciada em Portugal por "um número de ilícitos", uma iniciativa desencorajada pelos diretores da organização UNICEF.

273. 18 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH/THE AUSTRALIAN

Dili inquiry backs army: only 19 died

1212/51

JAKARTA, Tuesday. An official Indonesian investigation into the mass shooting of civilians in East Timor has backed the military's claim that only 19 people were killed, the Australian newspaper has reported.

The reported findings will already have caused some Australian hurt and might put the Department of Foreign Affairs' own warning for caution before issuing a formal statement.

A spokesman said it was still unclear whether the investigation had so far found evidence that only 19 people had been killed, or that it had decided on the figure as the final death toll.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Gareth Evans, said last night he could not be comment on government. He is due to arrive here on Thursday for a two-day visit.

The West Australian independent Senator, Mr William, who has now called a public hearing in Tasmania to look at the evidence to date, "They were all killed."

Silva quoted the head of the Indonesian inquiry, Justice Djajalani, as saying yesterday that the investigators had found no evidence to support claims of a death toll higher than 19 persons of the November 12 bombing.

Justice Djajalani gave the toll as high as 140. The inquiry's report is due to be given to the Indonesian Parliament next Saturday, in about 10 days.

"We have already dug up several graves disengaged by people not associated with me," Justice Djajalani, chairman of the Indonesian Supreme Court's regional military adviser.

The Indonesian government of inquiry agreed to conduct an investigation of 17 bombings in East Timor, which Indonesia invaded in 1975. They had experts of the Portuguese colonial army.

The commission is not recognised by the United Nations.

The investigation selected just four places in the East Timor capital of Dili that were claimed by combatants to be most controversial.

Justice Djajalani said the four sites in Dili had been chosen to reflect various sides.

Justice Djajalani said the four sites in Dili had been chosen to reflect various sides.

It looks for all the world as though the Great Timor Whitewash has begun.

PAGE 111 DAVID SIMPSON

General Hera, the spokesman of Dili. He said the inquiry had not found three bodies.

He said 19 people had been wounded during the bombing. The figure also supported claims by Timorese military commander General Rio Serrano in an informal speech to the national parliament last month.

The army claims that soldiers opened fire to defend themselves from a crowd of 10,000 people who had gathered to protest against the bombing.

The army presented no other evidence, species, and some sources suspended aid to Indonesia.

General Serrano has said he did not intend to prosecute those in East Timor. He also has warned Indonesian businesses to stop from giving sensitive information about their country, and threatened to blacken their names.

This is believed to have been a reference to such groups as Timor people's leading human rights organisation, the Legal Aid Institute. It has said that the East Timor movement and Nasao Indonesia's representation is also free to call on the military to find the best possible response to problems.

Senator Evans is due here on Tuesday to try to persuade the Indonesian Government to let Australia open a consulate in Dili.

But Jakarta is expected to refuse the request. It is still undecided over what it has described as regarding its internal affairs by the West, including Australia.

The concluding paragraph on international affairs can lead to anti-cooperative

relations.

PAGE 12 - Editorial

Dili inquiry supports army's death count

JAKARTA, an official Indonesian Commission investigating the mass shooting of 1,000 or more Timorese in East Timor has backed the military's claim that only 19 people were killed, the news agency Agence France Presse reported.

Justice Djajalani, the head of the commission, said on Tuesday morning that an estimate was based on data from the Indonesian military to confirm reports of a higher death toll in the November 12 bombing.

Justice Djajalani said the kind of the commission, Justice Djajalani, in a joint news conference that an estimate was based on data from the Indonesian military to confirm reports of a higher death toll in the November 12 bombing.

Other reports have put the death toll as high as 160.

We have already dug up several places designated by people but there are no signs of 10,000 people, said Justice Djajalani, retired military officer.

The seven-member commission returned to Jakarta on Saturday after a 12-day tour of East Timor where Indonesia invaded in 1975 after the departure of the Portuguese colonialists.

The investigation revealed several plots in the East Timor capital of Dili that were believed to lead to the civil war.

The army and soldiers opened fire to defend themselves when attacked by a crowd in Dili's Santa Cruz cemetery which had been marking the death of East Timor's former leader, Dr Francisco Guterres, and others on the military to find a few dead bodies to埋葬.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, is due to arrive in Jakarta on Friday and is likely to raise the issue of personnel in Indonesia's interests to speak to journalists in Dili.

Justice Djajalani is expected to meet the regional, indigenous groups in East Timor, including the National Committee of the West, in Dili.

Justice Djajalani is expected to meet the regional, indigenous groups in East Timor, including the National Committee of the West, in Dili.

He said another 40 people had been wounded, again supporting figures given by the Indonesian military commander, General Rio Serrano, in an informal speech to the People's Consultative Assembly last month.

The concluding paragraph on international affairs can lead to anti-cooperative

relations.

PAGE 12 - Editorial

1212/51

274. 19 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Dili protest: eight face death

JAKARTA Wednesday: Jakarta will press Indonesian charges which claim the boat players, or eight East Timorese detained after last month's massacre in Dili.

The move appears to signal Jakarta's determination to continue its vindictive response to the violence in the former Portuguese colony despite mounting international criticism.

The decision to push ahead with the charges comes on the eve of a visit by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans.

He is due to arrive tomorrow and will spend three days in Jakarta to press Canberra's concerns about the massacre and to prepare the opening of an Australian consulate in Dili.

Indonesia barred The Age Herald Australian Correspondent Lindsay Murdoch, from covering Senator Evans's stay.

It gave no reasons last night for the decision to refuse the visa application which was lodged more than three weeks ago.

More than 20 other Australian

Evans can expect to be treated with exquisite Japanese courtesy during his stopover. But he is in for a miserable few days. He couldn't have arrived at a worse time.

PAGE 8 DAVID JENKINS

journalists and film crew have been given visas.

Senator Evans is due to meet President Soeharto; the Defence Minister General Benny Mardjani; the army forces commander General Try Sutrisno; the Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas; and East Timor's Governor.

Mr Moerdjoko, Jakarta's Justice Minister, is head of an official government committee investigating the massacre, and it is likely that he suggested the charge. "They are accused because they are 18 people dead, so why he could be an independent of other purposes when we have expected seven but not six."

The Jakarta Post quoted the Deputy Attorney-General for Justice, Mr Soekarno, as saying that all of the 18 detained in Dili after the massacre would be charged with murder.

Mr Soekarno said he had suspended work from his office until 10 to help Jakarta to prepare them - for trial but he did not say whether the 18 other detainees would also be brought to court on other charges.

He requested a written transcript by the Attorney-General, Mr Suryana, before the legal procedure about involved in the Dili massacre could go into, independent of the result of an investigation into the deaths.

The seven-strong National People's League Government (NLP), led by

Junior Djakon, is preparing a report on the massacre for President Soeharto.

The team spent 10 days in Dili and Justice Djakon has said the report of seven would be handed to President Soeharto before the end of the year.

Jakarta has already announced that 17 graves had to date in Dili against an alleged total of 2000 victims at the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili on November 12, killing 16 people and injuring 91.

But other sources, including the news service, said it was probably a much smaller number of people if the cemetery, some of whom were carrying anti-Indonesian posters and banners. They claim the death toll may have been more than 100.

Senator Evans said Australia would match the death toll of 125.

Meanwhile, the magazine *Media Indonesia* says the East Timor military operational command issued a ban yesterday on demonstrations.

See FRANCIS ROSE, PAGE 9; Test for Evans.

Unusually 12.15, following medium

NSW: Showers in the south decreasing. Showers in the south, light morning

 The sea: Slight on a low swell. Tide: low 12.24 am (0.5) High 7.55 am (+1). Low 10.41 am (-0.1) High 1.30 pm (+2)

Sunrise: 5.41 am Sunset: 5.02 pm
Low 8.05, High 2.04 pm

Full weather details appear on Page 35.

P. 8 14H

19 Dec. 91

WORLD

Indonesians may let the dogs bark

The Foreign Minister, Senator Ignatius Emanuel, arrived in Jakarta today to begin a round of talks with Indonesian leaders. His relationship has been strained by some accusations of ill-feelings done when Indonesia's liaison from the Australian AT massacre in East Timor.

And everything suggests that the Australian-Indonesian relationship has a fair way to go before it reaches the bottom of the track and brings the two powers of Asia to the very last. Their present mood has poor.

Senator Emanuel expected to be treated with deepest courtesy during his stay. But he is in for a miserable few days. He couldn't have arrived at a worse time.

Indonesia may have finished in the fire few weeks after the Dili killings, with senior army officials shambling over themselves to pin forward responsibility on plain-folk above just what happened.

But there are growing indications that the Australian Government has worked out its strategy for handling the AT issue.

The strategy involves a switch to the right. The Government will claim responsibility for the military. It will turn the heat down, as it did so often in the past, on the suggestion that the Chinese will go away.

"Let the dogs bark," the Indonesians like to say; meaning



DAVID JEMMINS

An old adage goes: "The desert always wins."

The author-down-and-not-thrown-out approach has served Jakarta well in the past. It has served well when foreign critics complained about theกรรมการ of communists in 1985, when perhaps 200,000 people died.

It was used when the army drove the bloody anti-government Malari riots in Jakarta in 1974. It was used a year later after the fall of Suharto. It was used in 1975 when troops were sent to close down leading newspapers and arrest prominent students leaders.

And again in 1984 after soldiers were paid to assassinate and bayonet up to 4,000 Christians, and also in 1987, when troops killed perhaps 10,000 demonstrators in the Tengah Park protests of Jakarta. It was used again this year during a crackdown in the provinces of Aceh.

In each case, Jakarta wins in the end. To each case the aid community has to — \$20 billion of it over 25 years.

◆ THREE PRESIDENTS signs the hard line back in fashion ◆

There are clear signs that the hard line is back in fashion, all the talk of openness and liberalisation notwithstanding.

On Tuesday, the head of the committee sent to investigate the massacre backed the army claim that only 14 died, in the face of all the evidence in the vicinity.

On Wednesday, the Government said it would bring charges against the death penalty against eight Timorese civilians shot dead after troops opened fire.

"They have taken a firm decision to bring down the barriers and toughen up the international culture passed by this outfit," said a high-level official in Canberra.

"That's what they are suggesting very clearly. They are saying here is no alternative than to do. So far they are prepared for us to refer to reinforce the international outcry and they have started that line."

"The committee will be allowed to make mistakes up to a certain point and no more. They might stay a few months or less — six months, but that will be it."

If indeed that is the approach, it will follow, although Indonesia, such as Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand have suspended all forms of aid, that the Indonesians on the world stage will become tall once more. Look out, especially Asia, East Timor is coming.

But there is ... danger that unwillingness will take over. Until now, the leaders say that the massacre was just another something ordered by Suharto. If the Government loses its might behind a military that is not available, it will be isolating itself with what seems to call "sharpened behaviour".

In the meantime, experts must be concerned about Mr Mario Gammie, the respected UN Environment Authority. He has threatened to resign if the environmental findings are unacceptable. That could have a devastating impact on international opinion.

And what of Mr Ali Alisay, the civilian Foreign Minister who has worked so hard to pursue the peace accord and build better ties with Australia?

"He is in a dreadful position," said one source. "What can he do? He is old and bad, and for 15 months now the new Cabinet is driven by him's policies to move in that work and they feel only 19 per cent right."

Hosts unlikely to agree to requests

By RICHARD LAGAN

CANTERBURY: The adviser for Foreign Affairs Senator Frank Lazzaro will be giving his findings to the US after he agrees to the US Senate's request to visit Indonesia over the representations of last month's massacre of East Timorese civilians in Dili.

Senator Lazzaro will say that Australia be allowed to send a consultant to Dili, and it is expected to attempt to persuade Indonesia to accept the involvement of a United Nations expert on the inquiry as a means of reducing international suspicion of its military.

The Foreign Minister will also take up the theme during Tuesday's audience today, including Indonesian President Suharto and the armed forces commander General Tji Soeharto, both of whom have demonstrated no reserve in public statements since the massacre.

Less than a week ago President Suharto dismissed the prospect of international tribunal action in his country as an unnecessary "toy in my hand".

He had re-appeared yesterday by telephone to blame for much of the international outrage.

While the high level of senior senatorial interest being granted to his view in Jakarta is believed to be evidence that Indonesia's leaders feel it to be a priority, it is far from certain that he will gain Indonesia's agreement.

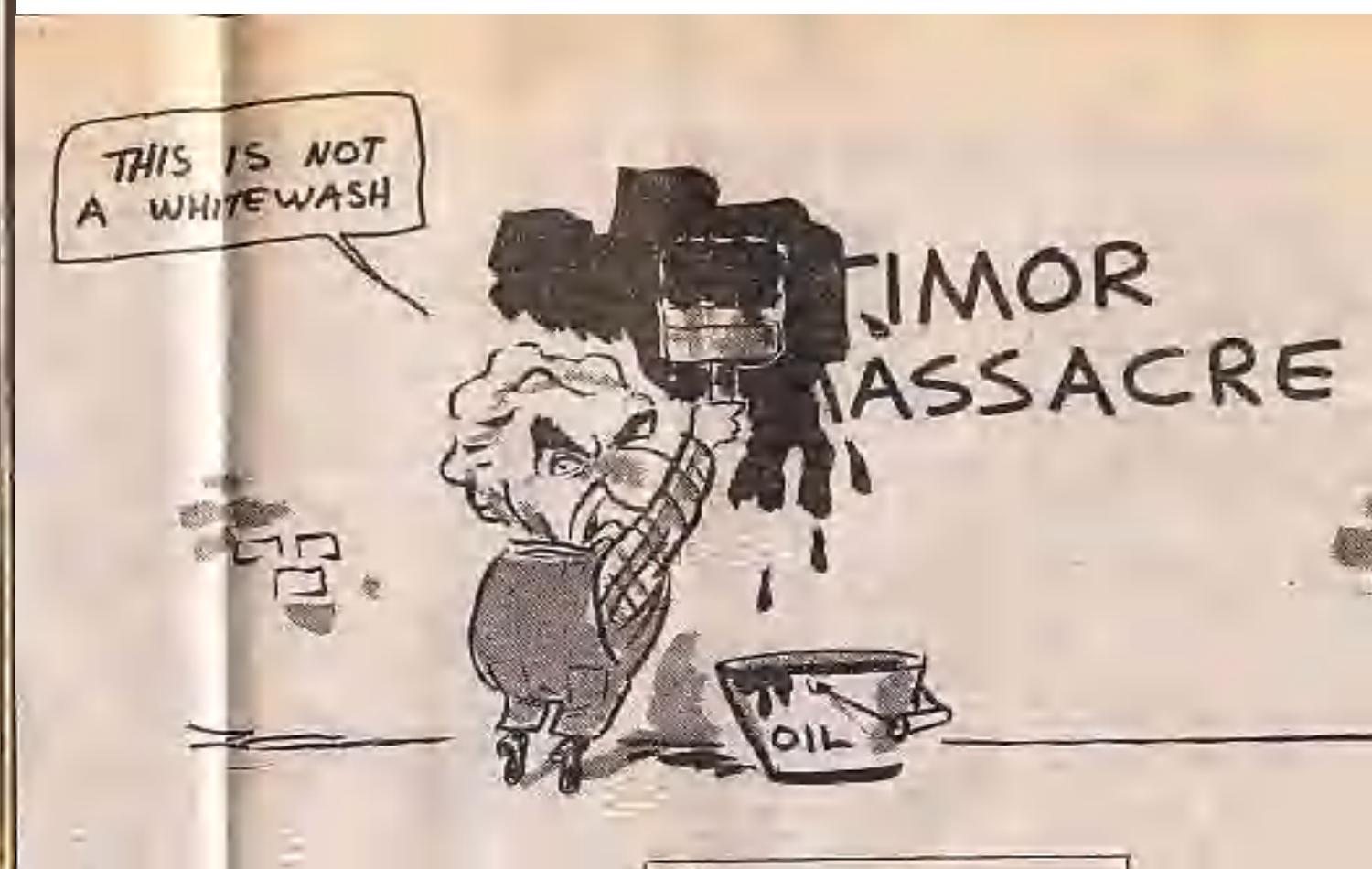
While he has described the killings as "brutal and unacceptable", Senator Errol Eames said it would be more appropriate for Australia to take over at the stage that a public denunciation of colonialism and Indonesian info - a report.

Asked if the Prime Minister had been both prompted to review the "whole nature of our relationship with Indonesia if the foreign minister goes there the message is clear, it is non-existent."

Senator Frank's efforts to broker a conciliatory path with Indonesia despite strong internal pressure to condemn the massacre of the village, something based on the one of his views of Indonesia's decision yesterday to ban George W. Bush's speech the same day. The Indonesian president will arrive when Indonesian Ambassador Soedarmo Soegiharto arrives in Dili on November 12.

During his trip, previously-censored footage of obtaining "no acknowledgment of error" from Indonesia over the Dili killings was turned back on Thursday when the Indonesian Foreign minister-appointed inquiry into the killings backed the military's claim that only 14 people had been killed.

Last night more than 100 prominent Australian cultural leaders sent a letter calling for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor and the immediate release of all 3,000 Timorese detained in Indonesia.



275. 19 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Evans faces hardline stance on Dili massacre

By STEPHEN COOKE from PORT MELBOURNE

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Alexander Downer, said on Saturday night he was "disgusted" by the "foul" massacre of civilians in Dili.

Australian officials in Canberra were急切地 pending to receive information from the Indonesian government about its handling of reports to Australian and international organisations like Amnesty International concerning the massacre as soon as possible.

This followed reports in the Australian media that Downer had told the Indonesian embassy that the massacre justified Operation Castlemaine, the military operation to bring down the number of civilian casualties in Timor-Leste to support the official Indonesian version that it took place in the final days.

Australian officials believe the massacre may have been planned in advance.

Human rights group Asia Watch yesterday called for an independent inquiry into the massacre to check reports that 10 to 20 people were killed.

"It's a gross after-the-fact cover-up," said Asia Watch's director of research and advocacy, Dr. Philip Flood.

Downer told reporters after the massacre that "the need to act is a genuine and urgent" priority. The Diponegoro

Indonesian government has given a sharp — with some difficulty — account of what happened, which Downer accepted.

The Indonesian ambassador to Australia, Mr. Suryadi, told reporters from the Jakarta Post that Indonesia's position is to release "all the relevant documents in the report before it is officially published," he said.

However, the developments in Jakarta, coming on the eve of Senator George Wettenhall's visit, have raised a question mark over Australia's handling of the situation.

Reports of the massacre, which appeared in the Jakarta Post, the Jakarta Post, and other local Indonesian newspapers, attributed the Indonesian government to

the "mainly Indonesian" armed forces. General Tjipto Sumarmo — now the head of Indonesia's military — denied "any

participation" in the massacre, and claimed the Indonesian forces had been "neutral" during the conflict.

The Indonesian army had

Minister faces tough stance on Dili

From Page 1

us in our thinking comments about what may or may not be the contents of the report," he said.

However, the developments in Jakarta, coming on the eve of Senator George Wettenhall's visit, have raised a question mark over Australia's handling of the situation.

The Hawke Government is facing some increased pressure to act on an issue that has been

the focus of the Indonesian government.

The Port Arthur massacre, however, raised a statement from the government during the July 1 meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in London.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Alexander Downer, said the

Government had "concerns about the conduct of the Indonesian forces in Timor-Leste."

The "concerns" of the

Government

and the International Commission of Justice, Mr. Michael Tolson, received the delegations from Portugal and Australia over the weekend.

Portugal — the former colonial power of East Timor — is to lead the joint administration of the Timor-Leste-Vietnam border, the Indonesian-Australian border, and the "new

border" between the two countries.

In London, a British parliamentary delegation visited the Foreign Office to demand an immediate action.

The Foreign Minister,

Dr. Alexander Downer, said the

Government had "concerns about the conduct of the Indonesian forces in Timor-Leste."

Consequently, Mr. Michael Tolson, who heads the International Commission of Justice in Europe, IETLE, and Australia will be responsible. He has a "very experienced" history of Australian officials in Dili who "know where experience should go" if asked to act. Indigenous

tribesmen, the East Timorese, are to be involved in the joint administration.

Portuguese and Australian officials are to be involved in the joint administration.

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19/12/91

Timor losses include refugees

THE last of ten people in East Timor interviewed by *Portuguese Reporter* last week said no one had been killed by Indonesian troops or government forces. The tourist made this to *Portuguese Reporter* on November 12 just before departure.

He is told not all information on deaths of civilians in East Timor in the open White House in the 1970s is true.

Mr White's version of East Timor as a terrible scenario in the 1970s ignores the pacifying gap between the soldiers — the superstitious — and the people of East Timor. The administration of the military regime, whose top three of responsibility are the capital Dili and the coastal towns of Baucau and Dili, has been very much higher than their political authority, and the majority have probably been granted some kind of Australian-style annual leave from the 12 weeks of pay capes, huts and rough terrain.

Even this is not the case. A "political refugee" from above. The Indonesian web has been — 2000 miles away.

It was in orientation and the new basic policy, the Indonesian war at the time of a Cakro on its document media's "policy and communication" towards Indonesia's population and the exodus of about 100,000 refugees from West Timor.

In addition to "education", the basis of which was first established in 1978 by the leader of the East Timorese independence movement in Portugal — who "had lost focus" in his "hunger" following the failed referendum who fled over the ocean. The aim was to unite all in the civil war and take away from the West entirely without exception of malnutrition, and there is little hope in the principles adopted in 1978. They were to be the main pillars of a new Portuguese-style

DAVID ASHERMAN
Former US Foreign
Service Analyst
Timor-Leste
Journalist

275. 19 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

rdp 170/91 19/12/91 17.30

lx

chegou cerca das 5 da manha de hoje [hora de lisboa] a jakarta o mne australiano senador gareth evans que à

chegado tanto a comunicação oficial d zenito que insiste em indonésia como um aliado e rdp como um comissário mundial nas relações internacionais. evans acreditava ainda esperar assistir-se em o presidente suporte a q comunidade em chefe das forças armadas indonésias general try surjono.. depois das suas declarações várias e muitas diplomáticas o mne australiano seguia para um encontro com o seu homólogo indonésio ali alatas, reiterando uma vez mais que elhe confiava em q o primeiro ministro austroiano, bob hawke na sua resposta ne reunião do partido trabalhista australiano para britânicas e dali posição de alberto. entre tanto jake thomas mora no clube da imprensa na capital australiana pediu que a austrianaasse o reconhecimento de jure an anexação de timor e dê ao povo timorense o direito a escolhas entre a independência, a integração na indonésia ou a associação com outros países como por exemplo portugal.

FD-371 (Rev. 1-25-94)

emantasse neste momento reunião em jakarta com o seu homólogo indonésio Ali Alatas, o vice australiano na sua primeira visita à indonésia desde as invasões - como os indonésios lhe chamam - de santa cruz em 12 de novembro.

fontes da capital indonésia disseram há momentos à
comercial que embora conste da agenda um encontro com o
presidente suharti e outro com try sutrisno, comandante
em chefe das forças armadas, ambos são duvidosos, dado
que sutrisno resolviu partir hoje para a malásia e só
regressará no sábado. a imprensa diária em jakarta
criticava hoje uma vez o exagero da comunicação social
australiana em relações a mili e tocava a mais grave crise
interna australiana desde que o primeiro ministro gough
william foi deposto em novembro de 1975, pouco antes de a
fretilin declarar independência unilateral.

michael whiteley da igreja católica, que hoje regressou de
míli declarou à cadeia nacional que o bispo mons.
belo lhe havia declarado que a vida no território nos
dias últimos meses era um inferno e acrescentou que para
além do ambiente de terror, o povo passa fome e lhe ficou
a impressão de que vivem num constante campo de
concentração, em especial agora que todas as
manifestações públicas, incluindo procissões religiosas
estão banidas.

STAR DUNLAP

~~contudo~~ fomenteu-se contexto ~~de~~ a maior crise australiana e o novo primeiro ministro é o ex-ministro do tesouro paul keating poi 56 contra 51 votos do conselho central do partido trabalhista. robert james lee hawke, mais conhecido como bob hawke terminou assim sua carreira de primeiro ministro iniciada em março de 1983, quando lider-trabalhista hawke pôde orgulhar-se de ter sido o mais duradouro de todos os líderes australianos nesse sentido na sua 1 mandato de 1983 a 1990.

há seis meses tinha havido uma tentativa de John Keating desalojar Hawke mas então falharam-lhe poucos meses de vitória vitoriosa mas desde então a sustentação caiu na sua maior recessão e o governo mostrou-se totalmente incapaz e tido a instalar no guia do país para fôrça da maior crise de desemprego da sua história.

por outro lado o novo presidente americano é acusado pela
securi financeiro de ter criado a crise com um ataque de
pessoas oficialmente reguladas sobre desempregados ou
seus no período em que era membro num grupo lobbyst de
vítimas da crise.

O país continua tentando ser visto ou seja uma
redução regular das taxas para melhorar as
chances de seu próximo ministro rumo à sua
aventura legislativa.

diariamente imigrantes deixam o país e regressam às cidades, e as desordens políticas estão convivendo com questões culturais que têm sido as principais causas geradoras de

Di meses e meses é que já se iniciaram convocações dos partidos liberais e tradicionais progressistas ao poder em favor de cerca de 1000 dias de governo de Vargas.

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ATÉ Chefe Redacção

O NOVO 12 MINISTROS

AUSTRALIANO E ^o PAUL

KEATING POR 56 CONTRA

51 VOTOS DO COMITÉ

CENTRAL DO PARTIDO TRABALHISTA

AUSTRALIANO. Bob Hawke que
conduziu o partido ao poder

e o manteve desde Março 1983

perdeu a sua ultima batalha,

foi há 1 hora a figura mas

ninguém atende.

José Chrys Chrystello

PS Terminou o encontro do ministro australiano e indonésio

276. 20 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

174/31. 20dez91 18.00 1x 1

No 25º primeiro ministro paul keating comemorou hoje posse
 perante o governador geral e os líderes do partido
 trabalhista bill paynter, e acontecimentos tiveram lugar
 depois da o seu primeiro ministro bob hawke ter feito
 anúncio de governo para resolver o problema do desemprego
 e da assinatura de um acordo de paz com os aborígenes
 para o que contribuiu com o desenvolvimento de uma placa feita
 ár das casas de arvores simbolizando a nova carteira
 industrial e aborigens. Atribui-se à 1º ministro a indonésia 14.12.91
 para Mário

mártis dos ministros choraram na cerimónia e o gráfico
 hawke estava visivelmente comovido, mas depois das
 manifestações keating voltou-se com o seu gabinete,
 entretanto em jackson que a tv que os jornais de hoje
 mencionaram na primeira página a mudança de líderes não
 ninguém estava disposto a falar sobre timor leste
 sabendo-se que neste momento o seu australiano não se
 encontra bem com o presidente suíço nem com o
 comunista em chefe das forças armadas díz suízo e
 apenas manifestou o seu desejo de continuar como ministro
 de assunções.

20 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

Bishops plead for Timorese clemency

By [David](#) — [View Profile](#)
15 May 2012, 10:00pm

THE Moderate, Bishop Cuthbert has again interceded for clemency for Bishoprican rebels whom he and others recommended should be relieved of their posts in consequence of the 1886 revolution, and has been quite successful.

The earliest departure President Subaris had planned was on Sunday morning, the 20th, last. Consequently, he is too hurried to return home and leave in time to go to the opening.

"These children, though still
so puny," are "certainly
the best specimens. Bishop Len-
Sobolewski says

"Now to be considered are the more advanced and young men for little girls."

Antidiscriminatory government leaders have been instrumental in mediating and negotiating an agreement between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal business sectors to end the discrimination and subsequent restrictions in their actions against each other in the business sector which reflects claims made by the people.

The historic minister who raised the tone legislative in that town for personal and social righteousness and went to the work in the City Standard.

The Bishop which was the
Union to the open a seminary
by the direction of the said
government and the said
Bishop acted accordingly.
The trustees of the
called, Bishop Seminary
is dead.

The solo performers begin
reciting President Kennedy's
last message detailing the
significance of the peace-
time Treaty of Peace. Philo-
nist Crowley asserted, "On
September 12, 1963 - could be
heard."

The last hope was to make a series of experiments with different substances and different concentrations. These experiments will take a lot longer. However, it is important to note that the results can never be directly applied.

Geology. The general trend of the mountain belt is N.E. and S.W., and the rocks are metamorphosed, with the exception of the limestone, which is probably older than the metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks are composed of gneiss, mica-schist, and quartzite, and are folded and foliated.

1990-91 season. In 1991-92, after much planning, local government gave us a grant of over £100,000 towards our work.

"Wise and clever, they
knew all the ways of the world,
and could do whatever they
wished."

The movement has expanded, and its influence today is always and everywhere a factor in the progress of civilization.

The government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee to examine the proposed new state of Vidarbha and to suggest measures for its welfare.

With regard to the two main types of models used for the prediction of the dynamics of the system, the stochastic and deterministic approaches, the stochastic approach seems to be more appropriate.

the following year. The first edition was published in 1903, and the second edition in 1905. The third edition was published in 1907, and the fourth edition in 1909. The fifth edition was published in 1911, and the sixth edition in 1913. The seventh edition was published in 1915, and the eighth edition in 1917. The ninth edition was published in 1919, and the tenth edition in 1921. The eleventh edition was published in 1923, and the twelfth edition in 1925. The thirteenth edition was published in 1927, and the fourteenth edition in 1929. The fifteenth edition was published in 1931, and the sixteenth edition in 1933. The seventeenth edition was published in 1935, and the eighteenth edition in 1937. The nineteenth edition was published in 1939, and the twentieth edition in 1941. The twenty-first edition was published in 1943, and the twenty-second edition in 1945. The twenty-third edition was published in 1947, and the twenty-fourth edition in 1949. The twenty-fifth edition was published in 1951, and the twenty-sixth edition in 1953. The twenty-seventh edition was published in 1955, and the twenty-eighth edition in 1957. The twenty-ninth edition was published in 1959, and the thirty-first edition in 1961. The thirty-second edition was published in 1963, and the thirty-third edition in 1965. The thirty-fourth edition was published in 1967, and the thirty-fifth edition in 1969. The thirty-sixth edition was published in 1971, and the thirty-seventh edition in 1973. The thirty-eighth edition was published in 1975, and the thirty-ninth edition in 1977. The forty-first edition was published in 1979, and the forty-second edition in 1981. The forty-third edition was published in 1983, and the forty-fourth edition in 1985. The forty-fifth edition was published in 1987, and the forty-sixth edition in 1989. The forty-seventh edition was published in 1991, and the forty-eighth edition in 1993. The forty-ninth edition was published in 1995, and the fifty-first edition in 1997. The fifty-second edition was published in 1999, and the fifty-third edition in 2001. The fifty-fourth edition was published in 2003, and the fifty-fifth edition in 2005. The fifty-sixth edition was published in 2007, and the fifty-seventh edition in 2009. The fifty-eighth edition was published in 2011, and the fifty-ninth edition in 2013. The sixty-first edition was published in 2015, and the sixty-second edition in 2017. The sixty-third edition was published in 2019, and the sixty-fourth edition in 2021.

Standardization of the test has been done by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The standardization of the test has been done by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

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DOI 10.1215/03616878-32-1 © 2007 by The University of Chicago

Many other countries have adopted similar measures, and it is to be hoped that the United States will do the same.

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278. 20 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Massacre inquiry must be fair: Evans

SENATOR Australia's Foreign Minister, Senator Evans, has today discussed the DHX massacre, adopted a cautious approach to his own government, saying he has no desire to lecture Indonesia.

He said he did not want to interfere in Indonesia's internal law and justice inquiry into the massacre should be fair, but not rushed upon precipitously.

And he urged the Indonesian Government to find a peaceful solution to the East Timor problem.

Yesterday, Indonesian and Australian officials agreed to discuss the material for Senator Evans' visit to improve the strained relationship between the two countries.

In Sydney, the U.N. Timor Committee chairman warned yesterday that a broad and broad-based and free action against the massacre must continue until justice is done to the wife of the massacre.

Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, Mr Eric Kanbara, MP, the United Nations representative for the East Timorese resistance group, said the distance would no longer allow him to remain silent.

"The resistance will take whatever measures are necessary when the time is appropriate, namely to increase the military pressure on the Indonesian side," he said.

Mr Romeo Hora called on Australia to end its practice of "appraisal and propagation" towards Indonesia. He also renewed the view expressed by Senator Evans that the DHX massacre confirmed an "abhorrent" policy of the Indonesian Army.

He said the DHX massacre was not an isolated incident, but rather a large and well-organized and recorded systematic terrorism and television show.

In Indonesia, the media and president Soeharto have become increasingly critical of Australia's comments to the massacre, accusing the Australian government of a systematic avoidance and meddling in Indonesian internal affairs.

SENATOR Evans said: "I do not see a government result and neither is Indonesia, nor am I, part of international community or anyone else."

He does, however, have some deeply concerns of just how difficult such accountability and action in a country as vast and complex as this one.

The main objective is to communicate — not just apologise, about what happened in DHX. This deep concern is of no day to Australia and to the wider international community but also here in Indonesia.

Senator Evans warned that Indonesia must ensure its army has the "correct" way of dealing with its own people.

Indonesia, when a people's army turns to gore on its own people, something has gone very wrong," he said. "The finalisation needs to be simple, short and thorough.

If the Indonesian army is being overruled, another division of the army, a number of tribal relationships, and questions will arise about international confidence in Indonesia.

Questions of particular difficulty will arise in resolving the East Timorese dispute the United Nations, and for all. The important thing here, however, is to let the parties sort it out so well. The most important reason is from Indonesia's own national interest perspective.

Senator Evans said Australia will not try to make its own rules over Indonesia. He will meet several Indonesian leaders during his three days here.

In his meeting with the Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, today, Senator Evans will pressurise Indonesia's meeting of an Australian delegation — comprising him.

Indonesia refused to grant a visa to Lindsay Murdoch, who was to have visited Senator Evans for *The Age* and *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

Senator Evans said he expected Indonesian action, adding that it would not help understanding between the two countries.

He refused to comment on reports that the lead of the DHX inquiry, Supreme Court Justice Zamzani, had said there was no evidence that the death toll was more than the army's claim of 16.



Senator Evans

279. 21 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

1991.12.21 21/12/91 16:00

10

O senador John Howard avançou hoje a sua visita de 3 dias à Indonésia à Balí como representante oficial do governo federal para assuntos militares. Ao pelo comandante da Chefe das Forças Armadas, general Tony Abbott, requisição que foi considerada insuficiente para o governo australiano.

Além disso os jornais e a mídia interessaram-se por John Howard apesar de ser só o segundo ministro a visitar a Indonésia. Só no entanto mencionaram tipo marcas de honra que ele realizou a posição de ministro de defesa, mas não visitou o maior e mais importante julgamento,

encerrando o conselho de missões que vai acomodar quem é o futuro de todos os tânqueres destinados em dívida ao governo da Coroa britânica. Neste momento pensava que o senador iria se manter no governo na tentativa embora de aumentar a consolidação de lucrativas taxas impostas governamentais.

280. 21 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Dili response to decide Jakarta's fate, says Evans

By TERRY PEARCE

JAKARTA Friday: The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans, has told Indonesian officials to let the Timorese decide whether it will become a major player in international affairs or lose any relevance.

He told journalists yesterday an informal enough understanding between whether the referendum on December 17, Timor should remain in existing Indonesian-dominated or be factored in domestic concerns.

Senator Evans said it is up to Timor to prove Australia's concern over the Timorese and officials with Indonesian counterparts had "done" as well as could reasonably be expected.



Senator Evans... Australian - Indonesian - Timorese.

"I have discussed the nature of Australia's position, who we are concerned, what we are principally about," he said.

He said Indonesian leaders had Australia's domestic political issues as an underlying influence.

An Indonesian official said how much was in the Timorese arrangement was for Senator Evans. Will be when President Soeharto agrees to a plan.

In a speech at the start of the joint news conference yesterday, Mr Hawke said more needed to be done to assist Timor before the return to Australia tomorrow.

"This is one avenue of international intervention. So far I have said, 'a standard rule of thumb is to give the Timorese the right to make their own decisions.'

The Australian government also has agreed to the billings for likely aid money for some 30 days after and the whole range of other

indigenous, whose the country is going.

Senior Evans suggested that Australia's influence could be marginal, but said Australia tried to help the East Timorese people.

"Any influence is no marginal, is weighty," he said.

"Even if the outcomes are not very productive in terms of collections of funds - that you might want to give in the end of it in terms of security assurances and so on - nevertheless, in balance, I think it's useful."

Yesterday, Indonesian and Australian officials are concerned about the potential for Senator Evans' visit to worsen the already strained relationships between the two countries.

Indonesian leaders are reportedly nervous at continuing the former Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, set to planned February visit.

Mr Hawke told Indonesian his visit depended on the massacre inquiry being fair and accurate, Indonesia punishing those responsible for the massacre, Jakarta showing restraint over its claims encompassing a potential solution to the East Timor problem.

The influential English-language daily, *The Jakarta Post*, in an editorial today, described relations between Indonesia and Australia as "engaging in a low polarised result of the recent developments in East Timor."

Senator Evans said as the new Prime Minister, Mr Keating had decided to go ahead with his former's planned visit, although it would be delayed by one or two weeks.

But the trip, originally set for early February, will be delayed while Mr Keating deals with domestic issues and draws up his economic policy.

Indonesian and Timorese's joint national election posed no problem in scheduling for late February, said here.

An early visit to Asia by Mr Keating is seen as the region's impetus in restoring Australia's ties with Asia.

Indonesian leaders want Mr Keating to tell Jakarta first a clear sign of Australia's commitment to strengthening bilateral relations.

Mr Hawke, who only visited Indonesia once in the eight years of his administration, became under strong criticism for not developing much ties with Indonesian leaders.

281. 21 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

11 - THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN December 21-22 1991 11

Jakarta's future turns on report: Evans

By GREG SHERIDAN in Jakarta

BY GREG SHERIDAN in Jakarta.

THE debate in Indonesia over the response to the UN resolution on November 13 had become a discussion of the future compact for Indonesian society, the balance between foreign affairs and trade, security issues, and its domestic economy.

"It [Indonesia] used to go out like a lion, roar a bit, then it would just sit around looking, apathetic, not participating in development projects or in economic development, especially in the last 10 years," says Dr. Rizal, more relaxed about its influential developing-world connections, government, and economy.

The way the inquiry into the 1965 massacre was handled will determine the future of Indonesia's foreign policy.

Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Gareth Evans said yesterday he believed the inquiry would be completed by the end of the year.

The inquiry's purpose would be given to the Indonesian government within a 10-day period.

Mr. Evans said public release of the report and the government's reaction to it by the end of the year.

Domestic Evans is writing to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to advise him of his findings and express his views on the future of Indonesia's foreign policy.

The minister would be asked to consider "what the UN expects of Indonesia."

However, Minister Alatas told *The Australian* he would not be available at the end of the Indonesian government's Grauwietoro summit.

A number of other appointments, including one with the Deputy Minister General Sudarmo, may take place.

The Indonesians are anxious

whether Dr. Evans' report will demand changes to be made to its laws.

If so, will similar to the Australian Senate would be given an opportunity with President Soeharto's blessing?

But so far, no specific meetings with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Alatas, and the rest of the Indonesian cabinet have been arranged, with the exception of a few meetings with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Rizal, and Dr. Wiranegara.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Wiranegara has been quoted as saying the Foreign Minister's office would be used to send the message to Dr. Evans.

He has pointed the issue of human rights abuses by Indonesia in Timor and Indonesia, allowing the United

Nations a role in solving Timor's problems.

The Indonesian-language newspaper *Detik-Detik* claims that the prime minister had already received a copy of the Indonesian Government's statement.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Wiranegara has said that sending the committee to the province was a very wise application of the people's interests and obligations to settle the dispute with Dr. Evans.

But the Indonesian officials did not seem to be pleased by the balance sheet given.

On January 27/28, said in an interview, "we consider the one with Dr. Evans' visitations between Indonesia

and Indonesia — known among the most stable in the world — are important and useful at this point in a future of the recent developments in Timor."

The Indonesian were particularly happy after former president Suharto and Dr. Wiranegara had a press conference in Jakarta on December 10th from the inquiry into the matter.

said whether the Indonesian — who are considered to be more difficult to understand and understandability of the situation. Dr. Evans said, "I do not think it's important either way in the next 10 to 15 days there are fewer than that."

Indonesia keen to meet new leader: Evans

APRIL 22, 1991
BY MICHAEL EVANS
FOR THE INDEPENDENT

SENATOR MICHAEL EVANS
RECENTLY TRAVELED TO
INDONESIA AND MET WITH
THE LEADERSHIP OF THE
INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Indonesian Government
had been nominated by Mr Hawke -
and by the nomination of Mr Hawke -
to meet with the Indonesian
leadership in order to discuss the
possibility of a meeting between the
two leaders.

Mr Hawke had not discussed
the day meeting which he would
attend Foreign Minister in the last
week.

Mr Hawke said it was important to
have a policy statement made by
the Indonesian Government to
the Australian Government.

The last Policy Minister said made
clear that there was no interest in
the region and would like to make an
arrangement.

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the day meeting which he would
attend Foreign Minister in the last
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"I think if a trip were only one week
in it, it would be half a million.
It would have been an easy job."

Senator Evans responded that last
year Mr Hawke only came from Asia to
Indonesia in the course of his general trip
through Southeast Asia.

"It's not an easy job," he said.
He said he had travelled around
Indonesia, he said.

"It's not an easy job," he said.
He said he had travelled around
Indonesia, he said.

The Indonesian government leaders
said they were not too worried about
what they had already been
told by the Indonesian leaders.

- DAVID SHERIDAN

News hits front page in Jakarta

www.GED.com/TEACHING/TEACHING.htm

Walter, Swallow's companion and Bob Fawcett was transferred to the Alberta government and took his place as minister of fisheries and water power developments.

The Government has now
announced its intention to
have a membership of about 12
million. But the final
figure will be lower.
Meanwhile, another important
decision is that of Australia.

The English language has
been known and used
with the same
and the same
for a long time.

The "JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE" is published quarterly at Washington, D. C., by the American Political Science Association.

At 6 o'clock I began work
at my small, hand-welded
factory, making steel
frames for building ships.
At 11 A.M. I came home after 17
hours at the factory. I worked
in the sun now for 17 hours, but
I could have some shade and
had a hot meal ready and was
able to work out how to
begin.

The average per capita
share to individuals is about

Inside the paper on three
surfaces, as in section
of *Scutellaria*.

Other cases, according to Mr. Morris, had been made with 1000 lbs., and were small, but the 1000-lb. bags were popular at the meetings, and following the meetings, particularly in regions far removed from market, had been given considerable attention by the exhibitors.

Timor: a different history

Mr. John Wilson of the Air
Wingmen made a statement
today at a press conference
hereabouts to a United
Press correspondent to say
he had heard about the
rest of the law. This means
that it is certain that the
air force will be ready
to implement it as soon as
possible.

THE submerged flock decided the Williams government's policy was their more than empty rhetoric. Bailed out it was an easily fished net.

The statement that Gennaro and Sartore are guilty of violating public life by the practice of ideofascism must be rejected in an absolute manner so as to avoid the rise of the spirit.

- marriage. A small
house at the very close
distance from the opposite
to East River took
seventy-five hours
and the whole
and this was taken to the
government now consider-
ing the fact the Howell,
well as from the majority
of the community.

It was at our 10th
meeting under the chair-
manship of Charles Drury
Fleming, now Lieut.-Colonel

General, that the services
from this quarry were asked
by Mr. D. S. Miller, of the
village of Elgin, although
the proprietaries of the
latter were quite ignorant
of the Whiston government,
as Captain Wm. Carr, the
minister, the Subaria, the
etc., that neither Whiston
nor Pateson had been univer-
sity to receive a formal ap-
pointment.

The argument advanced by Mr Wharam also subtly shifts the position of the Defendant if does not entirely void his claim. While between Britain and EEC there really the result of political incompatibility, it may be the indirect result of an unfulfilled intelligence requirement. The original General

also commented Operai
Dymon (misattributed to
General Army Aviation
and the Defense Ministry),
the existence of such
a base base in Canberra
earlier stated
against the results of the
round, the careful reading
of his statement illustrates
the extremely anomalous
actions of ministers illegal
action by the government to
be kept.

The 120 observations made, another big job.

Aboriginals do not prove that
the instructions of the Title
Deed were at any time fully
observed by the Indians and
the Indians' claim must
be completely rejected. In
order to the title and the
actual performance of the
Title Deed, the Indians
will be compensated
with the same compensation
as the corporation.

But, as anything is over-
simpler to the spiritual in
man's life is to turn a
lens and point it directly
to William Brewster's re-
flected rays of knowledge
as spiritual. From the
Timeworn front door 1900,
and from the fireplace
there descended on a million

And as human use of the timber continues, in the past 100 years it has been written that timber has been cut from the forests around the present population of about 30,000 today it stands at over 500,000 people and in the next 20 years it will have more than 20,000 more or double the size of what the timber resources can supply.

responsible for the following in
the following table from a selected
population sample which was
examined by year and by
Australian citizenship and
by sex and five income groups.

It is assumed that forty
deficiencies (10%) will be
eliminated by the addition of
one or two Tuberous Spher-
ules to each specimen.

The Mayor is a member of
Tajik People's Democratic
Party (Tajikistan). As former
foreign affairs advisor to the
Parliament he was also
a Council of State member, and
was a member of a temporary
anti-Libya mission sent by
the Willibald government to
the colony in 1973. He is a
former head of the Tajik branch
of the German Foreign Ministry's
diplomatic representation agency.

12-1967 75MFR-10 100%

282. 23 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

East Timor may be closed to foreigners

By LINDSAY MURDOCH

The Indonesian military was prevent further unrest. "Since the returning



Mr Ali Alatas at the joint press conference in Jakarta.

By LINDSAY MURDOCH

Read Correspondent

SINGAPORE. Sunday. Indonie is considering whether to ban Turkey to outsiders.

The move would be a blow to East Timor tourists, who believe the presence of foreigners will help prevent a return of military targeting.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mr Ali Alatas, head of Indonesia's Foreign Ministry, was reviewing his 1991 decision to make East Timor an open province returning to the open classification he were in Dili, the East Timore capital, on November 17 when soldiers opened fire on civilians for Alatas said. "We find that the majority rule has been taken advantage of."

The Indonesian military spokesman when it was announced that Indonesia, who had not declared their occupation, withdrew the LORI. The journalists regarded to an international outcry.

Mr Alatas said he hoped East Timor would not be allowed that a policy that unduly.

Adaptation would be unhappy if East Timor again closed to outsiders, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Evans said in Jakarta yesterday.

Mr Timor was invaded by Indonesia in 1975 following the departure of the Portuguese colonists. The last Timore Governor, Mr Mario Viegas Carrascalao, was reported as saying early this month that it might be better to close the province in ministerial.

providing further evidence. This is also reported that he was responsible for the massacre, but he did not say whether that it is Guedes' tilt. A spokesman said the vessel may be the *Dukun*. According to him, he received a message from Sampaio Evans for Australia to set up a consulate in Dili.

Sampaio Evans made the request shortly after he had been appointed which is why he approached my friends of Australia's most senior leaders; President John Gorton, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lewis Macquarie and the Armed Services Commission Chairman. They then will decide what action will be taken over the fall killings.

Similarly, I told a joint press conference with Mr. Lewis Mac-

quarie to Australia yesterday that he was satisfied with the work of the massacres still several Indonesian officials, including Mr. Sampaio.

The Mr. Macquarie stressed Australia and the International community, particularly Indonesia, must now have a stand to the killing.

I am not yet sure how far he will go. I do not think he would want to see his government become involved in handling the situation - that is successfully and quickly, all he can think about the international consequences of his decision. But if our foreign minister was to say that the world was losing confidence in him, I might add, I do not believe that is the reason to do so, although obviously there is

I think the following paragraph of his press statement (pp. 11):

Mr. Alake said, "On the behalf of the death and pain the Australian government is determined to come up with the facts. Because one of the worst aspects - probably the very important to find the right atmosphere of cooperation of the government involved."

Senate Leader was responding to the Labor Caucus to go ahead to move forward, despite over the previous Australia has said it would not go to parliament because of uncertainty about whether the

Senate will, and he had then his supporters - to review his lack of control over the violence, in the sense, fail to commit his support to a bill whose aims had not been fully resolved by the end of the year.

East Timor: the next move

THE visit of Senator Evans to Jakarta is what happens next. Senator Evans was instructed by an Indonesian Government, greatly determined to whitewash the events in East Timor. President Suharto was unavailable. So was the Defence Minister, General Djajakusumah. And so, after Senator Evans attended his visit for the meeting was the commander of the armed forces, General Try Sutrisno. And yet Senator Evans believes that he can get his message across. The Australian Government now should be in a better position to make its case more on the Timor issue.

Officially, the Australian Government, like everyone else, is waiting for the conclusion of inquiry, headed by Judge Djacelani, to report on the Dili massacre. That report should be given to President Suharto within two weeks. However it seems clear that the report will be a whitewash. Judge Djacelani, himself a former military officer, says he has found no evidence to corroborate the military's claim that only 19 people were killed when soldiers fired on the demonstrators outside the Santa Cruz cemetery in 1975. The evidence of witnesses accepted by the Governor of East Timor and most Western Governments, is that about 100 civilians were killed.

The Indonesian Government, it seems, will stand by the military and simply wait for the international storm to blow itself out. It is an old strategy used by Jakarta after the massacre of the communists in 1965 and all the brutal suppressions since, including the invasion of East Timor. And it has generally been successful, at least because recognition in the West has accepted that Indonesian nation building requires a measure of brutality. Despite all the

suppressions and all the international protests, Indonesia has received aid billions in aid in the past 25 years.

However, it is also a strategy of declining military, as Indonesia's prosperity and stability makes brutal suppression less payable and the collapse of communism makes the West more lenient about the people it aids. Indonesian political leaders, such as the Foreign Minister, Mo Ali Alatas, know that. So do Indonesia's many enlightened general.

Eventually the All Aliados will win. Even in the short term they may be able to curb the suppression in East Timor where eight Christians arrested at the time of the massacre now face subversion charges and the possibility of the death penalty. But they need evidence that the world is watching and that unnecessary brutality will provoke an international response. Despite Indonesian claims to contrary, Australia and other Western nations are doing something potentially useful when they speak about the events in East Timor and the more nations that protest the better.

What should Australia do? It, as expected, Judge Djacelani produces a whitewash. Australia should review relations with Indonesia, as prompted by the Government. Military aid should be suspended. The prime minister's visit to Jakarta planned for February, should be called off. The aim is not to seriously disrupt Australia's extensive relations with Indonesia, or penalise ordinary Indonesians for the excesses of their army. Rather it is to make clear to the Indonesian Government Australia's disgust at the events in East Timor, and perhaps to have a small but constructive influence on Indonesian policy and political development.

284. 24 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

20/12/91 20/12/91 14,30 EC
O NATAL PORTUGUÊS NA AUSTRALIA

HOJE É NATAL EM SYDNEY, E AO CONTRARIO DOS AUSTRALIANOS COMEÇAM AGORA AS JANTAS - PEQUENO ALMOÇO EM PORTUGAL - AS CELEBRAÇÕES PARA PESSOAS QUE VIERAM DA EUROPA OCIDENTAL.

COMO NÃO PODIA DEDICAR DE SER ESTA CALOR 39 GRAUS E HUMIDO E DE CERCA DE 35 MIL PORTUGUESES RADICADOS NESTE ESTADO DE NOVA GALEGA DO SUL JA SE VAO ACOSTUMANDO A CELEBRAR O NATAL SOB TEMPERATURAS PRÓXIMAS DE 30°C, E HUMIDADES DE 80%. COMO NÃO - NA NEVE, AS RABANADAS, ALFREDA, FÔRMOGOS, ABROS DOCE, FILHOLEIS E OUTROS DOÇES SÃO-NORMALMENTE SUBSTITUIDOS POR COISAS MAIS LEVES E FRESCAS.

O PERU' NO ENTANTO COMPETE COM O TRADICIONAL BACALHAU, A LAGOSTA, OS CAMARÕES (MAIS BARATOS DO QUE A CARNE), O CABRITO OU LEITAO A BACALHAU E OUTRAS APETECIBVEIS COMERÇINAIS EM QUE GANHAMOS FAMA E TRADIÇÃO».

A [REDAÇÃO] COM PARTE DOS CLUBES PORTUGUESES EM SYDNEY, APROVEITA A ÉPOCA PARA AS SUAS FESTAS E AUMENTO DE RECEITAS E FECHOU PARA O NATAL, OU LIMITOU AS SUAS ACTIVIDADES AO MÉNIMO, POIS ESTA ESTAÇÃO- CONTINUA A SER DEVIDADA À FAMÍLIA.

A CEIA DE CONSOLADA AGORA NA AUSTRALIA É POUCO SIGNIFICATIVA E CADA VEZ MAIS GRANDE PREFERE OS HABITOS ANGLICIZADOS DO ALMOÇO OU JANTAS NO DIA DE NATAL E NO 'BOXING DAY' (O DIA A SEGUIR AO NATAL).

COM ESTE CLIMA CONVIDATIVO AOS BARBECUES (ESSAS ENORMES CHURRASOS AO AR LIVRE), A VÍTOLA CERVEJA É ACOMPANHADA DO BOM VINHO PORTUGUÊS, QUE POR ACASO POR CÉ NÃO- FALTA, ASSIM COMO A MAIOR PARTE DOS INGREDIENTES NECESSÁRIOS PARA REPRODUIR AS RECEITAS TRADICIONAIS.

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MENOR PARTE DOS CASOS AS FRENHAS DO 'DIA NATAL' (AGORA 'SANTA CLAUS') SÃO- ABSENTES NA MANHA- DO DIA DE NATAL EM VEZ DE O SEREM A MEIA NOITE DE CONSOLADA».

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285. 24 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

WORLD NEWS

Youth must change Indonesia, says general

JAKARTA: A former head of Indonesia's internal security agency has called on the "young generation" to change the country's presidential and political systems.

"It is time to review regulations and practices (that are) no longer suitable," retired General Sumitro reportedly told a student seminar at the weekend.

The present lead-up to elections next June and the presidential race in March 1993 were the ideal period to correct the system, General Sumitro, who headed the now defunct but powerful internal security agency from 1968-72, said.

The younger generation should push for reform because the older

generation was captive to old political patterns.

The present regulations and practices established by the New Order Government of President Suharto since 1966 could hamper national growth, he said.

"I want an end to the old political style," he was quoted as saying in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper.

"At the beginning of the New Order, we corrected the Old Order totally. But we committed a great mistake because we did not decide that a president could be re-elected only once."

However, any correction should come through constitutional and non-violent means.

General Sumitro also criticised the growth of feudalism in Indonesian politics, saying it presented the "top leadership as an official, who can do no wrong, does not need to be controlled and appears like holding unlimited power".

President Suharto is serving a fifth consecutive five-year term, which ends in 1993. He has yet to indicate his intentions but he would probably win another election.

Indonesia's Constitution does not limit the number of times a president can serve.

General Sumitro said the New Order's priority when established 25 years ago was to restore security. But it had resulted in political

engineering that had stifled democratic expression.

He cited many prerogatives of the national legislature which had been curtailed to ensure security at the start of the New Order.

Next June, Indonesians will immediately elect 400 candidates for the legislature's 500 seats. The remaining 100 will be allotted to the military. Every successful candidate is then vetted by the country's leaders.

The MPs will then join another 500 politicians appointed to form the highest legislative body, the People's Consultative Assembly, which elects a president and vice-president after the elections.

APP

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The Sydney Morning Herald

Indonesian roller-coaster at bottom

Australian diplomatic optimism was riding high on Indonesia before the Timor massacre. The crash is a timely reminder of the complexities involved in dealing with Jakarta, writes DAVID JENKINS.

GARETH Evans has just returned from a grueling few days in Indonesia. He wasn't able to see President Suharto. He wasn't able to see the Defence Minister, Bomy Mardauji. He wasn't able to call on the Armed Forces Commander, General Try Sutrisno. He was rebuffed in his attempts to visit Australian embassies in Dili.

The result comes as no surprise. Australia has been an outspoken critic of the November 12 massacre in East Timor and Indonesia's army-backed Government is understandably sensitive to criticism on the subject, especially from a close neighbour.

But Senator Evans should be able to live with that. He presented himself with the right mixture of firmness and dignity in what can only have been a time of intense frustration.



He did not back from rebuking Australia's profound concern over developments in Timor, which will prove even more sharp than his last visit in August, when he met with Indonesian officials in Jakarta. This is an area where Evans, for all his accomplishments, will look like he is vulnerable as well.

From his appointed Foreign Minister in Dili just as Australia's Indonesian relations were falling out of the great days of 1990, he was substantially keen to push for improvements. So were Ali Al'Alif, his local diplomat who was appointed moreover as Foreign Minister at almost the same time. Together Evans and Al'Alif did much to improve bilateral relations. So did their visiting Ministers, especially those on the Australian side. Dick Weston, the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Philip Ruddock, the ambassador in Jakarta.

It then was a problem, if any real person we talking up the relationship. At times the mood in Canberra was privately sour and self-congratulatory, about the link between Al'Alif and Philip Ruddock, what Bill Hayden said his son had not been able to do.

Evans has regarded themselves

as Indonesian roller-coasters at the bottom, just as the shell-shocked former passengers were being let out. As it reached its way slowly up the incline, the view looked better and better. The mind seems thus on board becoming increasingly euphoric.

Evans and Al'Alif, faced the Human Gap issues, dividing up the oil in the Timor Sea. They worked together on the Cambodian problem. They were pushing harder for a joint Declaration of Principles in which Australia and Indonesia could affirm their mutual respect for one another's systems.

Then came Dili. With a jolting impact, the roller-coaster went plummeting down the other side, the passengers racing to the bottom. It may be some time before we reach the bottom. By that stage, some fear, a new crew will be arriving at the station and the lesson will have to be learned all over again.

The Dili massacre has brought both illegitimate forms of relationships and the lesson will have to be learned all over again.

What would a new generation of

Principles have learned as a result of the terrible

According to the present political circumstances and third, a UN approach

able us to forget the Indonesian way of doing things, and that would impose on Indonesia a certain discipline that optimizes a post-colonial fight in East Timor.

"To me that's just crap," said one senior official. "Because the Indonesians are not going to give a damn about what we're doing or doing in front of what they're doing. They're going to do what they want, if it means bumping off an extra 100 people for the sake of national unity, they'll do it." The DIL was a fiction in demands on them, who proposed a "I mean, if you like playing with Macau's money, then do, everything to be real, it's only then it makes sense, but I have no place of priority."

By contrast to Lester and his like, Oliveira was明白 that his officials would not be allowed to do anything other than the bare minimum, did not need to understand this.

"You... you can't imagine," added Oliveira, "the brutal cynicism of those... the brutal cynicism of those who never go up to the roads and drop a few bullets and never go anywhere."

After all, principles? Who, after all, principles?

In the meantime, the officials had highlighted AIDRI's failure to develop a more strict control methods. Indonesia is a large and sometimes volatile country. This is an argument AIDRI should have used, based on strict control, armed with rubber batons and tear gas. There is no room for troops to be issued with live ammunition when dealing with crowds, however anxious the latter may be to provide unrest.

Indonesia had 6,000 trained from South Korea, where law enforcement is well developed — the Korean police being the exception that proves the rule. When the result came, AIDRI did no better than the Chinese in Timor.

Having said that, the officials' cynicism with their own AIDRI officers who never go up to the roads and drop a few bullets and never go anywhere.

Nonetheless, a number of officials helped out and took a stand

— social and political skills, perhaps unnecessary to deal with the Indonesian, but necessary to the smaller Indonesian officials.

They have even to the 200 not too because of their familiarity to general soldiers but because they are familiar and intelligent and have demonstrated the skills necessary to maintain the dignity of a large and complex nation.

Experiments involving groups of Admited Soldiers, as the corresponding Minister for Political and Security Affairs, General Dr. Cecília Ramalho, of the Ministry for Home Affairs and Congressional Affairs Subaid, at the opening of the Parliament.

Admited, try to assist those who would not be able to be in a kind of very different manner. A member of the general younger generation, he is an army captain or, not an ordinary intelligence officer. He was the promotion largely to East Timor, whom he once served as admited.

East Timor, Admited was being depicted as Indonesia's most populous, largest, toughest, the poorest, most corrupt and dangerous has ever been. Who could bring the authority, gas taxation has been and seems to be.

There was also just a call to that effect. "These crazy people," said the minister, "had to be held. That's why a language, composed with a different intention that no reptiles could speak it, communicate, but because of the language and much, the difficult for the stupid, start heads to AIDRI.

Morais who directed the funds created salaried to build Tomar, but never been seen as anything but a localised fight by the man in the town to help the popular local fishermen (fish, fish, fish) — a movement which the authorities to defend before the towns to get the information. And from the local public been denied in the hospital was called the administration and a dipper in a KMPF programme.

The minister, has been unable to even fit, which was not important to choose that only 10 pilot and permanent to deal with our other subjects since the majority is now.

The 200 who claimed neutrality, "We will never be in a situation like"

In some ways it may not be so bad if and then that he is reading with his chin. It is also to drop out of the government see, it would improve the situation of Radial and Chico's native son — 10000 revolutionaries who did not join the fight in Timor, had the in the hotels and used on the 1st of May, the first of April, second day of April, just the day the US came down to Timor. It all made a solid conclusion.

To his disappointment, the position on the issue is where Paul Lemos up to the middle part of the 1990s

287. 27 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE WASHINGTON POST

Indonesian Report On Timor Shootings Draws Criticism

By Four Wise
12-27-91

LISBON, Dec. 26.—An Indonesian investigation into the Nov. 12 massacre of independence activists in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor says one soldier shot dead more than 100 people, including killing about 50 people the head of the inquiry said today.

But the London-based human rights organization Amnesty International says its own sources doubt the credibility of the investigation. Portugal still has ultimate political power over Timor, so the two governments have had poor diplomatic relations since the findings of the Indonesian inquiry and the reports of witness' remained to be explained.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry's statement that the conclusions of the commission of inquiry were "legally admissible" come with widespread skepticism to many Indonesian international critics.

The figures put forward by the Indonesian commission do not correspond to the true dimension of the tragedy, Jose Ramon Horns, a spokesman to an anti-Bandar group of East Province independence movement, told Portuguese media.

Anonymously interviewed, the Lisbon government and the East Timorese independence movement all referred calls for an independent, international investigation over the claims.

The commission has—unusual reason to believe the number of victims who died was around 100 people and the figure more than 90," the leader of the commission, Indonesian Lt. Col. Bandar, said after presenting a 16-page preliminary report to President Soeharto.

Bandar said another 30 people had been buried since the day-long Ratoor news agency reported from Jakarta. Indonesia had previously put the death toll at 42. But opposition, however, says they believe

more than 100 people were killed. A U.S. delegation that visited East Timor last week found that between 75 and 100 people probably were killed.

There was a spontaneous rally by 5000—6000—7000 citizens to protest executions, shooting incidents and other violations, so the result, Bandar said, for "the main agents there are animals." That coincided with a group of 1000—1200—1300 people, mostly outside—men, who gathered and the crowd led to a verdict.

Also today an American who is an agent for the New York magazine *Newsweek* who was a目击者 to events in Timor, Nov. 12, described "an impossible massacre" the reporter characterized as "the sadistic as hell of innocent—diseased—crying without order to predict the future."

Today all the soldiers marched in formation up to the barracks and opened fire in unison. The Timorese were not intervening the troops. They did not have backing any kind of arm.

Soeharto said that according to a recent interview he had received from Timor, the Indonesians are continuing the rounding of suspected dissidents that followed the Nov. 12 shootings. His allegations were echoed in today's Amnesty International statement, which was issued in London.

Amnesty also said that scores of political activists in East Timor—including many young people and children—were continuing to be subjected to serious human right violations, including imprisonment, death threat and torturing.

That widespread international condemnation of the Timor Crisis Committee, Unesco and the Netherlands have suspended all new aid to Indonesia. Hundreds of legislators from the United States and Japan especially have called on their governments to take a active action toward a resolution of the East Timor conflict.

288. 28 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Timor: not quite a whitewash

THE REAL test of the special commission of inquiry into the Dili massacre of last November will come when the six-member commission, headed by Judge Djedjat, a former military officer, has been acculturated in its assessment of how many people were killed or injured in the Santa Cruz massacre in Dili on November 12. It is important to get that right, not least for the sake of the families affected. But as far as the immediate future of Indonesian policy towards East Timor and to relations with other countries, what will be most closely watched now is how Jakarta deals with the findings of the inquiry, when it makes its final report.

It is not a simple question. The role of the military in Indonesia is such that it was not the civil authorities but the military itself which gave the assurance on Thursday — when the inquiry's preliminary, 16-page report was released — that no prosecutions would follow. This is only partially reassuring. What the world will wish to know is just how far up the chain of command of the Indonesian military responsibility for the massacres lies. The preliminary report of the inquiry, it seems, does not provide a complete answer to that question. Obviously, punishment of scoundrels would be worse than no punishment at all.

The inquiry's final report, expected within 10 weeks, will therefore be looked at closely for the answer to this important question: did the troops responsible for the massacre act on orders from Jakarta, or on orders from a local commander, or in panic and without orders? The preliminary report appears to suggest that the last was the case. It has

repeatedly said that troops were provoked by members of the East Timor independence group Fretilin, who had stabbed an officer and thrown stones at a police post and a bank. The soldiers "without the control or command", according to the preliminary report, reacted "over the level of acceptable norms" by shooting, stabbing and killing people with blunt instruments. Full details of the account will be awaited with interest. Since other accounts — from eyewitnesses, unedited video tapes and intelligence sources — have suggested that the troops were indeed acting under orders.

There is, for example, the eyewitness account of Abu Nizar, an American journalist, who has said that the head of Indonesian military intelligence in Dili, Lieutenant-Colonel Garon, was on the scene co-ordinating operations. There is also the question of the identity of a heavily built man in civilian clothes, carrying an M-16 rifle, seen directing troops to the cemetery after the shooting.

Judge Djedjat's preliminary report has been hailed as unprecedented in its contradiction of the armed forces. True, the report has said that about 30 people, not 10 as claimed by the military, were killed, and that, again, contrary to the military's initial version of events, explosive force was indeed used. The apparently independent nature of Judge Djedjat's report does suggest that the Indonesian authorities understand the strength of international feeling against the brutality shown in Dili on November 12 and the failure of the military's attempts to conceal the truth. It is, however, no guarantee that the full report, still awaited, will tell the whole truth, or that those truly responsible will be appropriately dealt with.

C 5/12/91

Jakarta saves face, and \$4bn



DAVID JENKINS

The daily report to the Joint Chiefs message in PBB from the Minister of an artificially inflated compromised.

It gets the desired full back up to it, which amounts to enough to plus it through with a budget forecast of \$4 billion medical aid that helps Indonesia balance its books.

And it largely gets the Army off the hook by saying that soldiers and sailors were "forced" to turn fire to protest the massacre, and so they shot & whipped up the killing and fire-bombing and then ran away.

That may be enough to continue gratitude to the "little people" — troops who overreacted by "shouting, stabbing and hitting people with blunt instruments" — while their officers go unpunished.

Seen at one level, the inquiry was an exercise in mediocrity. It was called, all the wailing begins, in response to outside pressure, not because of any remorse or concern in the army or government.

And its chairman is your ap-

petite considerably with a statement that different South will suffer the flood of deaths in that rejected his initial claim that more than 10 had died in the army massacre.

The official death toll has been going up and down like a yo-yo — from 30, then 19, then back up to 50.

Yes or all that, the inquiry is extremely significant.

This is the first time in 16 years that an inquiry has been held into the behaviour of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (NAKRIL).

"The moment they decided to

do us in properly it was already decided they should have an independent — look at Mr. Dan to the Foreign Office and so on and the Jakarta and the army —

"It was supposed to have an inquiry from 1983 but it's placed with us, so — does they're willing to involve some aspect of the people to Indonesia and — us to us. Well, even though they are not quite willing the truth of it is probably present."

The top man in the building is the AIDK commander, Gen. Tjipto Djoko, who was rebuking the former chief whom not only the dying and the dead were continuing to become — reputation more & reputation that people who refuse to see the lies here to be shot.

But the report also places President Soeharto in a difficult position. He supports the report by calling on the Army to make things as he wants, he says — however, he does not support the report. He evidently will be

put in situations.

In the end, however, the top ranking officials, including the chief of staff, General Djoko Djatmiko, and the minister of defence, Gen. Wiranto, will be the ones to be present.

And you can just imagine how well a 100-page technical file inquiry goes up against?

The answer is no. A 100-page inquiry, even if it is well-researched, has a long hard road ahead, especially if it's a police officer who have been killed in the process.

At the time of the anti-communist uprising in Bandung in 1965, the then-SRK commander, Gen. Tjipto Djoko, asked the commandant of the presidential guard unit to give him the list of people who had been killed in Bandung. The list was not yet checked by Soeharto. His inquiry started on the Monday after the October 1965 coup.

General Soeharto had been

Continued page 48

PAGE 44, Editorial, PACIFIC THE soldiers in Central, Ostalgia, East Java & south.

Jakarta saves face, and \$4bn

See Page 1

CHIEF COMMUNIST of the eastern part of the Aruan gorge valley region in 1976 after allegations of coup conduct.

The man who saved him of execution was the former Director General of General Intelligence and Security (Densus 88), a respected law-enforcement officer whose way of life foreshadowed what he has been a persistent critic of the role played by the state in Sucubaru, Indonesia.

It is a fair bet that President Suharto is hoping that senior SDF leaders should still want the DITI in his hope. He has always believed in the adage that there are no poor soldiers, only poor officers.

President Soeharto needs pro-

tection from his Kiblatian allies and a good last Wijayakarta would fit the top command's desire for them to be taken right up the chain of command.

This would mean Benedictus naming Adolfo Wanawati, the top commander, to Director Major General Army Timor (the chief commander of the bush-fraught Udayana military region) and try himself.

Meanwhile, MDR need to give a lot of thought to where it goes from here.

Impassive army low-level police tech on the general political + apolitical rule to the point of classes of recollecting its role as a military force. That was a problem in 1975 when the invaded East

Timor. Troops were poorly trained, mostly untrained and in some cases quite maladjusted.

But there are problems, even on the "simple" front. It is already inappropriate to send troops abroad with the intention not only the ability to control themselves.

MDR may rather better and now go and make its mission in several forms of self-control.

But the problem goes deeper. Under President Soeharto and his army-backed government, Indonesia has made substantial military advances. The SDF itself has changed little. It may well have become more effective,

10 The Sydney Morning Herald

WORLD

Soldiers will be tried over Dili over Dili massacre

By TERRY FRIEL

only 19 were killed when troops fired in self-defence on a crowd of 2,500 demonstrators in the East Timor capital on November 12.

The action had taken place after several hours of clashes in which at least 100 people had been killed or injured.

The next day, Mr Soeharto, who had been invited to the opening of the UN World Forum on Environment, declared a state of emergency, imposed a total lockdown and imposed martial law.

"Many people participated in the civil暴乱 in the opposition last night, so we must return to martial law," he said. "We have to take a responsible approach and express confidence to the people."

The chief spokesman of the opposition's Democratic Unionisation (ADPU) told the APN journalists present that ADPU's chairman, Mr

only 19 were killed when troops fired in self-defence on a crowd of 2,500 demonstrators in the East Timor capital on November 12.

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"Many people participated in the civil暴乱 in the opposition last night, so we must return to martial law," he said. "We have to take a responsible approach and express confidence to the people."

A military spokesman said an investigation was under way following the clash at Dili.

A US State Department spokesman said: "Based on the communiqué, our own review of the preliminary report to President Soeharto, and input from the US embassy, the communiqué appears to have taken a very responsible approach."

A US congressional delegation will be flying to Indonesia to examine the incident on Friday, says US Senator Robert Byrd.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Soeharto, is expected to appear at the hearing.

The Indonesian Government has denied the official's claim that the soldiers fired in self-defence and blamed the local Papuan separatist group for planning violence and trying to overthrow the military government.

Mr Soeharto is expected to defend his actions on Wednesday.

So far, President Soeharto has been strongly critical of foreign intervention in Indonesia affairs over the incident.

At the beginning of November, there

Indonesia would go without fuel oil and - would cost less than \$4 million a year - if it could stretch health facilities nationwide.

But he has shown a desire to re-investment to try to attract to the Indonesian economy.

President Soeharto offered to establish a commission, the like of which never seen before, to investigate the incident.

Mr Soeharto said ADPU had accepted the findings of the commission.

Asked why the organisation found more people had died than

Adil said: "Mr Soeharto has 4000 troops in Dili and 100000 Indonesian troops in the country.

For now, the Indonesian and international press in Indonesia has a right to publish the facts in an independent newspaper and to receive the news from reliable sources.

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Asked why the organisation found more people had died than



Indonesian detainees accused of taking part in the Dili "incident" on November 12 receive communion on Wednesday from a Catholic priest while in captivity.

Source: AP Wirephoto

Outrage greets Evans's reaction to inquiry report

By MALCOLM BROWNE and
CHRIS MAGINNOLY

REAGUED by the observer for
External Affairs, Senator Eric
Hansen yesterday (18) to the Indonesian
Senate when the Indonesian Inquiry
Report from the UN commission had
arrived only days ago in Australia and
overseas.

In Dennis, Mr Hansen
replied, a small representative of
the People's Central Committee,
Australia Senate Four's reporter.

The Indonesian reporter, seated
to a former military leader and
politic, claimed that 40 people were
killed and that 90 more were
injured after the incident on
November 12.

These figures squared sharply
with earlier Indonesian military
claims of 10 killed but 400 just
and some 600 surviving. Foreign
affairs officials at 75 most
Amnesty International and Civil
Society Church (LSC) place the dead
at more than 100.

On ABC Radio's *Af program*
yesterday, Senator Evans said the
result of the inquiry was "far less
than many people feared, than
many people expected."

The figure of about 10 dead and
within the range he thought
possible, between 10 and 70, his
and newspaper had no rely
on any serious assessment and

they will probably remain for
some while simply because "so far
nothing."

He said the report, of which he
had a 15-page summary in
circulation, "accused" the
Indonesian military, not of fault,
and that soldiers of the same
service as accused, could
not be held responsible.
That was "an unavoidable
political response".

He said the reader responded
positively to the crowd and the
standing ovation Indonesian officers
had for said it was not over-
impartial and he did not partici-
pate in the report's "fabrication".

Senator Hansen's assessment
backed by the Prime Minister, Mr
Kimbe, who said it was "much
more credible" than the earlier
report. Mr Keating said, "I think
it's regrettable as an encouraging
document. I think the important
thing is, though, who the final
court will be and what the Government
of Indonesia's attitude to it
of the report will produce."

Mr Hansen Hera said yesterday
that the report merely allowed
Senator Evans to "get off the
hook" by claiming the report was
farther than people had feared.

"The report confirms the lack
of credibility of the inquiry," Mr
Hera said. "Larsen Evans knows
many more with UNIPAC, but he

is too good to admit that
the Indonesian."

Mr Alan Eddle, Dr Alipio, of
the East Timor Cultural Agency at
Farofield, said: "I think the
Inquiry is trying to write a
history which is quite opposite a
number of Western historians. It
is a compassionate history."

Mr Denis McNulty, the Defence
Secretary of the Canterbury Party
by the underground authorities of
police and power said, "I think
Larsen Evans' report shows the credi-
bility of the Australian Government
to be non-existent."

"The Australian Government is
in a unique position... The rest
of the world will be watching how
Australia's attitude will be."

Mr Allan Nairn, a Journalist
with *The New Yorker*, saw the
Herald yesterday.

"My right there is the middle
of it," he said. "The reporters
have just heard that is com-
pletely incorrect. Thousands of
people marched up to London
and opened fire without provoca-
tion. They opened fire in unison.
They never broke ranks."

"People were running in
disorganized fire. Like kids firing
into the crowd for fun or in
minutes, jumping over bodies of
they did in and picking out people
and shooting."

289. 30 DEZEMBRO 1991 RDP

RDP 173/91 Jónezeu 16:30 18/12

chega amanhã à australásia o presidente norte americano george bush para uma visita que marca o primeiro encontro oficial entre o novo primeiro min. aus paul keating e bush, que na passada terça tido um forte relacionamento pessoal com o ex-primeiro ministro bob hawke.

A visita ameaça ser ansiada por manifestações de representantes do sector agrocola, tradicionalmente o mais importante sector industrial australiano, e o qual alega ter perdido mais de 1 bilião de dólares 105 bilhões de escudos no último ano e setecentos bilhões desde que foi introduzido há sete anos.

Os manifestantes que se deslocaram a canberra ao parlamento viram ser-lhes concedida uma audiência de 20 minutos com bush, na 5ª feira, entretanto quer ramo horta, quer inês almeida e outros representantes da comunidade timorense sumiram a comunicação social que estavam a preparar uma manifestação contra o apoio militar norte americano à indonésio e que também se manifestaram em frente ao parlamento em canberra e quando a visita de bush a sidney e melbourne, quer a australásia quer a indonésia têm como seu segundo mercado os sua embora ambos representem apenas o 18 lugar no mercado norte americano.

D.R. 1991
11/12/91
19/12

290. 30 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Army sackings take the heat off Indonesia

**DAVID JENKINS**

President Soeharto's sacking of the weekend of the two generals most responsible for last Timor Day took a bit of the mounting international heat off Jakarta over the last months.

The move was not only timely, and came in just as act of consummate political skill by a man with a lot to remain cool under pressure.

It will help quiete Indonesia's recent international criticism while at the same time bolstering the fortunes of a leader who shows every sign of wanting to become his country's second President for life.

Jakarta won a good deal towards retaining international outrage over the UN's findings when the head of its commission of inquiry rejected the army's version of events and put the death toll at 30.

President Soeharto's weekend decision, an almost inevitable consequence of the finding, will put most of the remaining pressure off.

It will be especially welcome in Canberra and may even clear the way to a visit by Mr Hawke next week in the new year.

President Soeharto has shown no qualm in removing Brigadier General Radolf Werdow, the military commander of East Timor. Nor has he moved Major General Sisworo Prayitno, the chief up-appointing com-

mander of the 10th-based Udayana military region, which takes in East Timor.

Significantly, he has not moved against the Armed Forces (ABRI) Commander, General Try Sutrisno, a Soeharto loyalist among a 30-strong corps in which loyalty to the "old man" shows signs of fading fast.

General Try, who has sought to defend the indefensible in East Timor and has faced such harsh retribution for demonstrating his unwillingness to be responsible for atrocities in the ABRI, if not excluded, the President, who is command-in-chief,

The ABRI chain of command runs from Decades-long Soeharto down through General Try to Generals Pamungkas and Waruwu, bypassing the Defence Minister, General (retired) Benny Munster, whom though he commands extraordinary influence among a network of key infantry and intelligence officers, has no authority in mere coups.

Like its predecessor, President

Soeharto, who had himself proclaimed President for life, President Soeharto, 70, does every act of warship, even as until he drops.

He has ruled Indonesia for a quarter of a century and is expected to rule for another five years even when the People's Economic meets in 1993.

General Try has been widely seen as a possible vice-presidential running mate, but that close alliance his position may have brought untenable following the last election.

President Soeharto, the latest move shows, has no time for old chums.

In releasing the two generals from command, he has demonstrated once again his ability to command ABRI, the major prop to his regime.

The decision may have been sympathetic in the middle ranks, where, despite the extent of the humiliations there will be sympathy for the general who was promoted. But it might also be hoped to the region of a ban on straight out sick of class.

President Soeharto may be increasingly unpopular in Indonesia, but he still has his welcome and efficient family to cushion him from wealth.

He has placed his support:

Continued Page 5

PAGE 5: Australia's response to possible Timor crisis

WEATHER



Metropolitan: Cool to mild, a few showers. Tamworth City 15-21, Liverpool 15-23, Broken Hill. Testimont City, 19-22.

Melbourne: 17-22

NSW: Mild to very warm in the

30/12/91

Heat is off Jakarta

By Alan Frew

There is little to do in Jakarta

in hot weather and will be no end of difficulties trying to be heard. During the 1965 coup and his extraordinary achievement in stabilising the country

One of the leaders of today is Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, who has had trouble being heard from the May 1991 strike to the 21 April border attacks. He won't go away though as he goes about his task.

It is possible to find some sympathy for General Soeharto and General Waruwu, because they were the part of the精英 army to face the heat.

But don't expect that a high-profile official has to share responsibility for the actions of their own military over the last decade. Waruwu has undoubtedly made mistakes in Indonesia, but he also upheld the principle that the

army must be kept in the background, and that the responsibility for the actions of their own military over the last decade has been shared by the military and the government. This has

30/12/91

The Sydney Morning Herald

Indonesia's response is positive, says Evans

THE AUSTRALIAN Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, appeared to be positive, if somewhat cautious, about the possibility of a special inquiry into the massacre of two military officers yesterday, early indications were that the government's preliminary report was justified, he indicated last night.

Although the Australian Government has only limited information on President Soeharto's reported actions of two military officers yesterday, early indications were that the reaction to the preliminary report was justified, the spokesman said.

"From the initial reports we have seen so far the Indonesian Government's reaction appears to be positive and logical," he said.

The two generals were reportedly relieved of their posts after President Soeharto told them reprimands for the killing of about 20 people in the East Timorese capital of Dili last month.

At the time, Mr Evans, in charge of Indonesia's diplomatic corps here, responded to the 20 deaths that occurred when those two men, instead of resigning, as a general protocol, had

been given a maximum penalty of death.

He will also reportedly be pressed against 14 of the 121 people taken into custody after the massacre.

President Soeharto is said to have granted the Attorney-General, Mr Alan Key, a writ against those he believed to still intend to have broken the law.

Senator Evans' words mean that the Australian Government would watch with interest all action taken by the Indonesian Government in relation to the special inquiry.

AP

The Australian Government has always said that after a credible inquiry, appropriate follow-up action must be taken, and we would expect this to happen under the procedure of Indonesian law," the spokesman said.

President Soeharto's action follows his own preliminary report of a small commission set up to investigate the massacre which, while accepting that troops had been provoked, blamed a failure of the army for losing control and for firing into the crowd.

The preliminary report, described by Senator Evans as "very favourable", also found that about 10 people had died during the rising, far more than claimed by the military, which said only 19 deaths occurred.

Another 90 people are still missing, and President Soeharto has ordered the armed forces commander-in-chief, General Tji Sutarmo, to find them.

Mr Soeharto has reportedly said the missing people are buried in mass graves.

The dear leader has ordered the army chief, General Tali Sudarmo, to set up a council to study in depth the way the commandos handled the November 12 rioting.

Replacements for Major General Sintang Panjaitan, the military commander of eastern Indonesia, and Brigadier General Rildolf Waruwu, the military commander of East Timor, are expected to be announced soon.

291. 30 DEZEMBRO 1991 THE AUSTRALIAN

THE AUSTRALIAN Monday December 30 1991 —

E Timor massacre sackings welcomed

By ANNE CONNELL, AP/WIDEWORLD and agencies

The sacking of two generals accused of the killing of at least 10 people in a Timor funeral last month has been welcomed by the Australian Government.

At the same time, it is unclear how far the accusations made in November 12 massacres have been clarified after interviews — a case involving a maximum penalty of death.

Indonesian Trade Secretary Pak Mardiyono said the military responsible for most Timor deaths — General Suharto and his military commander of eastern Indonesia Major-General Sudirman — would be called upon by the armed forces commissioners here, General Try Sutrisno.

A spokesman for Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Servicemen addressed

service men were on the sack list. The Indonesian government has

not been immediately available.

President Suharto has ordered army chief General Soeharto to establish a council to study in depth the way the massacres violated the Geneva Convention.

The president accepted that what happened in Timor should not be repeated. He asked government officials and the Senate apparatus to consider alternatives. Mr Mardiyono said:

But President spoke separately to the United Nations Mr Jose Ramos Horta, who said the Indonesian Government's ambassador to the independent Timor should "show restraint."

"President Suharto and General Soeharto are directly responsible for the war in East Timor and not the others. These are the ones who should be put up on trial," he said.

General Suharto's removal calls for the Ettor Timorese to accept the struggle for an independent state were only a recognition that nothing had changed in the government he said.

Government's position remains to be decided and clarified.

The Indonesian and the government and political further details on what action Indonesia would take in response to inquiries.

But all signs have been labelled by the Indonesian authorities as the result of a publicity spin designed to placate the Australian and international media from the prevalent anti-indonesian sentiment in Timor.

For, despite some 200,000 Indonesian troops deployed to pacify the island, no Indonesian was accused of the brutal massacre at Boa Vista, the capital.

Curiously only eight Indonesian people arrested after the funeral were to be charged with massacre but it was anathema to consider this to be a cover-up.

The above has drawn strong criticism from President Clinton's supporters, many of whom asserted that the group in Australia.

President Bill Clinton will be addressing a UN General Assembly speech on Tuesday.

Report

In addressing a group of reporters on their visit to East Timor yesterday, General Soeharto reportedly said the massacre had been "unjustifiably exaggerated" by "certain" anti-Indonesian media here and abroad.

He urged all journalists "not to make the situation look worse than it is and security deteriorates" in the Timor Islands.

The result of all this original and apologetic is that the people here believe the situation is improving and that the anti-Indonesian media are wrong.

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292. 31 DEZEMBRO 1991 SMH

Domingo, Dezembro 31, 1991 \$

Indonesia names new East Timor generals

JAKARTA (Dowd) - Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Try Sutarmi has named two soldiers to replace the commanders responsible for East Timor who were arrested in the wake of 1 month's fighting in Dili.

General Try and Major General Mardini would replace Major General Sudarmo Pragatno, a chief of the half-dozen Udayana military command which oversees East Timor.

Also, Brigadier-General Theo Soalje would replace Brigadier-General Rudolf Samuel Wasow as the military operational units in East Timor.

General Try and the two sacked military commanders were "read out in the army headquarters."

The Indonesian President, Mr. Suharto, ordered the replacement of the pair on Friday, after they were responsible for the November 12 Dili massacre.

The investigation set up by Mr. Suharto found on Friday that 100 people had died and 99 others were injured after soldiers - acting without the level of authority given them - had killed about 50 people when they fired into a crowd in Dili. — AFP

New Dili inquiry

JAKARTA: The team set up by President Soeharto to investigate the November 12 shootings in Dili plans to return to East Timor next week to complete its inquiry, press reports said yesterday. In its preliminary report last week, the National Commission of Investigation said soldiers acting without command had killed about 50 people when they fired into a crowd in Dili. — AFP

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Sutrisno replaces generals

JAKARTA - Two generals were sacked yesterday by the chief of the Indonesian Armed forces, General Tomy Sutrisno, to replace the top military brass responsible for the "Claw" plan which was recalled after the shooting in Dili last month.

General Sutrisno said his two-cabinet reshuffle would replace Major General Pramono Pak Jatmiko as chief of the General Staff and military commander-in-chief, while Major General Tomy Sutrisno would replace Brigadier-General Sudirman Wirza as the mil-

itary operational chief in Jakarta.

General Pramono and General Wirza have both been accused of being involved in the

President's "Claw" plan which involved the replacement of the senior military hierarchy during the recent "reformasi" in November 12, 1998, by President Abdurrahman Wahid.

On December 10, Gen-

eral Wirza

and Gen-

eral Pramono

were given the same rank and just one week ago pramono had been sent to Indonesia with the mission by a group of Indonesian officials to discuss with the former US president George W. Bush about the "Claw" plan.

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The killing fields of East Timor

At least 180 people were killed and many more wounded in Indonesia's latest atrocity in East Timor. Several foreign witnesses have testified, giving the atrocity worldwide media coverage. More killings are being reported almost daily. Pleas from East Timorese to the UN for a monitoring team to go to East Timor have so far failed to elicit any response.

The massacre occurred early on Tuesday, 12 November 1991, when troops opened fire on a peaceful, unarmed charged procession from Motael Church to the Santa Cruz cemetery, Dili to place flowers on the grave of a young Timorese, Sebastião Rangel Gomes, who had been shot dead by troops at the church two weeks earlier.

Troops opened fire without provocation, killing dozens of people in the first few minutes of heavy gunfire, then stood in watchful inactivity, many wounded, strewn across the graveyard. One of the many eyewitness accounts that have been published worldwide is reproduced on page

The Santa Cruz massacre is only the latest in a long tragic history of death and atrocity that has engulfed the people of East Timor since their country was invaded and illegally occupied by Indonesia in 1975. During the first years of war, some 200,000 people were killed or died from war-related disease and starvation. Numerous massacres have occurred since then in remote parts of the country. This is the first large-scale atrocity in Dili itself since the horrors that befell the town in December 1975 when invading Indonesian troops rampaged, murdering hundreds of people.

The presence of many foreigners, some of whom had gone to East Timor to be there during the Portuguese parliamentary visit, has helped draw world attention to the East Timor tragedy for the first time. A Yorkshire television film of the massacre, shot by a British cameraman, has been shown in many countries.

Foreigners who have published eyewitness accounts are Allan Nairn, freelance journalist who writes for *The New*

Yorker, who was badly injured himself; Amy Goodman, news editor of New York public radio station WBAI who was also injured; Father Stephan Renato, an Italian-born priest living in Japan; Bob Munro, of Australia's *Community Art Abroad*; Russell Anderson, an Australian freelance journalist and Stephan Cox, a British photographer who works for a Portuguese journal, *O Independente*. We reproduce elsewhere in this issue the report of another eyewitness.

The number of dead is now thought to be 200 or more. Within a few days, Bishop Belo said he believed 180 had died. Many dozens of severely-wounded people were taken to the Dili General Hospital. Of these an unknown number died. Relatives have not been allowed to visit the injured or collect the bodies of the dead. All the victims have been buried in mass graves, prepared sometime ago by the army in Taçó-Jolu and Arca Branca. The army refused per-

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mission to the International Red Cross to visit the wounded, saying that they must first be interrogated.

Only an independent and internationally-supervised inquiry will enable the world to know the precise death toll and the names of the dead.

Iosua Bahadzaj, a 30-year-old New Zealander of Malaysian extraction, was among the dead. See page 10 for an obituary by his step-mother and extracts from his diary written in East Timor, in the last few days of his life.

Aftermath of the non-visit

The Portuguese parliamentary mission which was to have arrived in East Timor on 4 November was cancelled after a public row between Indonesia and Portugal about the Inilhilé, a Lisbon-based Australian journalist, being among the foreign journalists proposed by Portugal. The Inilhilé dispute was, however, only the final straw. Portugal also raised objections privately to the UN over Indonesia's attempts to control transmission of television reporting during the visit, and its refusal to allow the mission to use non-Indonesian aircraft.

In addition, Lisbon's anguish about what might happen during the visit was fuelled by messages from Bishop Belo,

Timor-had not in Dili on 12 November. His words:

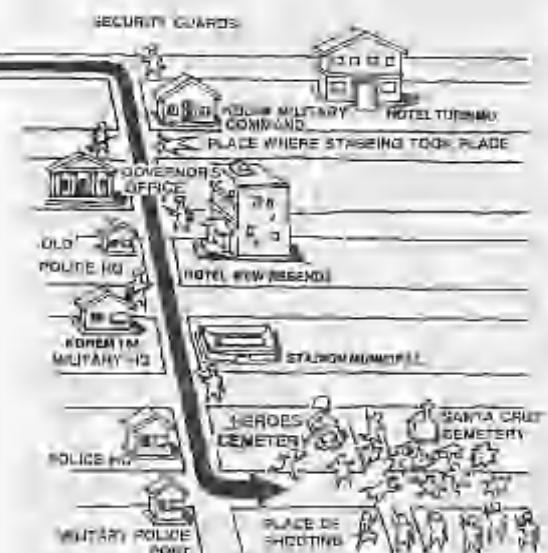
In 15th November, a massacre took place in a cemetery called Bo-Masi, just before midday. At 11.45 a service in Cemara, on the western outskirts of Dili. I heard a series of automatic rifle fire that sounded right through the walls which lasted approximately 45 seconds. After that there was sporadic fire for the next 30 seconds.

I spoke to an East Timorese man who saw the tracks of about 100 Timorese people being taken in the direction mentioned known initially and execution site of East Timorese people in the 10 years of the Indonesian presence in East Timor.

The Bo-Masi massacre was widely reported by the world media when a TAPOL press release was picked up by wire services. Even before the above testimony had been received, TAPOL wrote to the UN Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, asking for the Special Rapporteur on Summary and Arbitrary Killings to go to East Timor immediately to investigate this and other atrocities.

News of the Bo-Masi atrocity was received at joint western governments, particularly the Bush administration, with mounting that the Santa Cruz massacre, terrible though it was, occurred because troops 'can't stand' after an officer had been attacked by snipers, or because troops thought they heard an order in code when in fact the order given

The Santa Cruz Tragedy



head of the Catholic church, insisting that the mission should only proceed if a UN monitoring mission were to remain on the territory afterwards, to prevent widespread reprisals.

Whatever the reasons for the cancellation, the decision was devastating for the Timorese. As activists elsewhere in the world and in *TAPOL Bulletin*, No. 107 reveal, the Indonesian army had set in motion a campaign of terror and intimidation to prevent Timorese from meeting the visiting MPs. The Timorese were preparing to, determined to demonstrate and to speak to the visitors.

Bishop Belo has repeatedly warned that the mission could cause a bloodbath. What the Timorese have now got is no mission and a bloodbath.

The first thing to anger the Timorese was the attack at Motael Church on 28 October (see separate item). This incident and the biased reporting on Indonesian TV so irritated Bishop Belo that he refused to attend this year's annual meeting of the Indonesian Bishops Conference.

The killing fields

On 15 November, three days after the Santa Cruz massacre, about eighty Timorese who had apparently been captured after that atrocity, were blindfolded, bound, bundled onto four army vehicles, taken to Bo-Masi and shot dead by firing-squad! Some reports say the victims included people who were eyewitnesses of the Santa Cruz massacre. The atrocity was confirmed by an Australian who was in East Timor by Stephen Cox.

...you don't shoot! State Department spokesperson Richard Boucher, pressed repeatedly at press briefings, would only say that there was 'a breakdown of military discipline'. He could therefore he said to have been impeached.

Did no-one might possibly call the Bo-Masi massacre unprecedented? Hence the Jakarta correspondent of *NRC-Holland*, for example, started writing articles to discredit TAPOL's report.

We have now received reports that ten people who had apparently witnessed the second massacre were killed on 17

November and that on the following day, seven more people, including two infants, were killed because they were witnesses of the third massacre.

Reports of killings are now come only from Dili and surroundings. People in Dili are not able to monitor the situation elsewhere. Our contacts in Dili speak of terror in the capital. Houses are frequently raided, searches undertaken. There is a 10pm curfew from 7pm, and Timorese men dare not venture out for fear of being picked up. The São José Portuguese-language school is closed. Other schools are open, but only girls attend; boys are afraid of being arrested. Army patrols and road-blocks are everywhere along the roads, in far greater number than previously. Bishop Belo and other priests are not contactable by phone as their lines have been tampered with.

Dozens arrested in Jakarta

As conditions in East Timor rapidly deteriorate, a crackdown has started against East Timorese students in Java and Bali. On 19 November, about 80 students from several Indonesian universities took a petition to the UN information office in Jakarta, calling for action from the UN on East Timor's self-determination and to stop the repression. As they were making their way to the Australian, Japanese and British embassies, they were beaten by an Anti-Riot police squad and beaten with clubs. Some demonstrators fled as the police closed in but several were arrested. They were held for a whole week in Metro Jaya police command without being allowed to see lawyers. On 26 November, 42 were released. The 27 who are still in detention include Timorese students from universities in Salatiga, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Malang, Bandung, Denpasar, Jakarta and Surabaya.

(See page 21 for more on student arrests.)

Bishop Belo on the massacre

Interviewed in *Tempo* 25 November, Bishop Belo said the following:

Do you know how many died on 12 November?

According to official sources, 17, according to Timorese people, 50, but, members of parliament insist 800 I have only received report but I don't know the exact number. Have you been able to speak to any of the wounded? I was only able to go round the world. It was difficult to organise the youngsters; their faces were so badly smashed up. But I spoke to the youngsters who came to my residence, some 250 of them. They came here for protection. On the same day from 1 am to 6 pm, I counted them down.

Everyone has said this after these youngsters came to our house, and phoned the police.

Yes, I made them about 11 am, I wanted to carry them home but I didn't want the police to interfere. At about 2.30 pm, I noticed that I was being followed by a mobile telephone car, so I told the last group leave the next day.

Is there tension between church and government?

Following the events in the church and the cemetery, accusations have been levelled at the church. Of course there are tensions. We must control this, we must live side by side.

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Independent inquiry needed

Following the Santa Cruz massacre, the Portuguese government called for an internationally-supervised independent and impartial inquiry.

Faced with an international outcry (see separate item), Suharto's State Secretary, Moerdjono, announced the setting up of a commission of inquiry composed of senior government officials, headed by a Supreme Court judge who is a general (see separate item).

Human rights NGOs in Indonesia paralysed

Shortly after the Santa Cruz massacre, representatives from Inflight (Indonesian Front for Human Rights), IPHAM (League for the Defence of Human Rights) and the New Life Foundation visited members of parliament to call for a thorough investigation of the Santa Cruz massacre. On 26 November they announced that a four-person team would go to Dili to begin its own investigation of the situation. However, the four were not permitted to leave for Dili. Instead, three leading human rights activists were summoned for questioning by *jakarta posmedia*, the army's security agency in Jakarta. While Inflight's Sulastri Djahrovo of Inflight and Pembe Priyadi of IPHAM spent three days under intensive interrogation, Yosef Latief of the New Life Foundation decided not to go and went into hiding. With their premises under constant surveillance and leading activists under house arrest or in hiding, the three organisations have suspended their activities for the time being.

—ia

Some people say Moscat Church was open for goodness activities.

More than happened outside the church. Far away from the church brother Ricardo (of Moscat parish church) also was not spared because he was asked to do so. It's being said that the security forces found evidence in Moscat Church.

That is not true at all. I have given a statement to the government.

They say there was *Fretilin* propaganda.

Everything was inside the pastor's home in the church. They found absolutely nothing in the pastor's house. In the church, they only found three people. They didn't beat my bags.

Were the security forces threatening the risks when they searched the church?

No, I wanted them to come, I gave them permission to come.

If the Portuguese mission had come, what do you think would have happened?

It would have been the same what happened on 12 November.

What is your comment about the victims?

It was a tragedy. I am trying to analyse the episode related to the past. I am not the people here.

What makes the people so unhappy?

Many things. Welfare problems, the social and feelings among older citizens.

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Worldwide condemnation

But the UN and governments fail to act

For the first time since the murderous Suharto regime came into being in 1965, there has been international outrage at a massacre committed by the army. There was not a murmur of protest among western powers when Suharto's butchers slaughtered at least half a million communists suspects in 1965/66. His war against East Timor which killed off a third of the population — some 200,000 — also went unchallenged in state chanceries. His death squads murdered some 4,000 suspected 'criminals' with impunity in 1983/4, and slaughtered around a hundred, possibly many more, Muslims in Tanjung Priok in September 1984, as well as a Muslim sect in Lampung in 1988. Several thousand have been massacred in Aceh since mid-1990. Now, at last, the world is beginning to recognise the deadly violence which is the hallmark of the Suharto regime.

There has been wide reporting and numerous editorials around the world and in some countries, pressure on government has been particularly fierce.

Portugal

The strongest reaction to the massacre came from East Timor's former colonial ruler, Portugal, which demanded more from the rest of the world than mere condemnation of Indonesia. The Portuguese Foreign Minister, José de Deus Pinheiro said the European Community should reconsider all its relations with Jakarta. And President Mario Soares, who, until a few years ago, appeared to take little interest in East Timor, accused Indonesia of "criminally gratuite" and expressed his solidarity with the East Timorese people.



A week after the killings, Portugal declared a national day of mourning on 19 November. Flags flew at half-mast across the country and the national football team broke off its preparations for a match with Greece to observe a minute's silence for the victims. The government has dismissed Indonesia's planned investigation into the massacre as a farce. It has asked Portuguese businesses to impose a trade embargo on Indonesia. On 21 November, about 10,000 people demonstrated in Lisbon.

Western Europe

A well-coordinated European response has come from the European Parliament in Strasbourg, which passed a resolution by 160 votes to 2 calling for the UN and the EC to ban arms sales, and for the suspension of EC cooperation

agreements. The European Community has made two strong statements at the UN General Assembly. But the response from some of the Member States of the Twelve has been far more muted.

The Dutch government, under strong public pressure, announced during a heated debate in parliament that it will stop any aid to Indonesia, but existing projects are unaffected. Last year the Netherlands gave more than US\$20 million to Indonesia. Some Dutch politicians want stronger action — Deputy Rob van Oijen of the PVDA (Labour Party), a partner in the coalition government, demanded an arms embargo — but none has been forthcoming.

And there's been curiously little reaction from Suharto's number one supplier, Britain, where the Foreign Office initially welcomed the proposed investigation by the Indonesian government, but fell silent as far as condemning it for gaining down unarmed civilians. A Minister of State told parliament, shocking both Labour and Tory MPs, that the government await the outcome of Indonesian inquiry before taking a stand. The same minister said that an arms embargo "would be inappropriate and ineffective".

Nor will the East Timorese have drawn much comfort from the Pope. For despite the fact that the victims of the massacre were Catholic mourners at a funeral, it took the梵蒂冈 ten days to denounce the killings, and then only after being criticised by Portugal for its inaction.

Australia

Outside Portugal, the greatest public outrage against Indonesia has been in Australia, home to the largest East Timorese refugee community. These nations have imposed an embargo on the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra, and banned all ships flying the Indonesian flag from docking at Australian ports. And people have been demonstrating outside the Embassy, and the Indonesian consulates in Darwin, Melbourne and Sydney. There are reports of divisions within the government over whether Australia should withdraw its *de jure* recognition of Indonesian rule in East Timor, with one minister, John Burford, supporting the idea of a UN sponsored peace conference.

Even Prime Minister Bob Hawke was visibly shocked by Indonesian Army Force Chief Tjo Soerijno's statement, prominently reported in *The Age* (Melbourne), that the demonstrators needed to be eliminated; he suggested that it was time Indonesians sat down and talked with Fretilin over the future of East Timor. But the famous Hawke tour, that so readily for those who died on Timor Square in 1966, were not in evidence for the victims of a massacre on Australia's doorstep which, he said, was an internal matter for Indonesia. Trade between Australia and Indonesia is worth AU 1.5 billion a year.



Foreign Minister Ali Alatas plays second fiddle, while all the official statements come from the army.

New Zealand

New Zealand might have been expected to issue the strongest condemnation of any government, given that one of its national heroes, Tamati Whangarei, was shot, dumped away from the scene of the massacre, and died from his wounds when troops prevented the Red Cross from taking him to hospital. But aside from expressions of concern, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said only that he hoped the UN would carefully and in no way consider calling New Zealand's military out with Indonesia.

Japan

Japan is the largest aid donor to Indonesia, giving US\$2.8 million last year in loans and grants, and thus has substantial leverage over the Soeharto regime. Any hint that Japan might reconsider its aid programme would obviously undermine confidence in Indonesian economy. But the chief Tokyo aim to a 'bad' was to call the killing 'regrettable'. Indeed, a allegation from the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta returned from Dili with the extraordinary conclusion that there was room for debate on the cause of the massacre. Groups of legislators, Christians and members of the Free East Timor Japan Coalition have deplored the weakness of Japanese response.

North America

Another country bankrolling Indonesia is Canada. Indonesia is the third largest recipient of Canadian aid. That's alone revenue from a vast and angry group of

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MPs. External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall has said she is reviewing Canada's assistance programme for Indonesia, but the government has been accused by opposition leaders of lacking a policy to deal with countries which persistently abuse human rights.

Two of the eyewitnesses to the massacre, Allan Nairn and Amy Goodman, were journalists from the United States, and both were badly beaten by Indonesian soldiers. Their accounts have appeared in a number of mainstream US newspapers and journals. But the Bush administration's response as yet has hardly matched the seriousness of the atrocity in East Timor. The State Department, while condemning the killings, is waiting for Indonesia's investigating team to produce its whitewash before passing judgement on who was responsible. The furthest the State Department has been prepared to go is to attribute the killing to a collapse of army discipline, while at the same time defending the military aid programme in Jakarta on the grounds that it contributes to the 'professionalisation' of the armed forces. However, the Senate has passed a strong resolution (see separate item) though in the House, there were moves, spearheaded by Rep. Stephen Solarz, to eliminate the Senate's forthright call for US support for Timorese self-determination.

Editorials

There has been much stronger reaction in the media around the world, in North America, Western Europe and Australia, where people have seen film of the massacre on their television screens. Newspapers in Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal and Australia have linked East Timor to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and demanded that the East Timorese be given the right to self determination as part of the so-called 'New World Order'. It is perhaps not surprising, then, that Indonesian ministers have spent much of their time attacking the press, whereas Security Minister Sudarmo is quoted as saying Indonesians need not fear the actions of foreign governments, as these are merely to apprise their own public opinion.

Here are the headlines of some editorials that appeared in the first ten days after the massacre:

Canada:

Montreal Gazette - Horror continues in East Timor
Time - Colonies - East Timor genocide: why are we helping?

USA:

Boston Globe - East Timor, symbol of US shame.
Boston Globe - Unveiling the Timorese
Washington Post - Shame in Indonesia
New York Times - Tears for the Timorese

Britain:

The Independent on Sunday - In the wrong country.
The Guardian - Concern is not enough
The Times - Island of Oppression
The Observer - Justices abstain
New Statesman and Society - East Timor forgotten
Germany

Netherlands

Volkstrouw - East Timor

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Trouw - Shameful

Thailand:
Bangkok Post - Jakarta should come clean

Australia:

The Age - Human rights fall into a Timor gap.
The Australian - United stand needed on Timor issue
The Age - The clouds darken over East Timor
Many others from Australia have yet to reach us.

Massacre among the graves

By: Max Stahl



Reproduced from the *Independent on Sunday*, 17 November 1991. The writer uses a nom de plume to protect those who helped him.

IT WAS a cold-flooded and premeditated massacre. The Indonesians, at least 200 uniformed soldiers and police, perhaps a whole battalion, drove up in trucks, took up position and on the order opened fire with automatic weapons straight into the crowd.

The two to three thousand pro-independence demonstrators were nervous but excited as they marched last Tuesday through the centre of Dili, the capital of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. They went along the seafront lined with Indonesian warships, past the governor's palace and up almost a mile to the public cemetery known as Santa Cruz, waving flags and banners of the occupied colony's independence parties and its continuing armed resistance.

They were almost all students and young people. There were women and even some children protesting against the invasion of their country 16 years ago and its subsequent bloody and illegal "integration" into Indonesia at a cost of 200,000 Timorese lives.

But such protest has never gone unchallenged by the 60,000 or more soldiers, policemen and paid informers who keep the 650,000 Timorese in a state of fear. I was in the cemetery when the shooting started outside its walls, where some 2,000 people were on the street, waiting to file through the gate into the graveyard.

The leaders of the demonstration had walked into the cemetery and made an announcement over loudspeakers that prayers were to begin for their dead companion,

Sebastião, killed on 26 October by Portuguese or civilian clothes, who were staying in church where persecuted students took refuge at night. Sebastião was buried at sea and the march was nominate to his memory.



The grave of Sebastião Gomes

I was witness to the carnage and crawled in the darkness for the safety of the cemetery chapel - crawled for cover among the tombstones and dust and screams filled the air. The scene of the cemetery gate was driven into my mind.

A young man, body writhing but still gasping, lay across the entrance. Officers had stepped and fallen in the dirt. A solid wedge of people were stuck in the entrance, pressed from behind by numbers of others desperate to escape the bullets. Then the wedge broke, and the people surged streaming through the gap, trampling over the bodies, the wounded and the whole alike.

Outside in the street, the soldiers kept up a sustained volley of fire, perhaps two minutes long - thousands of rounds poured into the crowd and down into the cemetery where I was hiding.

Then there was a pause, with sporadic fire, and huge another volley shorter than the first, again more sporadic shots as the soldiers moved, in isolated units, to surround the cemetery and trap those inside.

Those who had fallen were left to bleed where they lay. This is where the young New Zealander, Kamal Nasaruddin, died in circumstances of survival. Wounded by five gunshots, he was semi-conscious when the international Red Cross picked him up. But the ambulance was held up by soldiers several times before it reached the hospital and he had already lost a tremendous amount of blood before they were allowed to get to him.

Then once inside the military hospital, like at least 39 severely wounded and perhaps as many as 30 dead, no one was allowed access to him. All information was referred to the Red Cross. To his family, his friends, even, it appears, to his embassy, he died.

This was not a bureaucratic accident. Relatives of other wounded Timorese who came to enquire about missing relatives were arrested and interrogated. I spoke to some who left their cars and did not go back. Inside the cemetery I saw orders clearly commanded by officers in civilian

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dress, moving methodically between the tombstones, shooting and wounded, no fugitive demonstrators. No one goes to them they lay lifeless, severely wounded and unarmed, with rifle parts and bullet holes.

I was sitting in the sun, ignoring the sounds and the ruined bodies of the soldiers, why had now mainly stopped firing but were not yet, in this methodical scheme, allowed to get to me in the centre of the cemetery?

Several young men gathered around me thinking that I, a foreigner might offer some protection. One had been pouring out of his mouth, another used a shirt to bandage a lower leg in tatters, a third was simply paralysed with fear. He repeated over and over again, "We're all going to die, we're all dead, please help us, master. You can help my master, you must not leave us, take us with you master, we're all dead."

But I could not help them. All I could do was bury my videotape in a grave in anticipation of my own arrest and promise them that this time the cynical carriage of the Indonesian military would not be lost in a welter of international opinion and Indonesian lies, as has happened so often in the last 16 years of East Timor's history, during which nearly one in three of its people - roughly 200,000 out of a population of 600,000 - have died.

In this the presence of seven more foreign witnesses may help. Three of these, two Americans and an English photographer, were themselves severely beaten, and by their own reports, only narrowly saved from death at the hands of the soldiers. The English photographer was threatened with bayonet and saved by the intervention of a captain from being shot by a soldier who thought he spoke Portuguese - a language still spoken by many Timorese but not by the Indonesians, and therefore a cause of great suspicion.

And yet already the fall-truths and original lies-exposed in Indonesia's friendly anti-trading partners annual have begun to cloud the truth about the killing and about the continuing abuse of those still alive. The emphasis of diplomats from the Australian and British embassies who approached me was clear. Oppression in their minds was the case of the alleged stabbing of an Indonesian army major, Ediyan Lantara. As the days go by, another victim has mysteriously been added in some reports.

I first heard of this stabbing the day after the massacre as a reason for "local traps" running amok due to revenge, and then as evidence of the "rip" that official Indonesian forces say they were forced to control. In the written-unofficial statements, "stones were thrown at police stations" and "persuasive methods" had been tried and failed; then following this, "normal procedures were used to control the riot". Neither I nor any foreign witness or I did I know saw any of these events or my reactions to them from policemen or demonstrators during the stand-off, the major should certainly suffered his wound after the shooting began.

I was held at the police station where the arrested students and demonstrators were taken. I saw 12 trucks with young men strapped in the seats and bound, sealed off or tied to a truck with the police on the seats sitting there with rifle butts. During my four hours of uncomfortable captivity I spoke to the police chief, to officers involved in the "operation" and to my interrogators.

Why, I asked, had they carried out this horrendous killing? Why did they need guns at all when the demonstrators had few, indeed clearly commanded by officers in civilian

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guns? No-one at interrogation offered the unfortunate major as a motive. No one even bothered to suggest there had been a fire. Nor did they cite the more recent accusations emerging from General Sintong Panjaitan (now deceased) of the Indonesian military command that covers East Timor. These include the firing of a shell by demonstrators if anyone strayed close before the attack, the throwing of a hand-grenade ("but luckily didn't go off"), and the collection of three hand-grenades, AK47s, pistol, three rifles, three swords and a number of knives and blades.



Major-General Sintong Panjaitan (left) and Brigadier Rudy Werow: "The hearts and minds days are over".

The truth, as all foreign witnesses have confirmed, is that there was no fire. There was a massacre, a demonstration of exceptionally good order, even good humor, despite the fear and apprehension of the participants. All the "persuasion" the military needed was in the pro-independence and independence banners and slogans of the demonstrators, and to their humanity at demonstrating at all. This is not surprising. Every local pre-independence demonstration has been attacked. Every time the excuse has been the same. And every time with independent evidence there is the testimony of foreigners with a different story.

One such time, in 1989, took place in full view of the Pope, who was celebrating mass on his visit to East Timor, another in 1990 occurred in front of the US ambassador's hotel. In the latter case even those Timorese officially invited to speak to him were later arrested and beaten.

And the run-up to the day of this demonstration had been a sustained campaign of intimidation and terror by the army. Intel (the Indonesian Intelligence Service), the police and high officials have informed, known as "staff" or "elites" to the local Timorese.

This campaign was related to the planned visit of Portuguese parliamentarians of "convoy" to gain information at first hand on the situation in the colony when, according to international law and UN resolutions, they are still legally responsible for administering.

High hopes were placed on this visit by the Timorese, many of whom believed the Portuguese were coming back to ensure a referendum on independence be held and to finish the decolonisation process they started 17 years ago.

Preparations were made in secret to receive the delegation. Over many months, banners were prepared, slogans agreed, demonstrators planned and liaison papers worked out, in secret meetings. Among the students and the community. During almost two years in the mountains the thousand to 1,500 guerrillas "sifted" their war and restrained from offensive moves, under orders from their commander, Xanana Gusmão, "to sacrifice the nation".

On the Indonesian side, the army doubled its normal patrols and launched a series of sweeps and intensive drifts upwards of 30,000 men (on the estimates of resistance communists). The police and the intelligence service used more informants and embarked on a campaign of quick arrests, followed by interrogations and beatings, in an attempt to frustrate the political resistance and turn the natives into informers, danging a promise of money for information and a safe future.

They added to that a widespread campaign of threats. On 28 October, the very day planes threw poison smoke in Mindelo church and killed the student Sebastião, the hated Timorese local administrator of Dili called their schools together to inform them that anyone who spoke to the Portuguese or approached them "would end up in Tapulofe". Tapulofe is one of the best-known killing grounds used in the early executions by Indonesian soldiers and death squads comprising of their Timorese victims.

To underline this threat, a mysterious hole similar to that used in the past for burying bodies, was dug at Tapulofe and other former killing grounds.

Schoolteachers and government workers were told they would lose their jobs and villages were told that crossovers between 40 and 95 would be wiped out. Intelligence agents let it be known that this was being prepared for torture or extermination.

Thousands of students, former fighters or refugees of the earlier period of the war - this includes most Timorese - were suspected of contact with foreigners, anyone unspoken, or unspoken for a private reason with local police or their allies, faced being taken.

Sometimes it seemed that almost every young Timorese was likely to be *perseguido* (pursued), or was already on the run. They moved houses, towns night by night, slept rough, left just and stayed out of schools in order to stay ahead of their pursuers and prepare for the Portuguese.

And then because of Indonesian invitations to an Australian journalist and to accompany her delegation, the Portuguese cancelled their trip. The students were left captured, just as they had put their heads above the parapet and the Indonesians moved in with unidentified noise-making screeches and yet more threats to those arrested.

It was in this climate that the independence demonstration was planned by the political committee front and authorised by the resistance commander-in-chief, Xanana Gusmão, in concert with a visit of the UN special rapporteur on torture, Peter Kavulung, to Dili.

It was a sound throw to the students by the outside world that they felt too... once again, let them down. Disciplining for the demonstration was to be tight to ensure no hostage, was left to torture or to the Indonesian military. And although an illegal and international needed no hostages, up to 50 died in the shooting; with more than 200 hundred wounded and up to 100 injured, beaten, made to walk barefoot across burns, and tortured with sticks and stones, although four more were started to die in the police station awaiting to some of those released, and although perhaps 150 are still suffering the abuse of the morning after the massacre there were similar on the faces of many Timorese.

This was because the foreigners had been there and planned the event, and the foreigners, the cure, were also beaten up and this, they believe, will be inflicted. This they believe, may all be little the cure which is worse than oppression and death for Timorese, the curse of their land and people, isolation in their struggle. *

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ABRI chief: "They must be wiped out"

*On 14 November 1991, the Jakarta military command's daily newspaper, *Jayakarta*, published a report of a speech by armed forces commander-in-chief, General Try Sutrisno, to a Seminar at the National Defence Institute. We reproduce the item unabridged, translated from the Indonesian.*

Commander-in-chief of the armed forces (ABRI) General Try Sutrisno is seething with rage towards those who carried out the disruption in Dili, East Timor. He said that they are people who must be wiped out. "These delinquent people have to be shot," said the C-in-C, when opening the seminar of the Association of Lemhanas Graduates [Lemhanas - National Defence Institute] on Wednesday.

He went on to say that these disruptors are people who used to fight as guerrillas in the bush. They can no longer do this because the population in the interior oppose them. "As a result, they are causing disruption in the towns."

What is most outrageous of all, said Try, is that they take advantage of the social infrastructure, even places of worship, for the purposes of their activities. In the recent period, even the church has become a base for operations. "So, I ask the church to beware of such people. We have built many churches but we didn't build them for the disruptors."

He said that the gangs of people spreading chaos began by unfurling posters with slanders discrediting the government. They also shouted many unacceptable things.

However, he went on, members of ABRI who were on guard at the place of the incident restrained themselves. These officers, he said, showed a great deal of patience in coping with a situation that was actually goading them into anger. "Our armed forces are not like armies in other countries. Our people's army is very tactful."

It turns out, the four-star general continued, that the patience shown by our officers was not appreciated; on the contrary, the disruptors became even more brutal. Then, machine-guns were fired into the air. "But they persisted with their misdeeds," he said.

General Try Sutrisno then said that ABRI would never allow itself to be ignored. "In the end, they had to be shot," he said, reiterating his words that such disruptors had to be shot. "And we shall shoot them," he stressed. Try did not reveal who was the leader of the disruptors. "Let us pray that he will soon be caught," he said, without saying anything about what was being done to catch him.

After the incident on 12 November, ABRI members searched Motael Church in Dili and found some weapons, including a grenade. "From the results of this search, it is very clear that their movement is extremely dangerous," he said. There was one casualty on ABRI's side, a Battalion deputy commander of Battalion 701, while on the side of the disruptors, 19 people were killed.

The disruptors began their movement on Tuesday after holding a mass at Motael Church. They demonstrated along the road leading to the Governor's Office. According to the version of the ABRI Information Centre, the action was originally to have been aimed at the Portuguese parliamentary delegation. But because the visit was cancelled, the group became very frustrated and switched the target of their action. It is thought that the incident was connected with the disturbance in Motael Church on 29



General Try: "Our army is very tactful".

(sic) October. But the situation is now under control.

The commander-in-chief called on the public not to panic, not to be influenced and to remain confident in ABRI's ability to resolve everything. "ABRI is determined to wipe out anyone who disrupts stability."

East Timor Document collection

The former communist regime has compiled a massive quantity of media reporting on East Timor since the Santa Cruz massacre on 12 November 1991.

Charles Schreier, a regular reader and contributor to *East Timor*, has downloaded, scanned in and organised tape and printed out all this material, with a *Comics* heading.

It is being produced in volume and about 20 pages each and is available for \$1000 a volume, and includes 1000 political and corporate articles.

Send your order with cheque to: Charles Schreier, P.O. Box 128, Whitehorse, Victoria 3120, Australia or fax to 03 9840 1000.

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The Death and Life of Kamal Bamadhaj

By: James Gibbons

When my stepbrother Kamal Bamadhaj was shot by Indonesian troops on the morning of 12th November, he made a silent choice. He managed to stagger 200 metres down a road before collapsing. At the spot where he was last found by the Red Cross:

He got away from the soldiers who started shooting the wounded-in-spite-of-the-red-cross, stabbing, stabbing and stabbing at those with shot. But he didn't escape the soldiers who stripped him of all his belongings, save the New Zealand passport that he waved in a futile bid to attract help.

Shortly after arriving in the military hospital Kamal died from loss of blood. "He could have lived", said the nurse who saw our parents. "If on army had not let Red Cross get to him earlier."

Kamal, who was of mixed Malaysian-Asian descent, was born and raised in Malaysia. He was intelligent, fun-loving, and totally free of prejudice or bigotry. People always found it difficult to place his nationality. When asked, he used to say "I'm Malaysian with green eyes". I hadn't seen him for almost two years, but the above briefest of his character kept his vivid image intact.

He was an amateur student of, amongst other things, Indonesian at the University of New South Wales and an astute campaigner on human rights, peace and environmental issues. He met me in Australia, the Australian Foreign Minister, on the 2nd by asking him to justify the government's conduct-support of Indonesian policy in East Timor. Kamal's reply was an unvarnished admission of guilt. "We can't be in the business of torturing or killing. We have accepted to be an integral-part of the holocaust," he said.

Kamal's visit to Timor stemmed from a desire to observe

the events surrounding the anticipated arrival of the "military dialogue". He knew it was an important event for the Timorese, and that official channels could and be relied upon to censor faithfully everything his child should know.

He travelled independently around the country, documenting, recording to the world the command of Indonesian and international good-faith that it may for the first time move toward the peace for whom he left with strong hopes.

In one scene he describes a young Timorese soldier's military victory during one of the many mandatory police meetings put on to warn people against passing information to the Portuguese delegation. One thinks of the horrendous nature of suffering and death, of torture and of the most hideous kind—and of how these people can still stand on their feet and sing their old songs, knowing that perhaps a few days earlier they'd been imprisoned, tortured and dead.

It was this courage that moved Kamal. Perfectly typical, the example that was in his mind on the day of his death. We shall never know. What is certain is that it was the same courage that Kamal himself possessed in full measure.

A recent photograph of Kamal shows him smiling and this with the inscription: "I am a witness to the suffering of my struggling people, and I'll bear witness to their torture". The East Timorese were not strictly "Kamal's people", but when the rights of humanity were concerned, Kamal wasn't interested in racial or national distinctions. They were his people because they were his oppressed people.

To his death Kamal never thought that contacts that he had privileged to have known him in life—the man who emerged from the graveyard of Japan, a true hero, imagined no world, and saved hope for the struggling people of which Kamal gave his life.

Extracts from the Timor diary of Kamal Bamadhaj

Dili, East Timor, 29 October 1991

Two youths wallow in a cell waiting for their next session of beatings and slashings from razor blades as they recall their compañeros, Sebastian, who yesterday was added to the ever increasing toll of brutal deaths in East Timor. Sebastian was one of the many youths slaying overnight at Motael Church, Dili, when it was attacked by Indonesian forces yesterday.

The attack began at midnight when plainclothes soldiers began storming the church. The church grounds were surrounded by armed troops who finally invaded the church at about 2.30 a.m. Some youths tried to escape as about 30 people inside the church grounds were arrested (all but ten were later released temporarily). It was in the midst of this attack that Sebastian was shot dead with three bullets. A Timorese member of the Indonesian assault forces was also killed when he was stabbed by a Timorese youth shortly after Sebastian's slaying. Two other youths suffered gunshot

wounds.

The attack on the church has further alienated the devout Catholic population of East Timor. Although the official Indonesian version of the Motael-affair (which can only be described as a ludicrous fabrication) has been publicised throughout Indonesian media channels, the news about the attack and the death of Sebastian reached remote areas through East Timor's extensive and effective clandestine network before the Indonesians could even formulate their official version.

It is speculated that the Indonesian forces targeted the church because of its humanitarian views, because of the practice of giving refuge to youths seeking protection by Indonesian secret police and most importantly, because it voices the aspirations of the people for an end to 16 years of occupation and gross human rights violations by Indonesian troops.

Mudische, 2 November 1991

Scratches a July below the surface of uncomprehensible Javanese smiles and silent East Timorese faces, and the grim reality of the place will jolt even the most casual observer. One senses that the great bulk of the local population have not willingly accepted Indonesian rule despite the supposed material advances gained through the annexation. Development is by Indonesia and for Indonesia. Timorese people argue that the roads were built to help the Indonesian military move from one regency to another quickly, and to ease the process of extracting goods from East Timor into West Timor and beyond. Just like with Dutch colonialism in Java, most capital infusions into East Timor are made to facilitate the extraction of goods and consolidate the socio-economic and political dominance of the colonisers over the local populace.

Timorese I have talked to complain that no amount of roads and schools can bring back the thousands killed by Indonesia during the war and occupation. Some 200 000 people, or one third of the 1975 population, were killed. Probably every East Timorese survivor today has lost a close friend or relative. Materialistic development (for which the Indonesians demand gratitude) cannot pay for what the Timorese can put no price on – human lives. And what

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The youths were told to show their appreciation of the development the Indonesians had brought them rather than highlighting human rights violations or other negative aspects of Indonesian rule. One reckless youth stood up and declared that Indonesian development was just for show and did nothing for the people, sparking a wave of anti-Indonesia comments from the bitter audience. The military speaker then asked the crowd if they would prefer to return East Timor to the theatre of war of the mid to late seventies. Expecting a no, he was answered with a resounding YES.

Dili, 3 November 1991

It has been a tense past two weeks in East Timor. A kind of lull before the storm has prevailed as Timorese prepare themselves for the visit of the Portuguese Parliamentary delegation scheduled to have started tomorrow. Some saw the visit as a first step towards a referendum in East Timor; some hoped the Portuguese would somehow help bring about immediate independence while others saw the visit as a long awaited opportunity for an uprising against the



A photograph of Kamal Baradja, taken in Mauibisse, East Timor, on 1 November 1991. The photo was taken by his colleague, Alison Murray.

about the rapes, beatings and other dehumanising experiences? Will the construction of new roads placate the humiliation and bitterness, or compensate the denial of Timorese language in schools, the domination of political decisions, local administration and the economy by the Javanese? The Timorese say no.

At a recent public lecture held at a Bagan school, local military leaders warned youths not to speak to delegates of a Portuguese official fact-finding mission in November

Indonesian occupiers. After 15 years of integration with Indonesia, and all the methods the Indonesians have used to persuade the Timorese to accept their rule, everyone here seems to have roughly the same aspiration – independence.

Youths in Dili and in other towns in East Timor have been secretly painting pro-independence banners, organising demonstrations and, as many admitted to me, preparing to die for their people if the Indonesians try to stop them. Timorese of all ages and walks of life have been

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signing up to be on the list of interviewees for the Portuguese fact-finding mission. Considering that talking to any foreigners about the situation in East Timor is risky, there are large numbers who have decided to take the plunge and talk to the Portuguese when they come.

The Indonesians too have been preparing for the visit, launching an intensive campaign of intimidation and rounding up Timorese for public lectures where they are threatened with imprisonment or death if they dare speak up. Freshly dug mass execution sites have been discovered throughout East Timor, perhaps another method of intimidating the locals into silence. The Timorese church has also come under heavy military surveillance for its role in helping the people prepare for the visit. The Indonesian discomfort with the church was epitomised by its early morning attack on the Melac Church last Monday. Moreover, an all out campaign was launched by the military to capture and kill resistance leader Xanana Gusmão so as to

deny the Portuguese the opportunity to meet with this much revered figure.

However, less than a week before the delegation was supposed to arrive, news started filtering in that the Portuguese were not coming. Hearts sank. People waited before it. The disappointment here today is not only the dashed of so many high expectations but, more worrying still, the indefinite delay gives the Indonesian military the perfect opportunity to eliminate all those Timorese who had exposed their identity while preparing for the visit.

In the past month or so, Timorese have been taking extraordinary risks organising among themselves in anticipation of the delegation. They claimed that any risk they took was worth it because the visit offered them so much hope. And they were banking on placing themselves in a situation to be held by the Portuguese which would guarantee them (and UN agreements) freedom from persecution if they spoke up. But now the visit is off, and the Timorese are once again in the all-too-familiar position of being defenceless from arbitrary arrest, maltreatment or even death.

Suharto's inquiry commission a farce

The call for an independent fact-finding mission to East Timor has been the most persistent demand in press comments and from human rights organisations since the tragic events of 12 November. Suharto announced that a National Inquiry Commission would be set up. Some governments now wait to see what they await its findings although the Commission lacks all credibility.

The international community has developed a set of well-defined criteria to make an inquiry credible and impartial. It should include people who are familiar with local customs and language and experienced people from well-established international human rights organisations. Persons with forensic and medical expertise should also be included. Moreover, as Asia Watch states, a commissioner should comply with the "Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions" adopted in May 1989 by the UNESCO. They should "be chosen for their recognised impartiality, competence and independence as individuals. In particular, they shall be independent of any institution, agency or person that may be the subject of the inquiry".

None of these criteria is met by Suharto's Commission. The majority are top-ranking civil servants who are political appointees of the government. Parastatal democracy does not recognise the separation of powers and the inclusion of an MP and a member of the Supreme Advisory Council is most cosy. Two members are particularly unsavoury characters. Chief Justice Idrus and Ham Sugiman, *aspol* chief at the Interior Ministry.

Chief Justice Idrus, a retired major general who chairs the Commission, belongs to the final generation of the notorious red-tent commandos (ETCHESSES, previously known as RPKAD). He finished his studies at the Military Academy Law School in the 1965-1966 six-month years. He was a participant in several anti-invasion trials.

Ham Sugiman is also a retired major general. He is a top intelligence operator which is why, for many years, he has been *second* chief of the interior Ministry. As *aspol* chief is



Major-General Moerdjana, Suharto's Prime Minister

like an octopus, with powers to interfere in anything. In other words, with powers to interfere in anything. In other words, Major-General Ham Sugiman can stop a poetry reading, prevent people from going abroad, ban organisations and much more. He has earned the nickname of 'Chief Terror'. He will act after the

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A heavy blow for the resistance

The Indonesian military targeted the East Timorese resistance for some time. Last year they reached the conclusion that the East Timorese resistance in the cities (including East Timorese students in Indonesia) had become a political movement. A crackdown was predictable but who would have thought it would be on such a scale?

From its more documents received since 1989, it has become clear that the underground movement was taking strides towards becoming a fully-fledged political organisation. Communication lines with the armed resistance had improved, as well as with student groups in many Indonesian cities. The movement was known as the *Frente Clandestina*. From this year an Executive Committee was formed to coordinate activities. The FC consisted of several organisations, the largest and best-known being *Konfederasi*, a youth and student organisation with chapters in East Timor and Indonesia.

From military documents, captured by the resistance, it is clear that these developments had not gone unnoticed; by mid-1990 military intelligence assessed the main movement as posing a greater threat than the guerrillas in the bush.



East Timorese arriving at Baucau airport

In many ways this is true, although *batik* guerrillas are still distinct entities from the Indonesian military. One important aspect of the urban movement was the growing network of communications and information coinciding with the 'opening up' of East Timor by its Jakarta authorities. It became an important asset abroad. Solidarity groups and various refugee organisations received a wealth of information from inside East Timor. The quality of the information greatly improved in speed, accuracy and variety of information, resulting in far better reporting across. The impossible became possible. Reporters without borders, of *National Geographic* were an outstanding achievement of the clandestine front.

TAPOL Bulletin No. 108, December 1991

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massacre, a letter round reached destination in less than a week. The 'opening up' of East Timor helped the urban resistance; communication lines greatly improved.

Some actions, like writing letters to President Bush, took the form of appeals along with names and signatures. Every time, the Timorese had to weigh the pros and cons of any action. On the plus side was the international attention; on the minus side, the risk of arrest, interrogation and harassment. Another example of public exposure was the video made by the Portuguese clown Batatinha of a handful of East Timorese activists in Bali. The film, shown on Portuguese TV made a deep impression on the Portuguese public. The emphasis of East Timor's struggle shifted from the projected armed struggle to the political struggle. The Indonesian military intelligence realised this and acted accordingly; the *Recreio Clandestino* (which had in fact become an open political front) became the major target.



Timorese students demonstrating in Jakarta on 19 November.

Arrests, torture and blacklisting

The many arrests in the last two years show a geographic pattern, evidenced in Amnesty International reports, short-term detention and release after intense interrogation and torture. The military intelligence developed a strategy of patience, not wanting to strike until the entire organisational structure had been laid bare. All the standard intelligence methods were used: monitoring, bribing, infiltrating, blackmail and torture. In the last few years, the Indonesian intelligence must have collected a huge list of names of activists. In May this year, *Renent*, the main student organisation, managed to obtain a secret arms intelligence document which named 20 East Timorese students in Bali, Jakarta, Surabaya, Yogyakarta and Salatiga. Many are now detainees from the 19 November demonstration in Jakarta and the round-ups in Denpasar, Bali and Yogyakarta.

Climax or anti-climax

The visit by Portuguese MPs became the most important event for the political agents of the Timorese. Foreign delegations such as the visit of Australian MPs, was deliberately ignored; the Timorese resistance was saving itself for the big event. The Indonesian army was also preparing to strike a heavy blow against the Timorese resistance. Things reached boiling point in the weeks before the visit was expected. East Timor looked like early 1976, in every street corner there were military, in every village, Indonesian platoons. A second military invasion had taken place. The postponement (now indefinitely shelved) of the visit was an anti-climax for the Timorese. For many years they had waited, and in the last few months it seemed as though the visit would materialise. Then suddenly, with

The aftermath is clear. The 12 November provocation was intended to replace the big event that never happened. The military were ready and did what they did in Tamang Prio, Lampung and Aceh: indiscriminate shooting of an unarmed crowd. The killing has not stopped with the Santa Cruz massacre; other massacres have taken place. East Timorese students in Indonesia have been taken from their homes. The military intelligence are, step by step, implementing a plan to destroy the East Timorese political movement. Only the international community can prevent this from happening.

European Parliament and European Community speak

On 21 November 1991, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on East Timor by a massive majority. The resolution was co-sponsored by members of the Socialist Group, the Christian Democratic Group, the Liberal, Democrat and Reformist Group, the European Democratic Group, the Green Group, the Unitarian Left Group, the Rödderby Group and the Communist Group. There were 167 votes for, seven against and four abstentions. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The European Parliament:

- A. Appalled by the reports of the killing and wounding of many mourners by Indonesian troops at a funeral in Dili in Dili in East Timor on 15 (sic!) November 1991;
- B. whereas the Djajak Moesies of the Twelve, mourn-

ers to complete in the Netherlands, on 19 November, have firmly condemned the massacre;

C. recalling that Amnesty International had previously asked for an inquiry into the shooting by the police of Mr Sebastião Rangel, the man whose funeral was taking place;

7. Considering the reports that after the massacre at the funeral, the Indonesian military took out of prison between 70 and 100 witnesses of the massacre and killed them standing in front of a grave.

8. Where Indonesian soldiers recently attacked Catholic churches where young people had taken refuge, whereas these attacks caused deaths and injuries and political prisoners were cruelly tortured in order to make them reveal the names of bishops and priests who might have collaborated with the resistance.

9. Recalling that a planned visit by Portuguese parliamentarians has recently been postponed because the Indonesian authorities refused to allow journalists to accompany the Portuguese deputies.

10. Recalling the history of mass murder and brutal repression by the Indonesian Government since the occupation of East Timor in 1975.

11. Recalling its previous resolutions concerning East Timor.

1. Condemns the brutal murder of these latest victims of Indonesia's illegal occupation of East Timor and denounces and condemns the very serious violations of the most fundamental human rights.

2. Urges the Indonesian Government to ensure that the occupying security and military forces refrain immediately from using violence and that those responsible for the massacre are brought to trial.

3. Calls for and insures, through impartial and internationally supervised investigation into the killings.

4. Asks for the release of those detained for their non-violent political activities or for their beliefs, and asks assurance that those in detention will be treated humanely, and that lawyers, doctors and relatives will be allowed access to the detainees.

5. Calls on the minister meeting to the EEC today on this matter in the strongest possible way with the Indonesian Government and asks the EC and the United Nations to declare an embargo on the sale of weapons to Indonesia.

6. Calls on the European Community to make its position clearly known on this matter as soon as possible and to review cooperation agreements between Indonesia, the EC and Member States, as long as the situation has not changed.



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European Community statement

The European Community made the following joint statement at the UN General Assembly in New York:

The European Community and its Member States are gravely concerned about reports that on 12 November members of the Indonesian armed forces in Dili opened fire on a group of demonstrators, killing and wounding a considerable number.

The European Community and its Member States vehemently condemn such violence which is in clear contravention of the most fundamental human rights.

The European Community and its Member States urge the Indonesian Government to ensure that members of the Indonesian armed forces and police in East Timor immediately refrain from using violence and that members of the armed forces and police who were responsible for the tragic outcome of this incident are brought to trial.

This incident occurs in the context of a deteriorating human rights situation in East Timor which adds to extrajudicial execution and a practice of arbitrary arrests, ill-treatment, disappearances and political imprisonment which continue to occur.

The European Community and its Member States view favourably the authorisation that was given to the special UN Rapporteur on Torture to visit the area and are looking forward to receiving his findings.

They also expect that NGOs and other independent bodies will be allowed to visit the territory. The European Community and its Member States hope that a just, comprehensive and internationally-acceptable settlement may be found, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking full account of the legitimate interests and aspirations of the people of East Timor.

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7. Instructs its delegation to APEC to raise the issue of violation of human rights in East Timor at the earliest opportunity.

8. In view of the decision of the subcommittee on human rights to hold a hearing on East Timor in Lisbon, decides to send a mission of its own there, to meet leaders of all the parties to the conflict.

9. Instructs its President to transmit this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Minister meeting in EPC, the Government of Indonesia, the Secretary-General of the UN and the Secretary-General of ASEAN.

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US Congress condemns Indonesia Calls for reassessment of US de facto recognition

The US Senate has adopted a Declaration on East Timor which was incorporated into the 1992 and 1993 Foreign Relations Authorization Act. The Declaration was sponsored by Senator Claiborne Pell and co-sponsored by Senators Wallop, Cranston, Durenberger, Kerry, Kennedy and Murkowski. The text of the resolution follows:

H. Con. Res. 349

(a) FINDINGS - The Congress finds that -

1. On November 12, 1991, Indonesian security forces killed 20 to 40 and injured as many as 100 people when they fired on a Roman Catholic funeral procession in which demonstrators were attempting to place flowers on the grave of a youth killed by Indonesian troops October 28, 1991, in Dili, East Timor;

2. Indonesian soldiers also beat several foreign journalists, including two Americans from The New Yorker and Pacifica Radio, who were observing the procession;

3. Indonesia is in violation of international law illegally invaded East Timor in 1975, annexing the territory without consideration for the rights of self-determination of the East Timorese;

4. tens of thousands of the population (approximately 100,000 died in the fighting, famine and disease that followed Indonesia's invasion of East Timor);

5. since Indonesia's invasion, a state of internal conflict continues to exist in East Timor, and Amnesty International, Asia Watch and other international human rights organisations frequently report evidence of human rights abuses, including torture, arbitrary arrest and repression of freedom of expression;

6. the Government of Indonesia continues to restrict access by international organisations and foreign journalists to East Timor; and

7. the United States and Indonesia have maintained close bilateral relations for the past 25 years, including a program of economic and military assistance which totalled \$50 million in FY 1991.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY - It is the sense of Congress that -

1. the President should suspend immediately all International Military Educational Training program funds to the Indonesian government;

2. the American ambassador to Indonesia should immediately visit East Timor to hear firsthand reports of the atrocities and report of additional repression by Indonesian authorities;

3. the President should request a report by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, who was in East Timor during the massacre, to be made available as soon as possible to the General Assembly;

4. the President should support the immediate introduction of a resolution in the General Assembly instructing the United Nations Commission on Human

Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur for East Timor to assist in the resolution of the East Timor conflict providing for self-determination by the East Timorese people;

5. the President should request that the Government of Indonesia permit an investigation by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Summary and Arbitrary Executions of the situation in East Timor and elsewhere in Indonesia;

6. the American policy of de facto acceptance of Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor should be re-assessed until the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the government of Indonesia, Portugal and the East Timorese have arrived at an internationally acceptable solution which addresses the underlying causes of the conflict in East Timor; and

7. the President should request that the Government of Indonesia establish an independent commission to investigate the cause of the atrocity and to assist the prosecution of those responsible for the massacre.

The House of Representatives has adopted a similar resolution. It is more specific in halting military aid and omits other paragraphs. The House and the Senate must consult in Conference on the two drafts before a final one is agreed. This is likely to happen in early December.



Senator Pell addresses the Senate

On 14 November, just two days after the massacre, the chief sponsor of the amendment, Senator Claiborne Pell spoke on the floor of the Senate. He said:

Since 1975, when Indonesia illegally invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, that colony had to suffer under foreign rule an estimated 100,000 people, a population of approximately 600,000 people, from the war and accompanying famine and disease. Although our warfare declined under the heavy fire of the Indonesian military, resistance by the predominantly Roman Catholic population continued.

Tuesday, we learned to our dismay the lengths to which the Indonesian military is still willing to go in order to contain even the most peaceful of protests. On Tuesday, 100 people were killed with automatic weapons and an additional 100 were wounded when the Indonesian military

opened fire in front of a church on a group of East Timorese attempting to lay flowers on the grave of a youth killed by Indonesian forces last October 28th.

Two American journalists who attempted to intervene in the massacre were brutally beaten by the Indonesian security forces. Let me quote from the female American reporter Mary Heedeman: "They beat us and dragged us out and started shouting at us with rifle butts and clubs and punches. The other journalist, Peter Nutrin from The New York magazine, recounted how "looking down the road, I saw many after bodies, and the soldiers kept firing at those who were still standing."

Indonesia has demonstrated that it is out-of-step with a changing world bent on greater respect for human rights and self-determination. The violence in East Timor raises serious doubts on Indonesia's ability as a civilized nation or to be a credible spokesman for the Non-Aligned Movement in a changing world environment.

The resolution I am introducing today calls for a suspension of American military aid to Indonesia by the

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only credible response to this unruly. In 1989 these funds totalled \$1.9 million.

In addition this resolution calls for an investigation by the American ambassador to Indonesia and additional investigations by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

I also believe it is time for our policy of implicitly accepting Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor to be reviewed. It is clear that the East Timorese do not willingly accept Indonesian subjugation. As we have seen elsewhere in the world, the tide of self-determination is rising. The East Timorese deserve the right to decide their future under the aegis of an United Nations sponsored referendum which would determine their association with Indonesia. As long as a people feel oppressed, they will resist.

I urge my colleagues to join in co-sponsoring this resolution.

"It's hard to be a Christian in East Timor"

Clare Dixon, who visited East Timor after the killing of Sebastian Gomes at Motaet church but left before the Santa Cruz massacre, described her impressions in The Catholic Herald (21 XI 1991). Here are some extracts from her article:

"When I arrived in East Timor, the atmosphere was highly-charged. It is impossible for a European to blend into the crowd in East Timor - foreigners are rare and even now there are many children who have never seen white skin before. Everywhere I went I was aware of being watched or followed. After our first night at a small family-run boarding-house on the outskirts of Dili I decided it was better to leave for a 'safer' hotel in the centre of town. Apparently police and agents of the TETEM - Timorese in the pay of the Indonesian army - had kept overnight watch and sent word on to the hotel to find out who I was. On my second day, the hotel commander turned up to find out where I was from and what I was doing there. I felt my hosts would be safer if I left."

"Numerous visits to military dictatorships in Latin America had made me think that I was used to living in situations of tension. East Timor brought a new dimension altogether. No-one knows just how heavy the military presence is in East Timor but Bishop Belo estimates it between 45 and 50,000 troops. In addition, the Bishop says that half the population is paid to spy on the other half."

"If we take his figures then there are proportionately seven as many troops in East Timor as in El Salvador. In Salvador there is a civil war whilst in Indonesia, the Indonesians claim that in the last two years they have reduced the armed resistance from 200 to just 50 men and that the Timorese are perfectly happy to be part of Indonesia."

"Whenever I travelled I was stopped by questioning by the military and the police - just a sampler of what people in

this experience every day. On a visit to a provincial town, I received a message from the community of sisters with whom I was to spend the night. They begged me not to go to their convent or try to make contact with them as they were too frightened of reprisals. From the military if they were seen talking to a foreigner. The priests told me that they had received warnings that their graves were ready if they tried to make contact with the Portuguese delegation."

"On the same day I watched as four frightened 15-year-olds were hauled from their church-run school for interrogation by the police. Their crime? They had refused to sing the Indonesian national anthem at the school's weekly flag-raising ceremony and so their Portuguese teachers, after physically assaulting them, called in the police.

"It is so hard to be a Christian here," said one Timorese priest. "We know that we have to love our enemies. But how do we reconcile that with the hatred and bitterness we have endured over these years?"

"Bishop Belo knows the church lives with danger. As well as the vermin of his house, he pointed out the machete-wielding agents posted constantly at the entrance to his garden. Although by nature and experience he is a cautious man, there was no hesitation in his response to my question as to what he considered the most important sign of support that the church outside East Timor could make. You must work to get the troops withdrawn. Not greater imposition in the face of indifference on a massive scale from the international community."

EAST TIMOR

The army's casualty - who is he?

The Indonesian armed forces have their own casualty from the atrocity which killed and wounded hundreds of people at the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili on 12 November. His name is Major Gerhan Lantara, deputy-commander of Batallion 700 of the Whidawa VII Military Command, based in Ujung Pandang (South Sulawesi). Major Gerhan Lantara is now a hero, who suffered injuries at the hands of the protesters demonstrating on the streets of Dili.

There are several versions of what happened. One has him in plain clothes, carrying a handy-talkie and monitoring the demonstration. The sight of Fretilin and Portuguese flags enraged him, when he tried to grab the flags, there was a scuffle and he was beaten by several young men. Another says he was stabbed with a knife while another says he was slashed with a parang, or sword. Whatever happened, he was spirited out of Dili the very next day.

Indonesian journalists found it quite hard to track him down. Some say he suffered slight stab wounds, others say he was mortally wounded. Most sources confirm that after being flown to Jakarta on 13 November, he was treated in the Galen Sebolo Army Hospital. Some journalists say, privately of course, that Gerhan, a local auto-cycle, was not wounded by demonstrators but sustained injuries when he fell from his motor-cycle in a collision. Whether true or not, the rumour relief cynicism in some circles about the alleged victimisation of the hardened warrior.

An experienced Timor veteran

But what about his army career? This is described at length in the Jakarta weekly, *Editor* (23 November 1991). Born in South Sulawesi, he is 35 years old. After graduating from the Military Academy in 1974, he was assigned to East Timor. As a cadet he fought many battles with Falintil, the armed wing of the East Timorese resistance. His tour of duty in East Timor lasted eight years, an unusually long period of service. East Timor is a tough assignment, a hardship post, and few officers stay there for any length of time. This makes Major Gerhan Lantara's career unique.

After being promoted from platoon commander to company commander, he became commander of the Special Task Force for the Destruction of Fretilin known as the Cromilla Company. Serving under Captain Gerhan was the young Lieutenant Prabowo, the future son-in-law of President Suharto. This company was responsible for the murder of Nicolau Lobato, the Fretilin leader, in December 1978.

After eight years in East Timor, Gerhan Lantara served in Bali and Bandung as a paratroop instructor. In October 1989 he was appointed deputy-commander of Battalion 700 in Ujung Pandang and four days later was assigned to go to East Timor on a special mission, to crush the East Timorese clandestine front. As the army knew, the strength of the Timorese resistance was shifting from armed resistance to popular resistance in the cities.

A special mission

Battalion 700 has a particularly notorious reputation in East Timor. Torture, murder and the rape of Timorese women are their hallmark. Some months ago the Timorese resistance smuggled documents stored which had been captured from military intelligence. These showed that the army decided to crush the Fretilin clandestine, the political resistance in Dili and other towns. It was the special mission of Major Gerhan Lantara and Battalion 700 to handle this operation. The plan, as far as was known in the secret, was to sweep through the cemetery a few days later. Battalion 700 returned home from Dili harbour on troop carrier 503 but not before killing at least dozens of detainees, arrested after the massacre, on 12 November.

Mission accomplished.

*** STOP PRESS ***

UN to investigate massacre

UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar announced in Madrid on 27 November that he plans to send a mission to East Timor to investigate the killing of an undetermined number of East Timorese by Indonesian troops this month.

"I have the necessary facilities from the Indonesian authorities and would like to send a totally independent and impartial mission to present me with a report for the benefit of the international community on what happened in East Timor," he told reporters. (*Associated Press*, 27.11.1991).

As we went to press nothing was known about the terms of reference or composition of the UN mission, nor how soon it would be based in the country, as well as an absolute guarantee that Timorese who testify in the UN would be safeguarded from repression after the mission ends its work. From Dili we heard on 7 November that Dili was petrified by crowds of people who wanted to leave in safety to Comodoro set up in Manuana. The comodoro was scheduled to start its work in Dili on 18 November.



Timorese students demonstrating outside the UN on 12 November.

EAST TIMOR

East Timor: Australian roundup

Reactions to the killings in Dili have been by far the most powerful in Australia. Australia's policy of granting de jure recognition to Indonesia's integration of East Timor is now under severe strain. Here is a brief round-up of what happened in the first fortnight after the tragedy.

* Parliamentary inquiry

An Australian parliamentary committee will hold a public hearing into the East Timor shootings, in a move expected to place new pressure on Canberra's relations with Jakarta.

The human rights subcommittee of the joint parliamentary committee on foreign affairs plans to hear evidence in the next two weeks from at least one witness to the tragedy and from Amnesty International and will collect written evidence from overseas. (*The Age*, 12.XI.1991)

* ALP caucus pressure on Hawke

A meeting of the ALP caucus in the Federal parliament on 26 November may force Prime Minister Hawke to bow to overwhelming pressure for a tougher approach towards Indonesia on the massacre. Some members pushed for military ties to be cut and Canberra's recognition of integration to be reviewed.

In a move likely to aggravate Jakarta's leaders of Australia's East Timorese community will be invited to Canberra for talks with Foreign Minister, Gareth Evans.

A visit to Indonesia next month by Industry Minister John Button is unlikely to take place. (*The Australian*, 26.XI.1991)

* Vigil closes down Darwin consulate

Indonesia's consulate in Darwin stands abandoned because of a 24-hour-a-day vigil by Darwin's East Timorese community and supporters. Armed only with banners, wreaths of tropical flowers and placards, the protesters have set up a shrine outside the consulate. Hundreds of candles have been lit and there is wax 10 centimetres deep at the base of a wooden cross blocking the front door of the consulate.

"The people are planning for it to be the first embassy for East Timor in Australia," said East Timor activist, Rob Wesley-Smith. "If that does not happen, we will try to keep it closed for ever." (*The Age*, 25.XI.1991)

* Victoria ALP Foreign Affairs Committee resolution

The Victorian Labor Party Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on 20 November calling on the Australian government:

- to withdraw recognition of East Timor integration into Indonesia;
- to stop training Indonesian troops and arms sales to Indonesia;
- to cancel the Prime Minister's 1992 visit to Indonesia;
- to demand a UN-supervised withdrawal of all Indonesian troops from East Timor;
- to facilitate talks without pre-conditions between East Timor, Indonesia and Portugal;
- to demand a UN-supervised act of self-determination in East Timor;
- to demand a genuine international inquiry into the

massacre, under UN supervision. [Original document]

* Protests everywhere

About 700 gathered outside the Indonesian consulate in Melbourne on 15 November. They were addressed by Shirley Shackleton whose journalist husband, Greg, was murdered by Indonesian troops in October 1976.



Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, Indonesia's best buddy.

In Perth, 30 people, including Timorese and Latin Americans, angrily picketed the Indonesian consulate. Further actions are planned.

In Sydney, there were actions of Garuda Airlines, at the consulate every day from 13-16 November, including a 1,000-strong memorial service for the victims on 16 November.

In Canberra on 13 November, a large Timorese crowd of around 300 was addressed by Senator Ed Spender, Warren Snowdon MP, ACPOA secretary-general Russell Robertson, Ted Fry and others.

In Brisbane, a 200-strong rally called on the Australian government to end military ties with Indonesia. The protest ended at Consulate Airlines office.

EAST TIMOR

In Adelaide, some 300 gathered outside the Garuda office on 16 November, addressed by state MPs and members of the East Timorese community.

Further actions are planned for 7 December, the anniversary of the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975. (*Greenslade Weekly*, 19.XI.1991)

* Trade unionists take direct action

Melbourne dockworkers are refusing to handle Indonesia Airs. Union members will not handle any ship carrying the Indonesian flag and other ships carrying Indonesian imports face 24-hour delays. [*Radio Australia*, 17.XI.1991] Wharfies in Sydney are taking similar action.

Victorian unions have outlined a comprehensive campaign against Garuda Airlines' and telecommunications services to Indonesian business and diplomatic interests. (*The Australian*, 26.XI.1991)

* Canberra embassy picketed

The Indonesia embassy in Canberra today lodged a protest with the Australian Foreign Ministry, asking that a situation enabling the embassy to carry out its routine activities be restored immediately. Employees of the Post and Telegraph Agency have failed to deliver letters and goods to the embassy, said ambassador Salsam Siagaan. (*Antara News Agency*, Jakarta, 19.XI.1991)

* Alice Springs residents to send delegations to East Timor

The residents of Alice Springs have proposed to church groups, trade unions, aid groups, aboriginal groups and human rights organisations that an independent non-Government group of observers travel to Dili. To observe the activities of the Indonesian authorities investigating the massacre. To provide independent non-Government information to the Australian people about the situation. To monitor any continuing abuse of human rights.

* Suspended Garuda access

The Australian United Church has called on the Federal Government to suspend Garuda International Airlines' access to Australian airports. (*The Australian*, 26.XI.1991)

* Australian Amnesty presses government

Johnnie Frankovits in Australia has called on Canberra to press for an international investigation of the massacre. Publishing the names of 20 people dead or missing after the identified, he expressed concern that Indonesian military personnel who had served in East Timor had been released in Australia, with "more than a scuff" of Indonesian soldier here now. (*AFP*, 25.XI.1991) *

International jurists platform

An *International Platform of Jurists on East Timor* was set up in Lisbon at a conference of jurists from 5 - 10 November 1991. Jurists have a specific and important role in resolving the question of East Timor and ensuring that law and justice are the guidelines, the founding document said.

The Platform aims to do all within its power, by investigation, analysis and debate, to contribute to the recognition of the de jure right of the East Timorese people to achieve self-determination and live in peace and security. It will make representations to international organisations concerning human rights violations. It will set up a database on juridical issues concerning East Timor as well as a computerised bibliography of materials. It will also promote research and publications concerning East Timor and disseminate such papers widely.

More than fifty jurists from fifteen countries, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, India, Macau, Nepal, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the USA attended the meeting. Among those present were Roger Clark of Rutgers Law School, Ian Scobie of the University of Dundee, Joao Loff Barreto, a Lisbon attorney, Professor Fausto de Quadros of the University of Lisbon, Michael Van Wall van Prang of UNPO, Jozef Kooijmans, a jurist from Leiden, Manuel Tavares an attorney from Macau, Professor Maureen Davies of the University of Waterloo, Ottawa, and Professor Gareth Neethling of the University of New South Wales. Pedro Pinto Leite, a Portuguese jurist based in Leiden was elected as the Secretary-General of the Platform. *



Pedro Pinto Leite (left), the convenor of the conference and Jose Ramos Horta (right), CNRM representative.

EAST TIMOR

Timorese students in Indonesia rounded up

On 19 November, a week after the Santa Cruz massacre, 80 East Timorese students went to the UN office in Jakarta to deliver a statement by the National Movement of East Timorese Students in Indonesia. They were not able to enter the building, but four handed in their document. As they made their way to several embassies, police anti-riot squads roughed them up and arrested almost everyone.

The petition to the UN said:

We East Timor Nationalist Students in Indonesia, in our own name and in the name of all heroes who have been killed by Indonesian military assassins in the last 16 years, and in particular, our brothers who were cruelly and inhumanely killed on mass on November 12 1991, ask the United Nations:

1. To maintain continuous pressure on Indonesia so that effective measures can be taken to implement UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions recognising the right of the East Timorese people to self-determination and independence.

According to these resolutions, Indonesia has no right in by and to condemn East Timor nationalists who have bravely fought for their right to self-determination and independence.

2. To exert strong political, economic and military pressures on Jakarta as happened with Iraq.

3. To demand that Indonesia respect the fundamental rights of the East Timorese People and their identity as a people and a nation.

4. To demand that Indonesia immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its repressive apparatus, military as well as bureaucratic, from East Timor.

5. To call on the Portuguese Government as the Administering Power to co-operate fully with the United Nations to create the conditions for the people of East Timor to enjoy freely their right to self-determination and independence.

In this, we solemnly protest against the GENOCIDE horrifically perpetrated by the Indonesian army on 12th November 1991. We ask the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to safeguard the lives of all Timorese nationalists, particularly, political prisoners.

6. We ask the UN and the Indonesian Parliament to grant safe-conduct to safeguard the personal security of all Timorese Nationalist Students who are under coercive resistance in Indonesia.

Incommunicado for 7 days

The 70 detainees were taken to the Jakarta police command. Despite efforts by lawyers of the Legal Aid Institute to visit them, they were without contact for seven days. On 26 November, lawyers met Jose Antonio Lelyda, a student at the Bandung Institute of Technology, and Gabriel Antonio, a student in Bandung. They also met separately with Jose Freitas Camara who was isolated from the rest and under special investigation by police intelligence.

The lawyers were told that 49 detainees would be released, after being given guidance. It is understood that



Anti-riot squads manhandling Timorese demonstrators.

some of the students will be charged under articles 154 and 155 of the Criminal Code.

Students arrested in Bali and Yogyakarta

On 24 November, six East Timorese students were arrested in Bali and nine in Yogyakarta. The six in Bali are Fernando Araujo, Clemente Soares, Jose Paulo, Jose Pompeia Sandimha Ribeiro, Antônio Myles and Joaquim. Several were named earlier this year in an army intelligence document as members of the student organisation, *Rezidil*. They were said to be under close surveillance, suspected of keeping contact with embassies, journalists and various human rights organisations.

Six of the nine arrested in Yogyakarta have been named as Jose Luis, Elvito, Diumyati, Rogerio, Flavio and Pedro.

On 27 November, Jose Paulo da Silva and Joaquim Costa da Freitas were released. The home of Fernando Araujo was extensively searched after his arrest.



Demonstration on 12 November heading towards Santa Cruz cemetery. Photo: Stephen Cox

Stephen Cox meets the press

British photographer Stephen Cox, whose photo we reproduce above, addressed a TAPOL press conference in the House of Commons on 19 November. The press conference was chaired by Ann Clwyd, MP, Opposition Spokesperson for Overseas Development and attended by other MPs. BBC Radio 4 interviewed Stephen Cox, Ann Clwyd MP, Carmel Budjardjo of TAPOL, and Michael Leifer of the London School of Economics. For that evening's World Tonight programme.

Parliamentary motions

Two Early Day Motions have been tabled in Parliament condemning the Santa Cruz massacre.

An all-party motion [No 232], sponsored by 4 Conservative MPs, 1 Labour MP and 1 Scottish Nationalist MP, reads:

That this House condemns the shocking killing of over 200 innocent and peaceful demonstrators on 12 November 1991 in Dili, East Timor, by soldiers and police of the Indonesian armed forces; recalls that almost a third of the civilian population of this unlawfully seized territory have suffered a similar terrible fate at Indonesian hands since 1976; and calls upon the United Nations to take the necessary measures to investigate this latest tragic massacre and prevent further repetitions in the future; and to request the Indonesian authorities to introduce a plan for East Timor's self-determination.

Tabled on 21 November, the motion had a total of 95 signatures from all sides of the House by 26 November.

Call for arms embargo against Indonesia

Another Early Day Motion [No 187], tabled by six Labour MPs on 18 November, had gathered 79 signatures by 26 November. It reads:

That this House is appalled at the killing and wounding of hundreds of unarmed civilians in Dili, in occupied East Timor; it demands that on the day of this latest massacre, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office told the honourable Member for Halifax that Britain has no plans for an arms embargo against Indonesia; stating that such an embargo would neither be appropriate nor effective; and calls upon Her Majesty's Government to immediately introduce an arms embargo to Indonesia and to call for the United Nations Security Council to be convened to discuss the latest tragedy in illegally occupied East Timor.

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DEATH IN DILI

• Siberut: threatened island
• Ten orang-utans hit the news
• Fred Chaney on development in Indonesia
• Children: a not very festive festival

It's easier to subscribe

In this issue

This issue is dedicated to Rama Estébanus and the East Timorese who were massacred by Indonesian troops at the Santa Cruz church in Dili on 12 November.

Deathly silence followed the single anti-Ramal rally which became public the day Timorese, we know from memory, as a colleague and friend. Ramal was a member of the Society of Friends of Justice Indonesia. We remember him as strong and tallish, a person of unerring good looks with wavy auburn hair, yet so involved with a sense of a common love of humanity.

We last checked by his death. We also feel deeply sorrowed. His involvement makes the 1000 deaths even more real and the sense of its monetary value painful. Over 100 Ramals were shot. Sixty of them made a final trip to their families and friends who must feel about their loved ones lost their Xmas, their Mum, and wrunged and made determined that ever to make a stand on this issue and the fundamental universal values of humanity.

Our main hope is that this article will be a watershed. That it will help the world make up their minds and soften their resolve, that it will shock-out a rethink of policy on East Timor in Jakarta, Canberra and elsewhere, that it will mark a turning point for democracy in Indonesia or signal a significant marker on the road, and by no signs least, that it will be a nail in the coffin of Indonesia's notorious military machine. If it does this then it will have contributed more to one of the great contemporary challenges Indonesia faces in the realm of human values, confidences and resolutions, and its doing will have given some meaning to the restoration of young lives.

On a lighter note, the events and aftermath of 12 November are the results this time in life-reaching war. For that we apologize. Many of us involved with the magazine were also drawn into the extraordinary regional provoked by the massacre. Three of us happened to be in Jakarta at the time and immediately called on the minister, prime and interior. In Australia, many of us have spent countless hours discussing, writing the media, conferencing with NGOs and politicians, lobby and lobbying. As a result, our issue, along with many other programs, has got off board. We assure you, however, that they will be back in 1992.

All our East Timor things plus IRIP itself, we have just published our translation of an important volume: *A Study of East Timor* by Professor Hubungan and his colleagues from Gadjah Mada University, Kasih Universitas) assisted with the translation. Our book is called *East Timor: The Impact of Integration* and is available from us for AUD\$40. Would you kindly help us publish it?

Pic of the bunch



Well equipped: Four Timorese guerrillas with radios, machetes, rotary bombs, night vision, US automatics, uniforms and sunglasses briefly, 1991. MAX STAFF/AUSTRALIAN

DEATH IN DILI

DEATH IN DILI

On Tuesday morning, 12 November 1991, Indonesian troops mowed down in cold-blood at least 100 civilians in the East Timorese capital, Dili. The shooting followed an early morning Mass and nationalist march of several thousand mainly East Timorese youth to the Santa Cruz cemetery to mark the death of Sebastião Gomes, an East Timorese youth killed two weeks earlier by Indonesian security. The massacre climaxed months of tension in the run up to a Portuguese-UN visit scheduled for 4 November but cancelled at the last minute.

The mass killings were witnessed by a number of foreigners, including journalists, and filmed by Yorkshire Television and were condemned around the world and by some groups in Indonesia. Present in Dili at the time, though not an eyewitness, was Professor Pieter Kooijmans, the UN expert on torture. The outcry forced President Suharto to establish an unprecedented official enquiry. Among those killed was Kamal Bamadhaj, a member of Inside Indonesia's Sydney committee.

SPECIAL REPORT



The scene of the crime: Santa Cruz cemetery, Dili, 15 minutes before shooting began on 12 November 1991. 'Tear, infusing is what we suffer', reads a banner. BOA MUNDO.

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DEATH IN DILI

The Santa Cruz massacre: eyewitness accounts

The detailed testimony of seven witnesses to the killing at Santa Cruz on 12 November 1991 directly contradicts official claims that the soldiers fired in self defence at a 'brutal mob' attacking them with stones, guns and machetes.

Stephen Case, immediately after the Mass, people began to gather on Avenida América Lamea, the road adjacent to the church. The atmosphere was one of tension and pent up frustration of years of waiting to show their feelings, which resulted in an explosive release of emotion with spontaneous shouting, flags and banners denoting the values of the armed resistance, and placards calling for independence and international acknowledgement. The head of the demonstration was taken by members of the youth movement who kept the demonstration under control.

The crowd was 4-5,000 as it moved off, and had swollen to around 6,000 as it passed the Governor's office. The people were in high spirits and chanted in unison with cries of 'Viva Independência - Viva Xanana', occasionally breaking into a song but quickly staved by the organisers. The military was visible but at this point kept a low profile and made no move to intervene. As the people's confidence increased, young people would confront blank-faced government officials with counter-calling the self-determination and independence. At our military police barracks, resistance flags were excitedly waved at the occupants.

Russell Anderson: As more and more banners unfurled into a sea of waving flags, the crowd became vocal with shouts of 'Viva Xanana, Viva Timor Leste, Independência, Viva Xanana'.

The faces of the East Timorese lit up with an expression of life and vigour. Put up frustrations seemed to be released with a feeling of at last being able to shout openly their cries for independence in the hope that the world was watching. I felt a nervousness, a sense of fear well within me as I remembered I was in an occupied country. I also saw a nervous fear on people's faces as their eyes caressed the streets.

The march was led by two young girls carrying traditional baskets of flowers wrapped with bright colourful cloth. From the beginning marchers joined arms to run into the lead by slowing down the on-

warding brother sisters who wanted to run free in any direction. It never looked like a riotous situation; they jogged, ran and walked along the road. The marchers had a hard time, waiting in排隊 to allow down and having to continually regroup.

The demonstration went along Jalan Dr. Alves Aldeia past the governor's house and turned right into Jalan Bispo Medeiros.

The head of the march reached the roundabout and stopped in front of the Telecommunications Centre. The marchers and others convinced a now tired and exhausted head to wait for the others. The march was about divided with a few people in between and a larger group, a black army with running up Jalan Bispo Medeiros.

There was absolutely no physical provocation, no stone displayed. Not one of the seven foreigners on the march saw any rock, knife or such.

Amy Goodman: There were thousands of people, and people continued to join them as they marched - young people, old women in traditional dress of East Timor, young men, young women, little kids, and they marched up to the cemetery.

"Juan" (a Timorese student): The procession was orderly. An Indonesian army major came bounding up to a group of Timorese who were proudly displaying their flag. He did not say excuse me. He showed us no respect. He grabbed the flag. An East Timorese grabbed the flag. In the immediate confusion, two other Indonesian military personnel grabbed two Timorese teenage girls.

There were scuffles, but none in the

procession contained just the governor's palace and the military establishment.

At the cemetery

Stephen Case: When the demonstration arrived at Santa Cruz cemetery, people waited outside its walls preparing to pay homage to Sébastião. The scene was an array of flags and waving people eternally gathering. An orderly procession formed to enter the cemetery led by girls bearing flowers. People began to enter the cemetery.

Russell Anderson: I gave a quick count as the crowd swelled in front of the cemetery. I estimated between 5 and 6 thousand people.

It looked like the town of Dili had closed and everybody was there. A lot of school children still wearing their school uniforms joined the march from a nearby school. School was coming out at a bad time because of the demonstration.

As the photos were taken of the people standing on the front cemetery wall, others stood back to say prayers and lay flowers on Sébastião's grave. Again the demonstration was organised. A musical band announced the ceremony of prayers and laying of flowers through a megaphone.

I witnessed most people west



Anything but sinowaco: young Timorese supporters of Xanana Gusmão's guerrillas lay carnations in memory of victims through struggle. Santa Cruz cemetery on the morning of the massacre. VENUS ALKAR

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DEATH IN DILI

walking away (consuming souls down the road). I found out later the demonstration was to continue in that direction to Bishop Belo's house and to Hotel Turismo where Mr Koegelman was staying. However, I felt people were walking away from me or the unknown, so what might happen?

The military arrives

Amy Goodman: The march was over and people were just starting around, outside the gates of the cemetery talking and getting ready to go home. Down the road came a military truck, blocking their way. From another came a long line of soldiers.

Russell Anderson: To the south of the demonstration the military were forming. The first march was about 100 meters away from the marching crowd. These soldiers, in what I will call the 'first truck', wore a domestic camouflage uniform. They were like ants I saw myself walk from the front assembly to the military's truck and they were the ones who created the initial onslaught and death.

Two trucks stopped behind the 'first truck' a military unit marching down the road along the route the demonstration had walked. The second truck, with a star on its sign, drove towards the guard but turned left. The crowd yelled 'oh no there was no reason because the military were leaving'. They, however, parked just around the corner, and started firing out of the truck.

I was frightened by the movement of the truck and noticed more people had moved away. I walked through the crowd and stood at the back. At a quick count I estimated 1,000 in front of the cemetery on one way. More people were still inside the cemetery.

I observed the 'first truck' was almost empty as the last soldiers marched and were forming a front line to confront the demonstrators. More military were marching down the street and I saw some military peering around the cemetery wall from the rooftops. All of these military were a green or dark green uniform except for the soldiers in the 'first truck'. It was clear the military were being commanded into a confrontation pattern.

We looked up to see the soldiers of the 'first truck'. They were now in three lines about 15 abreast in the street. From where I was standing they looked quite close to the demonstrators — about 20 metres.

Alau Nairn: The soldiers moved

What are you doing here, what are you doing here? You've seen everything!

of people. Children as young as six or seven lay piled on top of each other, covering. People fell in their knees, rolling in the dirt. I sat down for the following 15 minutes. I remained trapped in the crypt as people dug themselves in and being shot at by friends, splattered in blood, dug and crawled.

If wounded, young girls with blood pouring from their heads, old women full of terror. The crypt became crowded with people trying to die.

It was possible to see that army trucks had surrounded the whole cemetery and small groups of soldiers were moving through the cemetery. As they passed they exploited the people, full of pain, old girls, put their hands up and the prayers became more intense. You could hear sporadic bursts of gunfire all around.

After half-an-hour they came and dragged the kids out. Many were injured, with head wounds, wounds all over their bodies. An Indonesian soldier wearing plain clothes saw me and called at me, saying: 'What are you doing here? What are you doing here? You've seen everything!'

Marcia Stahl: (in the cemetery) the gunfire was coming from inside them... so the cemetery was set aside to get into the cemetery, behind the wall. And there was a gap in the cemetery gate. A couple of people had fallen, one of them wounded, and were partly blocking it. And there was a kind of a panic.

It was an appalling scene. It was very shocking. To see the courage and the deliberate way in which they set about inflicting this carnage... The soldiers surrounded the cemetery, then they moved in, line by line of machine-guns, and as they found people they beat them. They beat them with rifle butts and with batons. And they kicked them, whether they were wounded or not.

Juan: The military came to the cemetery and started to shoot straight away without warning. They did with automatic weapons for two or three minutes. Never warning and never speaking.

Amy Goodman: They opened fire on the people and these were anti-government people. They had nothing but some banners and the commemorative cross which they had just taken from Sebastian. And they just kept shooting.

Alau Nairn: The soldiers just moved us and in front of us. I would

DEATH IN DILI



Panic as the shooting continues. Timorans forced to climb over the bodies of the slain, racing the gates of the Santa Cruz cemetery.
MARCIA STAHL, FIRST PERSPECTIVE

say many dozens were shot. There was no provocation, no stone thrown. The soldiers issued no warning. They simply shot several hundred unarmed men, women and children. They chased down young boys and girls and shot them in the back.

Bob Munro: Twenty paces or so from the crowd they opened fire and intense fire continued for about 2 minutes. Not hundreds but thousands of rounds were fired from many many guns. There was no possibility of cover.

Renato Stefani: When several hundred mourners were inside (the cemetery) and several hundred more were pressing to get in, the army opened fire for two or three minutes, reloading their weapons when they were empty. Perhaps a thousand rounds were fired.

Juan: The whole area was then blockaded for seven or eight hours. They blockaded Santa Cruz, Demar, Kaihal Bot and Alcal. Some of the demonstrators running from the cemetery could not get out of the area. The troops went through cleaning up that area.

When they found the Timorese

people in their houses, they punched, they shot them and killed them... After that, they took the bodies to the cars.

Russell Anderson: Hundreds of people were fleeing across the road. Not far from the corner people struck with fear sought my protection by walking with me. One person grabbed my wrist tightly and wouldn't let go, saying 'Come house with me... He was terrified so I said

I would go with him. We both approached the corner shaking.

Taxis drove past and people yelled at them to stop. At one taxi came to a temporary halt my attached companion ran towards the taxi, but about twenty others. The taxi filled in seconds. People climbed on, jumping off the doors and rear bumper bar. As the taxi drove off people were lunging and fell in the ground. This happened three more times as I walked down the street towards my hotel.

Amy Goodman: There are tens of thousands of troops there; and they're moving from house to house. They have surrounded Dili. It's very frightening.

Stephen Cox: The atmosphere on leaving Dili smelt of death and terror all around with unusually empty streets everywhere. The worst fear of the people had begun. To leave these people under the conditions that they now face and have endured for the past 16 years would be an injustice to humanity.

Renato Stefani: There will be worse days to come... Before the massacre about 80 per cent of Timorese were opposed to union with Indonesia. Today, it must be 95 per cent.

DEATH IN DILI

How Jakarta saw the massacre

DAVID HILL and KRISHNA SEN analyse how the 12 November massacre in Dili and its aftermath were reported in the Jakarta papers and how Indonesians interpreted the incident.

At the start of its first government council the Indonesian media have a reputation for being extremely cautious. With all private radio and television stations off-limits in Indonesia until the official news broadcasts on relay, it is the press, though heavily censored, that presents the most diverse news sources and interpretations. To give the full richness of reactions to a controversial issue such as the Jakarta political objective looks also to rumours, private conversations, closed door study groups and interviews.

Reading the press

Although news of the Santa Cruz cemetery massacre in the early morning of 12 November reached Jakarta's press rooms within hours, no Jakarta newspaper mentioned the event that afternoon.

One national affairs desk editor explained his paper could not run the story until it had a 'local angle', that is, site official government position. The newspaper phoned the Armed Forces Information Officer, only to receive assurances that it comment would be available soon, which was some 12 hours later. That press release formed the basis of next morning's newspaper reports.

But knowledge of how censorship operates in the media allows reading between the lines.

On the morning after the incident a number of papers including the leading prestige daily *Kompas* self-consciously sourced every piece of information to a government press release and governmental spokespersons. The papers seemed to be taking no responsibility for the veracity of their own reports. The 'eye-witness account' the commonest method by which the Western press establishes the credibility of its stories, was conspicuously absent.

Another strategy is to reproduce the official line while casting doubt on the credibility of individuals or groups who hold this position. The small but influen-

tial English language *Jakarta Post*, for instance, reported the Legal Aid Foundation's call for an independent enquiry.

Bantaan Pos, formerly a conservative paper now under new and amateurish management, altered its readers to the contradiction within the government's own position. It cited Legal Aid Foundation death estimates of 145 and quoted the international chief of Timor's Udayana military district, saying that the toll was 'indeed considerable', though less than the rumoured 155. The Armed Forces press release figure was 'exaggerated'.

By the 14th and 15th non-government voices were emerging in the press. International calls for thorough investigations were reported widely. So too were government counter-claims that foreign press reports were 'exaggerated'.

In faithfully reporting belligerent statements by senior military figures some papers have exposed major diplomatic gaffes. *Santa Cruz* reported Armed Forces Commander Try Sutrisno's assertion on the morning of the 13th that the Army would not hesitate to act firmly in the interests of development and national security, security and public order.

The next morning's *Jakarta* daily went further, actually quoting him that 'those who misbehave may be shot'. The Armed Forces, the General emphasised, 'is determined to eliminate anyone who disturbance'.

The placement of articles can highlight crucial differences of opinion and question the credibility of spokespersons. Beneath a neutral report of Try Sutrisno's comments, *Bantaan Pos* ran an interview with East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalin in which he called for an immediate detailed investigation into the death toll and mentioned an official report of the rounding of a 'New Zealand born Malaysian journalist'.

The eventual revelation in *Santa Cruz* on the 15th of the death of Kamal Banjellai, a New Zealand national, brought Carrascalin's sources and belied Try Sutrisno's earlier claims. Kamal was widely (and inaccurately) described as a journalist in a way of discrediting emerging supporters of the



Indonesian cartoon: *Jurnal of Foreign Media* they get their information from the boards (i.e. fakes).

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Interpretations and influences

The extent of coverage of the Santa Cruz incident could be seen not so much as concern for conditions in Timor but an occasion to flag the issues of military accountability, human rights and the rule of law in Indonesia more generally. It therefore set the issue as one of self-determination, liberal Indonesian reform parallel with other military conflict clashes such as occurred in Sumatra, Lampung and Aceh.

As a leading Indonesian historian commented privately: 'I'm very happy about what happened in Timor. It creates an opportunity to point the government the "rule of law" issue. It's a chance to knock the government on its head.' A former journalist described the Timorese as 'messengers for the issue of democracy' in Indonesia for focusing attention on military abuses of human rights.

Some journalists while deplored the deaths in Timor are ambivalent about reactions in the West. In one of Jakarta's many study groups, three journalists discussed around which to take pride in terms of openness in the West. The members of this study group were extremely sympathetic to the government, but they also felt that the only reason the West was reacting in Timor was because it involved 'death of citizens', rather than Muslims who had died in the conflicts in Aceh and Lampung.

A former managing editor of a newspaper banned him its reporting of the January 1974 anti-government demonstration was suppressed by the local press coverage of the Timorese. He could not recall a comparable incident since 1974.

Other working journalists remain apprehensive about exposing the Department of Information to clamp down. 'Survivors' is bound to get their publication permit revoked soon', said one young journalist with a weekly magazine. 'Everybody is just waiting for something to happen.'

The surviving editors in the magazine adopted the government's biased terminology when reviewing his report of the Timorese pre-independence demonstration because they said 'we do not want to like the risk of offending the authorities.'

Others,

such as the leading human rights lawyer Mufid Lubis see the Commission as a significant precedent irrespective of its results. While discussions about its objectivity those critics argue that, as the first such commission since Suharto came to power in 1966, it represents a formal acknowledgement of the Armed Forces' theoretical subordination to the nominally civilian authorities. Lubis sees the Commission as a result of unprecedented local and international pressures of the government and Indonesia's 1990 membership of the UN Human Rights Commission.

The apparent latitude given to the press is being seen as symptomatic of increased conservatism amongst



Battalion regional commander Major Gen. Sudirman commenting on the massacre the Timorese have taken advantage of Indonesia's 'Operation East and Madura' (Open East) scenario. Nov 12/1991

major websites on Friday 22 November Try Sutrisno informed them that he was pleased with the national press, which had major responsibility to 'balance the "biased" international reports. Some journalists are exultant that this may signal a new beginning.

A peaceful re-organisation by two Timorese students held outside Jakarta's UN office and the Japanese and Australian embassies on Thursday 10th was covered the following day, complete with front page colour photographs in *Bantaan Pos* and *Jakarta*. Seven people were held for interrogation. Forty-one were released on 26 November, with the remainder held under penalties in excess of seven years imprisonment. (One reported was the last but three human rights activists, HJC-Priyatno, Yopi Lasut and Indra Calipon) were also invited by armed plainclothes police to report daily for investigation over the demonstration.

Press coverage then shifted to the difficult problem of certain pro-government nationalist groups to Australian boycotts and demonisation against the Indonesian Embassy and Consulates. Unlike the Timorese demonstrators, none of the demonstrators from the pro-Indonesian government groups were arrested. The effect of these Australian and Indonesian demonstrations was to reflect the focus on the media away from the Santa Cruz massacre itself onto Australian-Indonesian relations.

Responsible journalism

In a meeting with editors of Jakarta dailies and

In faithfully reporting belligerent statements by senior military figures some papers have exposed major diplomatic gaffes.

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immediately condemns the repeated acts of escalating violence by the occupying Indonesian forces against the defenceless population of East Timor. On 20 November the Government issues a statement declaring lack of confidence in the credibility and impartiality of the official Indonesian Commission of Inquiry and calling for an independent investigation to be conducted under international supervision.

Portugal makes numerous representations to other countries and promises to keep East Timor on the agenda during its tenure as President of the EC, beginning in January 1992.

Netherlands

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Brink calls on the Indonesian ambassador to the Netherlands and expresses the government's deep concern over the massacre.

On 21 November the Netherlands announces it will prosecute all new developments concerning pending the outcome of the Indonesian investigation.

Belgium

The King of Belgium tells Portuguese President Mario Soares on 9 December that he was 'horrified' by the massacre.

United Kingdom

Britain joins its EU partners in early condemnation and calls the Indonesian ambassador in, but expresses only 'concern' and 'worry' over the killings.

Italy

The president of the Italian Senate, Giovanni Spadolini, condemns Indonesia's 'bloody violation of human rights in East Timor' and argues on 1 December that the question of Timor is not limited to recent attack 'but to the genocide of which it has been a victim.'

Germany

The German Foreign ministry calls on Indonesian ambassador to Berlin Didiq on 16 November to express its deep alarm at the 'Bloody escalation of violence' in Timor.

The Vatican

In a brief response, the Holy See on 23 November asks the Indonesian authorities 'to clarify the truth' and 'clarify their responsibility' for the massacre. The Vatican reiterates 'the rights of all the inhabitants of Timor to social peace, fundamental liberties, their religious and cultural identity and human rights.'

Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland

The Swedish foreign ministry calls on Indonesia's ambassador to deliver a sharp protest. The Indonesian government must do what it can to stop further crimes against human rights to not take place. On 25 November Sweden's Foreign Minister Margaretha Al Uggla announces that 'The Nordic governments made a protest to the government in Jakarta and we have done within our capitals, made bilateral protests to the ambassador of Indonesia'. Denmark suspends future aid.

Australia

Indonesian Ambassador Sabam Siaju is called into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, where the Australian officials registered their 'deep concern over the killings and called on the Indonesian Government to conduct a full, credible and public inquiry.'

On 13 November Tony Burke tells parliament he deplores the 'appalling tragedy' and 'the loss of innocent life' in East Timor. On the same day Australian Foreign officials are sent to Dili to investigate.

Bob Hawke says on 13 November that the Indonesian government should negotiate with the people of East Timor 'including the resistance'. Several days later Hawke tells General Tjojo Susiswo's comments that 'certain elements should be seen as "repugnant" in the extreme'.

On 14 November 59 MPs sign a petition condemning the shooting of civilians in East Timor and describing the Timorese as 'living in a condemned state of fear in their own country'. The following week a parliamentary committee decides to hold a public hearing into the East Timor shootings.

On 26 November the Labor Party Caucus decides that Foreign Minister Gareth Evans would visit Indonesia in mid-December to discuss the Timor massacre with Indonesian officials.

New Zealand

Prime Minister Jim Bolger says on 17 November his government will carefully review its policy toward Indonesia after the death of New Zealand national Kamal Bannuraj. He laments the fact that Indonesia took 18 hours to tell Wellington that Kamal Bannuraj had died.

Venezuela

President Carlos Andrade Peredo rules the subject of East Timor in discussions with President Suárez in Caracas on 27 November, reportedly in

the request of Portuguese President Mario Soares.

Canada

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall tells the House of Commons on 25 November that 'we condemn both the violation of human rights in this specific instance but also the ongoing situation for the people who live there.'

On 9 December Canada announces a cut in bilateral aid to Indonesia from \$40 million to \$16 million in response to the Santa Cruz massacre. Indonesia had been the second-largest recipient of Canadian aid.

USSSR

On 25 November Vitaly Chikin, Chief of the MDR USSR International Department, deplores the events in Dili and cautions the Soviet Union's commitment to recognition of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination.

Papua New Guinea

The PNG government condemns the killings but adds that East Timor is an internal issue for Indonesia.

Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe

In a letter dated 20 November, the five former Portuguese colonies request the UN Secretary-General to renew his efforts towards finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor and call for an inquiry into the facts of the Dilis massacre by the Human Rights Commission. They state that East Timor is a question of decolonisation and emphasise the UN's responsibility in the creation of 'conditions and mechanisms' to ensure the free exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the people of East Timor.

The president of Guinea-Bissau addresses the issue of East Timor in the conference of the Islamic countries held in Senegal in the second week of December. It is unclear whether Sísilas Munkudé attended the speech.

Vanuatu

In the U.N. General Assembly, human rights committee on 1 December Vanuatu's representative to the UN, Robert Van Gerven, calls the Dilis incident a 'cold-blooded and premeditated murder of civilians by military forces of a foreign occupying power.'

ASEAN

No ASEAN country has publicly condemned the killing. ■

DEATH IN DILI

From Santa Cruz to Jakarta Protest shifts to the Indonesian heartland

After years of living in the shadows, East Timorese students in Indonesia have brought their struggle out into the open.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

In a dramatic attempt to galvanise world opinion in the wake of the Santa Cruz massacre, a group of about 80 students marched on the main thoroughfare of Central Jakarta on 15 November.

The message of the group, representing the National Movement of East Timorese Students in Indonesia, was made clear in their banner: 'Better death than subjection'. The 15 November mass murder was only a small fraction of the total number of 16 years. Under the threat of guns, everyone is forced. 'Where are the corpses? Independence is the right of all peoples; where are our rights?' Santa Cruz was depicted as a manifestation of the basic problem, which is integration itself.

The students had come from all over Java and Bali for the march. Most of them were dressed in black, and some wore black headbands, to mark their companions' ground down twelve days earlier. One of protesters, Aydin da Silva, had four broken ankles caused during the Dilis massacre.

They went first to the United Nations Building on Jalan Thamrin, shouting 'Death to the UN' as they read an appeal to the United Nations outside the gate (see box). From there they marched towards the Japanese embassy, by which time riot police and intelligence agents began arriving. Eventually a secretary from the Japanese embassy, Mr Shirata, came down and received their brief statement. The chairperson of the group, Joan Freitas da Cunha, made three demands: first that the Indonesian invasion of East Timor not be recognised; secondly that they should be an immediate withdrawal of troops from East Timor; third, that Portugal immediately act to end the decolonisation process.

Riot police

Joan also asked the United Nations for a written assurance that the students would be guaranteed safe passage to visit various foreign embassies. The Japanese were asked to press the Indonesian government to accept bringing the East Timorese students 'Struggling for the right of the independence of East Timor is

being held at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police Station.

All were interrogated and six days after their arrest lawyers were still being denied access to most of the students, a breach of both Indonesian and international law.

The group proceeded to the Australian embassy, but nobody from the embassy was prepared to speak to them. From there they marched onwards to Hotel Indonesia on their way to the British High Commission. Joan was surrounded by intelligence officers posing as journalists, and soon afterwards machine-guns bristling anti-police as well as plain clothes security men moved in to bathe the procession.

Journalists were ordered to leave the area and were forbidden to take photographs.

Many of the students were chased and beaten with numerous as they tried to flee over the fence in front of the Hotel Indonesia. Some of the women screamed hysterically.

About 70 East Timorese were arrested and loaded into three waiting vehicles.

Although the authorities initially denied that anyone had been detained, the Legal Aid Foundation (LAF) was able to confirm that 70 East Timorese demonstrators were

detained after anyone had been detained, including the 21 in prison, last week.



Timorese protesters run to avoid arrest in Jakarta. Street-fighters, 21 June trials and home arrests.

DEATH IN DILI

WHAT THE TIMORESE WANT

Declaration of the National Movement of East Timor Students in Indonesia

Considering:

1. The invasion of East Timor by Indonesia was a flagrant violation of the General Assembly of the United Nations resolution No. 3485 (XXIX) of 12th December 1975 and of the UN Security Council's NO 384 of December 22 1975, which recognize the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, according to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of the Commonwealth Countries and Peoples in the resolution 1514 (XV) of December 14th 1960;

2. Resolution 384 of 22 December 1975 by the UN's Security Council appeals to all states to respect the Territorial Integrity of East Timor;

3. The same above resolution appeal to the Indonesian Government for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all forces from East Timor;

4. The very same above mentioned resolutions have been recognizing Portugal as the administrative power;

5. The similarity of the invasion and occupation of East Timor by Indonesia with that of Hawaii by Spain;

6. The struggle of Nubians and Western Saharans peoples, which have been similar to that of Maubere People (East Timorese), has assumed it's national political goal;

7. The enforced presence of Indonesia in East Timor for the last 16 years is, in the light of the international principles, illegal and obscene according to the various resolutions by the Human Society;

8. The enforced presence of Indonesia in East Timor escalated day by day the suffering of the already martyred Maubere People through continual systematic and routine violation of the most elementary Human Rights;

We, the East Timor Nationalist Students in Indonesia, in our name and that of all those heroes who unceasingly fell by the Indonesian military during over the last 16 years, but mainly our brethren who were orally and unmercifully killed en masse on November 12, 1991, ask and demand the United Nations:

a) To maintain a strong and continuous pressure on Indonesia so that all efficient measures can be taken to fulfil the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which have already been voted upon and that recognise the right of the East Timorese people to Self-Determination and Independence;

b) According to those above mentioned UN General Assembly's and Security Council resolutions, Indonesia, as a member of the Organization, has no right to try and condemn all East Timor nationalists who have ardently fought for their Right of Self-Determination and Independence;

c) To exert strong political, eco-

nomic and especially military pressures on the Indonesian government as it is happening with Iraq;

d) To demand of Indonesia an absolute respect for the Fundamental Rights of the East Timorese people and basic identity as a People and a Nation;

e) To demand of Indonesia an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all its intelligence agencies, be they military or otherwise, from East Timor;

f) To demand the Portuguese Government or the Administrative Power, to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to ensure the conditions for the People of East Timor to enjoy freely their Right to self-Determination and Independence;

g) Finally and in conclusion Portugal and Brazil for the grave and unfathomable corporation by the Indonesian army on 12th November 1991. We ask the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to safeguard the lives of all Timorese Nationalist and especially the political prisoners;

h) We request the UN, together with the Indonesian Government, to safeguard the personal safety of all Timorese Nationalist Students who are under constant harassment in Indonesia.

Trusting that Your Excellency will do your best to consider and identify yourself with our aspirations and wishes as a People and a Nation.

Sincerely
Jakarta, 18th November 1991

scholarships about 20 who came from Bandung, they had withdrawn and many have been asked to leave their studies because they have not been able to meet their social demands;

In the view of both Amnesti International and Asia Watch the protesters are primarily of conscripts who were invited to peacefully express their opposition to the killing of expressmen and activists. They should be allowed to release from military confinement.

The Legal Aid Institute, whose leaders have joined the demonstrators regularly and sought to visit the detainees, Dr. Herry Wibowo, Dr. Idris and Dr. Suryadi, should be released.

Solidarity
Other activists were also

quick to react. A few days before the student demonstration in Jakarta, the human rights activist Bileksuma's delegation to parliament to protest against the UN massacre. They also planned to visit a few days later in East Timor comprising Andre Tjedjoni, a professor of English, Hajji Pricken of the Institut of the Institute of Human Rights, Yopie Lasut, a freelance journalist and a law person from the Bandung Legal Aid Foundation.

After the Jakarta demonstration

an unprecedented show of solidarity, 300 students, most of whom are from Timorese, took to the streets in Bandung on 20 November to protest against the arrests of Andre Tjedjoni, Bileksuma and others in Jakarta. They too were arrested.

DEATH IN DILI

detaining them in East Timor. They were severely beaten during their interrogation in Bali.

During this period, Major General Sitorong Pamputih, the commander for Eastern Indonesia based in Denpasar, imprisoned all East Timorese students who were arrested in Denpasar on 24 November and held at police headquarters in connection with their political and human rights activities. Two were released and the other four have been moved from Bali either to Jakarta to join the 24 in

OIB

Meanwhile 27 East Timorese returnees to be detained in Dilis accused of involvement in the demonstration on 12 November which preceded the massacre. According the Attorney General's office, trials will be charged with subversion, a charge that carries a maximum punishment of death.

Indonesia's Catholic bishops have appealed for clemency for those charged. *

"We were really scared"

A freed Timorese prisoner who has since been released, tells what it was like to be detained following their protest in Jakarta on 19 November.

"We were accompanied by hundreds of Jakarta police as we made our way down Jalan Thamrin towards the embassies we wanted to visit. All along the way they told us they would drive to there if we would only get into their vehicles. But we insisted on following our plan.

We really intended to get away from them but more police cars and chased us. We were beaten until some of us were injured and others scattered in all directions, but eventually we all had to sit down because we were faced with officials who had their automatic weapons ready to fire. We were forced into as they said and get into their vehicles and we were taken to the main metropolitan police station.

We were held there for 2 days under strict guard. We were kept in a room without adequate facilities to sleep. We just slept on the floor. We were photographed, videoed and interrogated.

Each interrogation lasted 8 to 10 hours. They asked us these questions:

- Do you know why you are being interrogated?
- What was the purpose of yourardon?
- Who told you to come here? (Many participants came from outside Jakarta)
- Who did the money come from to bring you to Jakarta?
- Why did you demonstrate in Jalan Thamrin? Why didn't you go through the Parliament?
- What did you do in front of the UN building?
- Didn't you think demonstrating in front of the UN embarrassed Indonesia?
- Do you know who worked the petition that was handed to the UN and the posters you were carrying?
- What do these posters say?
- Where are these people now? (The police had already confiscated them)
- Who told you to come to Jakarta and who is your leader here in Jakarta?

We were really scared for three days because it was said we would be taken to some unknown place. After three days we were taken to a lower police station and interrogated again. When the girls among us were put into detention, we had all our things confiscated. Then we were told to take off all our clothes and completely naked, we jump on the spot.

The first night we slept without blankets and were only given left over tea to eat.

Extra questions we faced then were:

- Who is your president?
- Do you agree or disagree with the integration of East Timor?
- Do you know Pricken, Djayabanta?

None of the answers we gave were completely in accordance with our conscience. They were given under duress. The interrogators vilified Bishop Belo, the priests, the tanks and the Catholic Church as the instigators of 12 November. We cannot now respond to these things because we are in a tight spot and physically weak."

One of the protesters had four brothers killed at Santa Cruz.

DEATH IN DILI

Dili

1. Jose Pompeu Saldanha Ribeiro (Animal husbandry, Udayana University)
 2. Fernando de Araujo (Indonesian Institute, Udayana University)
 3. Clemente Soares (Animal husbandry, Udayana University)
 4. Antonio Matos (Economics, Undiknas)

Dili

1. Carlos dos Santos Lemos, 30, Beira-Dili
 2. Jacinto da Neves Raimundo Alves, 24, Taibesse-Dili
 3. Francisco Miranda Branco, 11, Bairro-Dili
 4. Filomeno da Silva Ferreira, 34, Campo Alegre-Dili
 5. Juventino de Jesus Martins, 29, Campo Alegre-Dili
 6. Saturnino da Costa Belo, 22, Bairro Santa-Cruz-Dili
 7. Aleixo da Silva Gama, 22, Bairro-Dili
 8. Augusto Felipe Gama Xavier, 24, Bairro Santa-Cruz-Dili
 9. Gregorio da Cunha Salcedo, 29, Santa Cruz/Audian-Dili
 10. Matias Gouveia Duarte, 10, Taibesse-Dili
 11. Jacob da Silva, 22, Vila Verde-Dili
 12. Boby Xavier, 18, Matadouro-Dili
 13. Joaquim dos Santos, 24, Bairro-Pite-Dili
 14. Lourenco Rodrigues Pereira, 21, Vila Verde-Dili
 15. Antonio Baptista Sequeira, 20, Vila Verde-Dili
 16. Bonifacio Barreto, 20, Mafamua
 17. Aleixo Lay, 21, Bairro-Dili
 18. Jose Barreto Marques, 19, Bairro Pite-Dili
 19. Benifacio Magno, 25, Taibesse-Dili
 20. Janio Ferdinand, 17, Santa Cruz-Dili
 21. Fernando Thomaz, 21
 22. Januario Gomez, 18, Cineoli-Dili

Source: CDPM, Lisbon



Jakarta protest by East Timorese, 19 November: the banners in Indonesian read 'Beter death than integration'. The massacre of 12 November is only a part of the massacres of the last 16 years. Twenty-one of the protesters are being held at Jakarta's metropolitain police-station and are expected to be tried for 'hateful, hostile or slanderous public statements against the Indonesian government', a charge which carries a maximum penalty of 7 years. Some may be charged with subversion which carries a maximum penalty of death.

Tasik Indonesia December 1991 PAGE 14

DEATH IN DILI

The issue is not religion nor ideology, but nationalism

An interview with John MacDougall

The following is an extract from an interview given to an Australian reporter on 25 November by JOHN A. MACDOUGALL, editor of *Indonesia Publishers and Coordinator of Task Force Indonesia*, a US-based NGO dedicated to detailed and high-quality reporting and analysis of contemporary Indonesian affairs. After some reading on the lack of accurate information available to most Indonesians, he turned his attention to the western media, arguing that this information also obscures much of the Western coverage of East Timor.

John MacDougall: Many Western reporters get sloppy when writing about Indonesia, for example talk about 'Muslim Indonesia' or the 'Javanese military.' Any Indonesian knows this immediately is dumb. Indonesia is a multi-religious country. Devout Muslims or Catholics don't collectively exert too much in the political system. And the Army is probably the most ethnically integrated institution in Indonesia, even if the ethnic army is somewhat disproportionately Javanese. And some think there's more than being dumb involved.

What does that mean?

In the case of the Dili massacre and the surprisingly large response to it by Western media, Western governments, and Western organisations, just simply the anti-nationalistic Indonesians, but many of the more devout Muslims feel they're being cornered, to one side of the Indonesian ways of putting it. Look, you get Dan Barker (CRS [Worldwatch] consultant) talking about 'Muslim Indonesia' in his story on the Dili massacre. It sounds like Muslims are being blamed, like Muslims have launched some sort of pogrom against the Catholic Portuguese.

 weren't most of the soldiers involved Muslim?

The soldiers, likely. Especially with the big buildup in preparation for the Portuguese parliamentary visit. But some of the key military figures involved in the original invasion were Christians — Benny Mardzani, Panggabean — and many of the commanders

now, they considered each other. There was also official dissident in Dili — from Governor Carrascalao to particular Interior Minister Raden said he couldn't blame Carrascalao for his remark.

Now The Head that Fleeth is really a communist —

That was a phrase dreamed-up to justify the initial invasion in 1975. There were some Marxists in President Suharto's initial central committee. Indonesian soldiers later left all of them. They're dead. As for President Suharto, he's been in chronic illness and years ago gave up any claim to be the sole representative of the Timorese. Both Xanana Gusman, the resistance leader in East Timor, tired of the pro-cyclic politics and inactivity. He left Pratik. Both he and Jose Ramos Horta, the chief electoral spokesman of the Timorese resistance, operate outside party lines. These guys are definitely not communists. They neither talk nor act like ideologues even. They're respectable people. Even ABRI realises this.

The Army once or down-and-out called peace with Xanana. Some ABRI children of the anti-communist New Order do think the Army is fighting communists in East Timor, but you won't find any Army officer who thinks so.

The fact that the Timorese resistance is now a broad popular movement is precisely what confounds the Army. In the New Order period, the Army hasn't had to deal with anything like

East Timor is a unique one. Indonesia would remain together even if East Timor were a sovereign state. This is a basis — one of the few — for hope that the Army will one day again sit down and talk peace. The former ABRI commander, General Hasan, was willing to try it. He was, in the way, a very devout Muslim. He was his replacement, Benny Mardzani, who happens to be Catholic, who immediately abandoned this approach once he was appointed to Suharto's

Source: *Tasik Indonesia*

Tasik Indonesia December 1991 PAGE 14

DEATH IN DILI

The official inquiry

Who are the investigators and just what are they investigating?

Within two days of the Santa Cruz massacre, retired Admiral Sudarmo, the Minister-Cordinator for Security and Political Affairs established an inquiry to be headed by Major-General Achmadewo, deputy head of DASIS, the Strategic Intelligence Agency.

But in response to demands from foreign ministers around the world, Sudarmo, who was due to leave Indonesia on a four week tour of Latin America and Asia, agreed to establish an "independent" team to inquire into the Santa Cruz massacre. After discussions with the Supreme Court and the Chairmen of parliament (Chairman Salim), a "National Commission of Inquiry" self-nominated.

A Superior Court judge, M Djedjati was appointed to head the commission, while its six members include officials drawn from the Justice, Interior and Foreign Affairs ministries, the Supreme Advisory Council, the parliament and the Armed Forces.

Breaking all the rules

In May 1990 the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a set of guidelines for investigating precisely such incidents as the Dili massacre. The "Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extrajudicial Arbitrary and Summary Executions" require that investigators be chosen for their recognised impartiality, competence and independence as individuals. In particular they shall be independent of any institution, agency or person that may be the subject of the inquiry.

The National Commission of Inquiry falls far short of fulfilling those criteria. All seven members have made their careers within the Indonesian state apparatus, in which the separation of powers is officially regarded as an alien principle. Three of the members are retired military men. Even if some of the members are committed to investigating the truth, Indonesian history offers no examples where official inquiries have produced public results other than those expected by the government. No soldier or officer has been brought to trial for killing or injuring anyone suspected of subversive activities.

The UN Principles also stipulate due process for adequate auspices, legal representation for the families of the deceased and that the bodies should be returned to the families or com-

pions of the investigation. None of these requirements have been fulfilled.

At least one of the members of the commission, foreign ministry official Hadi Wayarabi has publicly blamed the government of Portugal for the "Dili incident". This and numerous other statements by Indonesian government officials suggest that the main object of investigation is not the shootings but the denunciation. There is no indication the Commission will take new foreign witnesses to the massacre. The commission's report is likely to be more than a mere whitewash. The information gathered by the commission seems more likely to be used in the subsequent trials of the demonstrators than against the soldiers of Battalion 305 which did the shooting. It is this fear that has made it so difficult for the commission to get Timorese to testify voluntarily before it.

There has been some speculation that the commission will produce some surprises. According to a photocopies pamphlet circulated in New York, the commission members are all close to Vice-President Sudarmo and have an interest in exposing the failings of the Armed Forces.

Given every age—this the only hope that the commission will produce a public report describing what more or less what happened at Santa Cruz will be it. So far as regards it as

in his best interests to do so, even if this creates serious friction with the military. ■

THE INVESTIGATORS

Chairman

M Djedjati is a Major-General who retired from the army in 1984. The same year he was appointed Vice-Supreme Court Judge. For most of the New Order period he has been a military lawyer, yet he first made his name as a man of action. After serving in the revolution in West Java he rose in the mid 1960s to become Commander of the Army Commando Unit (KAPEAU) training school in Batujajar near Bandung. Defence Minister Henry Martadinata was a pupil at the school at the time. In 1976 Djedjati was closely involved in the failed military coup attempt led by Col. Sukarno Lubis and was subsequently arrested. It is unclear whether he spent time in prison but he certainly kept a low profile.

Since 1986 between 1987 and 1991 he graduated from the Military Law Academy and the Ministry Law College, and in 1992 graduated from the US Army's Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1982 he went on to head both of Indonesia's military law schools.

From 1982-89 Djedjati headed the Defence Department's Legal De-



Cartoon by Nicholson. Dili, 1990. PAGE 17

DEATH IN DILI

KAMAL BAMADHAJ

By RICHARD BARBER

The Indonesian army released 116 foreign citizens on 17 November who claimed the title of a non-Timorese well known as basic Indonesian circles. Kamal Bamadja.

Kamal, who described himself as a Malaysian with green eyes, was international in both his outlook and his destiny. Born in Malaysia of New Zealand and Malaysian parents, he spent his early years studying Indonesian in Sydney as the University of New South Wales. He identified with the upper-class, regardless of their race or nationality, and it was this attitude that won him much respect with the people of East Timor. At the time of his death he was working for the Australian agency, Community Aid Abroad, whose representative Bob Monte was visiting East Timor to Kaili project assistance needs.

Kamal was shot near the Santa Cruz mosque following the massacre. He was still alive through bleeding profusely when found by a Red Cross official 500 metres

from the mosque she holding his New Zealand passport. He had been robbed.

Military roadblocks delayed the trip to hospital where he died from loss of blood. The arresting officer suggested he might have been killed if he had received attention sooner.

Questions of Kamal's health varied widely. The response from the New Zealand, Australian and Malaysian governments to Kamal's death was very low key and reminiscent of the relative silence following the deaths of Australian journalists in East Timor in 1975. Friends and colleagues of Kamal were no less reticent. Large gatherings of mourning and angry protest were held throughout Australia with similar events occurring in New Zealand, Malaysia, England and elsewhere. Members of Indonesia's Hidden Human Rights and environmental movements, many of whom knew Kamal personally, also reacted with sadness and anger.

To his last diary entry on 3

November 1991, Kamal wrote of the extraordinary courage and determined nature of the East Timorese, without mentioning personal risks he was taking. With sharp insight and prescience Bamadja notes 'the all too familiar position of the East Timorese being defeated from arbitrary arrest, maltreatment or even death'.

Kamal was buried in a Muslim cemetery in Malaysia on 17 November with family and friends in attendance. The East Timorese community in Australia say that Kamal will 'always be remembered in the history of our struggle' and that 'his spirit remains on East Timor still'.



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Since 1986 after graduating in political science. He served in Syria in 1986 and 1979-84 served at Indonesia's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York. From 1986-90 he remained in the UN, this time in Geneva. As Director of International Organizations he has contributed his long involvement to Indonesia's diplomatic battle over East Timor. He has been to East Timor four or five times, most recently in March 1991 with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. He has known East Timor for at least 15 years.

Ben Meng Reng Say is a prominent career diplomat who has served as Indonesian ambassador in Portugal and Mexico. In 1968-71 he then became Consul in Viet Nam and subsequently helped to establish the United Indonesian Democratic Party. He is now Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, a powerless post. Although he has never before been to East Timor, he has followed events there since his posting in Portugal.

Sumber is a Muar Sabah whose current position is Inspector General of the Armed Forces. No other information is available except that he was mentioned in a photocopied pamphlet as 'knowing a lot about ABRI's dirty laundry'.

All seven members have made their careers within the Indonesian state apparatus.

DEATH IN DILI

The interrogation of an activist

On 20 November, the security authorities sought to question three Jakarta human rights activists, Indro Tjahyono, H.J.C. Princen and Yopie Lasut, ostensibly over demonstrations by Timorese students protesting against the Dili killings. Indro Tjahyono, head of Indonesia's most radical environmental group (SKEPHI) and a founding member of the human rights organisation INFIGHT, talked to Inside Indonesia on the 25th, half an hour before returning for his daily interrogation. Indro had observed the demonstration but evaded pursuit by two policemen and three intelligence agents, by slipping into the Australian Embassy library.

Indro Tjahyono: The night after the demonstration I knew orders had been issued for our arrest. What was in effect an arrest warrant was worded as an 'invitation' to come in for questioning. But the authorities were so keen that I didn't turn down their 'invitation' that on the morning of the 20th they sent a sped mes [not just an e-mail message] but also to my mother's and another place I sometimes stay. I wrote a press release before giving myself up after midday at my office.

That day I was interrogated from 1:30 till 10. No physical force was ever used. But I did feel threatened as the interrogators played with their pistols, leaving and unloading them.

Inside Indonesia: Who did the interrogating?

The interrogant was called Karto Wahyono, assisted by two men from the Jakarta Intelligence Office (Kokop) summoned under instruction from the Jakarta Military intelligence (Amanat 2 Jual Kudam jape).

They asked about how I learnt of events in Dili, wanting to establish no information channels. When I said I found out from the newspapers, they questioned me repeatedly to work out if I knew anything which had not been in the papers.

My opinion on the integration of East Timor is well known: while the Indonesian government regards integration as legal, since Timor was never part of Indonesia before the accession, it cannot be treated without reference to various other international and bilateral agreements.



Activists Sofie Lasut (left) and Indro Tjahyono (center) discussing human rights with Dutch Development Minister, Jan Pronk (SKEPHI)

The first day's interrogation ended and the second day's began with questions about my seminar about 'Law and Politics' at the university of Brawijaya, Central Java, on 29 September. They had a full recording and asked me to explain several points. For instance, 'What did you mean the Soeharto regime could fall within a week?' 'What did you mean this government offends

including the Timorese families? As human rights workers, Princen and I have a watching brief over all human rights violations, again including Timor. Also Princen and I have been involved in this new human rights organization INFIGHT.'

Is INFIGHT in any way different from other Indonesian human rights organisations?

DEATH IN DILI

One belief [INFIGHT] is understanding political actions or support of human rights. With no space within the legal system, political action is the only space we have.

More importantly, in INFIGHT we are not just concerned with the human rights of individuals, but collective rights, including the right of an ethnic group or preservation of its culture and even the right to self-determination. We make up some of our position on self-determination from our brochure.

Most of the time human rights is discussed within the context of the pre-existing nation. That is, the nation is perceived as pre-determined given evolution. At INFIGHT we think of human rights as existing prior to and beyond whatever a particular current constellation of nations may be. So we have to recognise the rights of a people to form the constituents of their own existence. We respect all struggles for freedom.

On Timor itself many of us at INFIGHT support the UN cause for a referendum.

Is there anything that groups and individuals outside Indonesia can do to help, both in the case of Timor and in cases of individuals such as yourself?

These are international issues. As individuals are all human rights violations. We would not say that human rights in Indonesia must be defended by Indonesians alone. Foreigners have been involved in some of our campaigns. For example, INFIGHT was represented at a meeting in Thailand by Kamal Dauda (I), and an Indonesian radical.

What do the military have to gain by taking you to the Timorese and why were your names not released to the press?

It has been partly to deny that large numbers of people are con-

cerned by saying just those named people were behind it all. It restricts the demonstration into a small Jakarta incident rather than part of the overall problem of Timorese independence. Secondly, the ability to identify individual culprits (real or fake) in any situation seems to improve the standing of individual military officers with their superiors. Thirdly, finding a *wilayah* (territory) also discredits the Timorese activists as mere puppets, without a will or vision of their own.

* On 26 November when the rebels had fled, Peter Gauas had not returned his *surat jasa*. Indro was still being questioned every day and officially under my arrest. This had been the media report of the interrogation of these activists.

(1) Kamal Dauda, the New Zealander who was shot dead at the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili on 26 November. See the obituary in this issue.

Indonesian NGO reactions

The Legal Aid Institute (LAI)

I The Legal Aid Institute, widely regarded as the foremost human rights body in Indonesia, acted promptly and with principle. On 12 November, the day of the massacre, the Institute's director, Alzul Geryta Halim Natawala, wrote to the Military Commander General Tji Satriana, advising that it had been informed that some 115 people had been killed in Dili and that it was strongly suspected the attack was perpetrated by the local armed forces.

The Institute called for a public enquiry. This proposal was further developed the following day in a second letter which urged that an independent Fact Finding Commission be established consisting of people from government, the legal profession and NGOs. LAI offered to participate in such an enquiry, an offer that was not taken up.

Those found to have violated the law on 12 November should, 'without exception', be brought to trial, said the Institute.

The Institute has also taken responsibility for East Timorese detainees in Jakarta following a protest on 19 November. The Institute, which believes the demonstrators are innocent and should be released immediately, will represent them in the forthcoming trials.

The International NGO Forum on Indonesia (INGI)

In a statement released to the media on

Therefore all the Indonesian members of INGI believe:

(a) express deep concern over the incidents in which civilians claimed many victims, because the community will forever be affected by loss of family members in other forms of physical or psychological suffering.

(b) call on the National Commission of Enquiry established by the government to be truly independent and to announce openly to the public the results of its investigation, because the government's credibility in the eyes of the Indonesian people in general and the East Timorese in particular, as well as the international community, hangs on the verdict of the commission.

(c) urge that all acts of violence be stopped and that dialogue in other peaceful means be found to resolve the problems in East Timor, because ultimately acts of violence beget new violence and lead to a 'culture of violence'.

(d) urge that all those implicated in the violence be brought before courts of law and that every opportunity be given for legal aid to be made available and for human rights to be upheld.

(e) as a forum for discussion of development assistance to Indonesia, INGI urges governments and international bodies participating in IGCI etc. Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia to base their aid policies not only on particular incidents but on the overall observance, progres-

DEATH IN DILI

INIGHT

Extract from a Statement on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1991, by INMEL, the Indonesian Front for the Defense of Human Rights.

Abdullah Suharli
Vice-Chairman, INGO Indonesia
Dr. Agus Rumiati
Secretary, INGO Indonesia

Indonesian Catholic Bishops

Indonesia's Catholic Bishops issued their first statement of concern about the Dilis killings on 14 November, two days after the event. This was followed by two fact-finding visits to East Timor in November, and participation in a visit of Christian leaders in mid-December.

The fact-finding visits were made by Fr Alfons Suharli OFM, researcher from the Bishop's Secretariat, and Mgr J. Traostamatis SJ, Chairman of the Bishops Conference (KWI), and Mgr M. D. Stanislaus SPMF, ap. The KWI were also invited.

The delegation's report was 'concerned by violence with lethal weapons', and questioned the low official death toll and the claim that the shooting was in self-defence. An 'objective probe' was necessary, said the Bishops.

At the time of their visit, 27 November, many families still did not know whether their relative or child was alive or dead, those in the military hospital were not allowed to see their visitors, and the location of the graves of the dead was not known. The Bishops reported they had heard of 'shameful treatment' of the bodies, dragged away, thrown into trucks and carried off. Families were not informed on burial arrangements and it was not clear if these burials had received a proper religious ceremony.

The Bishops said they were 'convinced that opening fire... is not the policy of the government in armed forces' but were 'deeply concerned that because of the actions of a group in ABRI the rural strategy, human and national credibility is put at risk, in both the international community and among and especially in the eyes of the East Timorese people whose minds and hearts we should win'.

In a separate statement, the Bishops have called on the government to show 'clemency' to East Timorese detained in Jakarta, Dili and the areas following the massacre.

favour of a policies which guarantee the genuine implementation of civil rights.

2. That the government and ABRI should adopt a realistic attitude toward the general world tendency to link indicators of development success with progress in implementing human rights and the desire of several countries to link economic assistance with the recognition of human rights in all recipient countries. Even though foreign aid generates its own problems, we have to respect the wish of those nations which do not want us to see them as tools and being used indirectly to support aggression by the regime or to support violence in developing countries.

Social and political ends can no longer be achieved with brute force or firepower.

Human rights universal

3. That the government and ABRI should be realistic in facing the fact that human rights are a universal issue and a form of worldwide solidarity. While accepting this as a reality we can formulate realistic and comprehensive policies so that the political impact of mistakes in implementing the security approach or violations of human rights do not disrupt the economy and trade. The government and ABRI should keep things in perspective when they speak of 'foreign intervention'. Rather than using this term in an accusative and obviously counterproductive way, Economic and, where trade, multilateral and bilateral cooperation could also be used as foreign intervention. We should also be aware that Indonesian independence on 17 August 1945 was achieved with the cooperation of foreign forces, namely those nations which showed solidarity with the independence of the Indonesian people.

4. That the government and ABRI should re-examine the prevailing security approach and the infrastructure that supports it. By using military means to solve political problems, the security approach merely delays a solution and in the long term does nothing to educate the society to generate its own independent sense of social stability. The lesson of the Dilis incident, with all the events that preceded and followed from it, is that we should abandon the era of armed force in

dictate that the regime is more interested in apportioning blame for the sake of distracting attention and writing a substantial resolution than taking responsibility for its actions and policies. In this transparent world, reactionary and defensive attitudes only diminish international sympathy and make it all the more difficult to solve problems in a way consistent with People's Right.

International issue

5. Last in regard to the Dilis incident of 12 November 1991, the government needs to come to terms with the fact that East Timor remains an international issue. For the sake of our nation's dignity and stature, which we demonstrated by our support for the Bandung Declaration (the product of the 1955 Asian-African conference) the government must have the courage to consider and respond to issues (such as the sovereignty of nations and the right to self-determination) which are quite outside the pro-zonal autonomy-aggregation argument. This kind of approach would past the way to a thorough and honourable political solution to the East Timor issue, without (the need to) always say that East Timor is a 'domestic issue'.

There (would be) two possible outcomes. First, that the international community may decide to accept de jure recognition in the de facto integration of East Timor into Indonesia. Or second, that the integration of East Timor no longer be concerned of in physical and geographical terms but rather in terms of broader geo-historical, geo-political, geo-economic and geo-cultural similarities, such as those which link Indonesia to ASEAN. We must have the courage to face up to this, bearing in mind that East Timor is a victim of an age in which the domino theory was dominant and in which there was no concept of good neighbourhood or non-interferential defence.

But today, for the first time, I am annoyed and shocked to find out what has happened in Timor. Are we Indonesians so brutal and so uncaring about human life and human rights that this kind of incident can pass without deep and searching? But I still believe and am convinced that Indonesian people are gentle and friendly and are not brutal. Therefore, whoever is responsible for this killing should be brought to trial.

Jakarta, 10 December 1991
S. Indra Tjahyono

Letters to the editor

Tuesday's 12 November 1991 killing in East Timor is shocking and beyond comprehension to anyone.

I was in Timor during the war of 1975, not in the war zone but in the peace zone as an Indonesian citizen. Since then I have been defending the Indonesian position regarding East Timor. I have always been convinced that the only reason why Indonesia invaded East Timor was the fear of communism and that the situation in East Timor under Indonesian rule is improving.

But today, for the first time, I am annoyed and shocked to find out what has happened in Timor. Are we Indonesians so brutal and so uncaring about human life and human rights that this kind of incident can pass without deep and searching? But I still believe and am convinced that Indonesian people are gentle and friendly and are not brutal.

Therefore, whoever is responsible for this killing should be brought to trial.

Anon

Melbourne

14 November 1991

OPENING UP:
TRAVELLERS' IMPRESSIONS
OF EAST TIMOR 1989-1991

Edited by Kirsty Sword and Pat Walsh
Australia East Timor Association 1991

Fifteen travellers from various parts of the world and walks of life give their sometimes very amusing impressions of East Timor today. Well worth a look if you are considering a visit.

Handy tips on the tricks local officials use (like warnings of man-hunting beasts, unfordable rivers) to warn the very curious away from war zones. And handy tips on how to manage omnipresent spooks and sleazies.

The overall impression of visitors is captured in the cover pic: men in green everywhere, so much so that many can't wait to get out of the place!

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DEATH IN DILI

Portugal's 'inadequacy'

Two post-massacre letters from Xanana Gusmao.

Two letters arrived in Lisbon in the third week of November from Xanana Gusmao, leader of the armed resistance in East Timor. They were addressed to José Almeida Faria, overseas representative of the National Council of Member Resistance (CNRM). The first was written two days after the massacre; the second five days later. (Portuguese *Lusa* news agency published excerpts on 24 November 1991, omitting parts the addresses wished to keep confidential. Remarks in brackets are clarifications by Xanana.)

LETTER OF 15 NOVEMBER 1991

Xanana: You went to London alone. Portugal's passivity forces me to keep calm so as to develop new strategies for the struggle. I have explained that he could not find a Portuguese MP to accompany him on a visit to London shortly before the massacre.

I know that like me, you are concerned about the many aspects of our difficulties but believe us when I say that we are prepared in due time to make other governments respond with more 'decisive' rhetoric than that of Portugal.

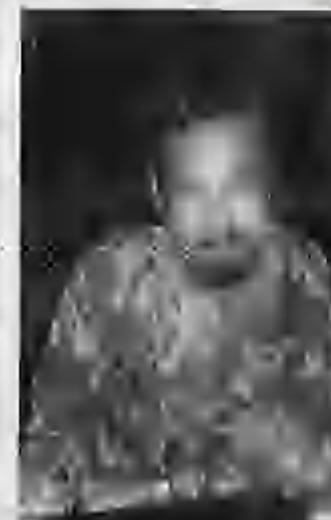
You know how I missed our Portuguese parliamentary delegation visit even before Portugal had accepted the Indonesian invitation. Now they are claiming that I am responsible for the cancellation of the visit.

When Victor Crespo (the Speaker of the Portuguese Parliament) stated, 'Either all go or none goes', this left us with no doubt that they were waiting for the opportunity for all to come so that no-one could come.

The massacre

I am not staying with despair. I

Portugal should declare that the Parliamentary visit is dead and buried. Only when the visit is definitely off will we be able to adopt a new strategy for the struggle.



Xanana Gusmao: I am not crying with despair. *Rómulo Dosáu*

have not shed a tear or mourned since the 12 November massacre. I have usually held my breath (I have obscured my feelings) as I have done when the beat of my heart has fallen on many occasions throughout the war.

I earnestly beg you to convey your wish to Portugal that they should declare the parliamentary visit is dead and buried. I beg you to convey this message to the sovereign Portuguese authorities and to make it known through the press. It is only when Portugal declares the visit is definitely off that we here will be able to adopt a new strategy for the struggle.

The Maubere people are completely frustrated and are aware of Portugal's inadequacy. I must do all I can to give voice to the nation's frustration.

I appeal to the efforts you are making in solidarity with us. We are with you just as you are with us in this difficult moment.

Many died in the 12 November massacre and in the following days. Among those who were killed without mercy in the Santa Cruz cemetery were old people, babies in arms, pregnant women and children. Those who were shot but who did not die were killed in cold blood. Those who tried to escape were shot or attacked by hotel agents with machine-guns.

Our latest estimates are that there were more than a hundred corpses. Around 90 people were seriously wounded and taken to the Military Hospital by the soldiers, where they received no treatment and were not allowed to receive visits from their families. Some have already died because of lack of treatment. A large number of people, also about a hundred, have been detained at the police station. Many continue to be

young men and women are arrested in the streets and taken out of the city, to Tasi-Tolu, where they are brutally beaten and then released.

Girls have been raped even after they died. It is too horrible to words. I do not have the heart to describe these things. The Indonesians are now hunting down young people and our radios.

BN role

I urge you to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that the stay of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture can be prolonged and that he can be given greater freedom of action. (Xanana also knows that Portuguese Foreign Minister had already left East Timor.)

DEATH IN DILI

It is a pity we do not have the money to establish a body to lobby the Americans.

This would only be possible if the US government gave full freedom of movement. He should be given the freedom to move from neighbourhood to neighbourhood and people should be able to approach him. He should be able to alert the world to the reprisals that have been taken against the people.

Rómulo Dosáu

Whatever 'organisational measures' are taken to 'investigate the massacre' they should involve well-known international figures who are immune (US pressure) and are highly respected. (A name that comes to mind is ex-US President Jimmy Carter.)

Since 16 November, I have made myself available to Madame Mitterrand. Please convey to her an appeal from the East Timorese people to come here. Her willingness to come has touched the hearts of the Timorese people. Has given us renewed courage and new hope.

In a BBC interview broadcast this morning, Mario Soares said 'the same massacre' (instead of 'civil war') is happening in Asia that his government reveals Jakarta's refusal to accept the independence of East Timor.

Portugal's slow response has had a considerable impact on our people. Xanana did not know that Portugal is considered to have taken no action. Eighty ambassadors were immediately summoned and diplomatic representatives throughout the world were given detailed information. *

Tolka

Follow the same line of argument —

negotiations without pre-conditions, or a referendum. You will know the best way to do this. Let me know. Since this process is taking place abroad, you will be better able to gauge the international temperature.

In addition, only the presence of UN groups or a mission of UN observers can prevent the situation from deteriorating further. Therefore (the military commander in East Timor, Brigadier-General R. Warman), in a meeting with the military, made the following statement:

...

Greater pressure on Portugal (is needed) to call for a meeting of the Security Council, especially since the Secretary-General has now expressed his 'hopes' in a one-paragraph comment. I don't personally believe, nor do my people, that Portugal will be willing again to take up the question of the Portuguese parliamentary visit. We need to break from this extremely hypothetical idea and to proceed to adopt organisational measures to break out of this impasse.

The situation continues to worsen. Intimidation, threats, intimidation of young people and cadres and the attachment of bodies continue to occur. This all happens at night. Even if Jakarta were to listen to the international condemnation and if their commercial ports were open, the military here would still claim victory and move their troops and armaments into a display of force which would scare no-one.

I heard your interview on Dutch radio. (Hoda argued that Portugal-like other governments and organisations should establish a body to lobby on behalf of East Timor in the US, just as in the case of the negotiations between UNITA and the MPLA.) It is a pity that we ourselves don't have the money to establish a body of that sort ourselves, to lobby the Americans. I had already imagined this some years ago when the MPLA was no longer able to guarantee our continued presence at the UN for lack of money. *

SETIAKAWAN

A publication of Skepsi, the NGO network for Forest Conservation in Indonesia.



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Bookshop

'OPENNESS', POLITICAL DISCONTENT AND SUCCESSION IN INDONESIA: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDONESIA, 1989-1991.

By Max Lann. December 1991. 80 pp. Australasian Papers No. 30.

Inquiries and sales: Centre for the Study of Australia-Asia Relations, Division of Asian and International Studies, Griffith University, Nathan, Qld 4111, Australia. Tel. (07) 5975 7916, Fax. (07) 274 7956.

KOTO PANJANG POSTERS

The Indonesian campaign against the Japanese funded dam in Koto Panjang, Riau, Sumatra has a poster for sale.

The dam will flood 10 villages, 300 hectares of pristine forest and displace 4000 families and at least 30 elephants. The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan is financing the project with US\$290 million.

The Action Committee for Solidarity with Koto Panjang (Kusang) can be contacted through PO Box 6288, Jakarta 12662, Indonesia.

The posters are available for AU \$25.00 from Indo, Indonesia, PO Box 190, Northern 2070, Australia. Fax. (09) 416 2736.

BELLOW THE LINE

By Eric Willmott. Iain Unsworth Australia, 1991. 202 pp.

A novel set early in the next century: Indonesia has invaded Australia and a line, one of Brisbane in the east and extending to Darwin in the west, forms the border between 'auth' (australian) and a severely reduced, refugee camp in Australia. Life 'below the Line' is very different for those who have stayed and been forced to become an Asian Australian.

THE REDUNDANCY OF COURAGE

By Timothy Mo. Charnier and Windham, 1991. 408 pp.

A novel about East Timor (Dapat) after the invasion by Indonesia (malas), focusing on the resistance by Fakihill (badung) led by the indomitable Oswald Oliveira (Xanana). According to the inside cover blurb, Mo's new novel is a

Classified: Get something to do with Indonesia you want to buy, sell or tell others about; *inside information* can help through our new classified ad service.
\$10 per 5 lines.

society of sacrifice and friendship in terrible times, told with compelling simplicity, narrative drive and true pathos intimacy'. The book was shortlisted for the 1991 Booker prize.

Available: AETA, PO Box 93, Tuggeranong 2619, Australia.

AFTER THE OIL MASSACRE

Tapes of the proceedings of a one-day seminar on the April 1991 killings held early December at La Trobe University are now available. Contributors include Tony Holland (former AAP Correspondent, Jakarta), Professor Anthony Reid (ANU), Pat Walsh (AI-VOA), Dr Gertie Smith (Monash), Dr Joe Gauci (La Trobe), Prof. Jamie Mackie (ANU), Prof. John Ingerson (UNSW).

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